BNP PARIBAS
ASSET MANAGEMENT

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I

An open-ended investment company
incorporated under Luxembourg Law

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PROSPECTUS

JULY 2026

INFORMATION REQUESTS

BNP Paribas Flexi I
60, Avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

NOTICE

This Prospectus may not be used for the purpose of an offer or solicitation to sell in any country or any circumstance in which such an offer or entreaty is not authorised.
The Company is approved as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) in Luxembourg. It is specifically authorised to market its shares in Luxembourg, Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, The United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Singapore, Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden, Spain, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Chile, Hungary and Norway. Not all the sub-funds, categories, or classes of shares are necessarily registered in these countries. It is vital that before subscribing, potential investors ensure that they are informed about the sub-funds, categories, or classes of shares that are authorised to be marketed in their country of residence and the constraints applicable in each of these countries.
In particular, the Company's shares have not been registered in accordance with any legal or regulatory provisions in the United States of America. Consequently, this document may not be introduced, transmitted or distributed in that country, or its territories or possessions, or sent to its residents, nationals, or any other companies, associations, employee benefit plans or entities whose assets constitute employee benefit plan assets whether or not subject to the United States Employee Retirement Income Securities Act of 1974, as amended (collectively, "Benefit Plans"), or entities incorporated in or governed by the laws of that country. Furthermore, the Company's shares may not be offered or sold to such persons.
In addition, no one may issue any information other than that presented in the Prospectus or the documents mentioned in it, which may be consulted by the public. The Company's Board of Directors vouches for the accuracy of the information contained in the Prospectus on the date of publication.
Lastly, the Prospectus may be updated to take account of additional or closed sub-funds or any significant changes to the Company's structure and operating methods. Therefore, subscribers are recommended to request any more recent documents as mentioned below under "Information for Shareholders". Subscribers are also recommended to seek advice on the laws and regulations (such as those relating to taxation and exchange control) applicable to the subscription, purchase, holding and redemption of shares in their country of origin, residence or domicile.
The Prospectus is only valid if accompanied by the latest audited annual report as well as the latest interim report if the latter is more recent than the annual report.
If there is any inconsistency or ambiguity regarding the meaning of a word or sentence in any translation of the Prospectus, the English version shall prevail.

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An information section is available relating to each particular sub-fund. It specifies each sub-fund's investment policy and objective, the features of the shares, their Accounting Currency, valuation day, methods of subscription, redemption and/or conversion, applicable fees and, if applicable, the history and other specific characteristics of the sub-fund in question. Investors are reminded that, unless otherwise stated in Book II, the general regulations stipulated in Book I of the Prospectus will apply to each sub-fund.

BOOK I

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTERED OFFICE

BNP Paribas Flexi I
60, Avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

THE COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr Samir CHERFAOUI, Head of Product Development & Global Coordination, BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Europe, Paris
Mrs Anne DUCHATEAU, Head of Fund Legal, BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Mrs Corinne ROGER, Co-Head of Global Product Engineering, BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Europe, Paris
Mrs Anne-Claire URCUN, Head of Group Networks Client Solutions, BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Europe, Paris

MANAGEMENT COMPANY

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg
60, Avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg is a Management Company as defined by Chapter 15 of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 concerning undertakings for collective investment.

The Management Company performs the administration, portfolio management and marketing duties.

THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chair

Mr Pierre MOULIN, Global Head of Products and Strategic Marketing, BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Europe, Paris

Members

Mr Stéphane BRUNET, Chief Executive Officer, BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Mr Georges ENGEL, Independent Director, Vincennes, France
Mrs Marie-Sophie PASTANT, Head of ETF, Index & Synthetic Systematic Strategies Portfolio Management, BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Europe, Paris

NAV CALCULATION

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch
60 avenue J.F Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

TRANSFER AND REGISTRAR AGENT

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch
60 avenue J.F Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

DEPOSITARY

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch
60 avenue J.F Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

INVESTMENT MANAGERS

BNP Paribas Group management entities:

- **Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning AS**
  Munkedamsveien 34, PO box 1294 Vika, 0250 Oslo, Norway
  A Norwegian Company, incorporated on 19 November 1989
- **BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Europe**
  1, boulevard Haussmann, F-75009 Paris, France
  A French company, incorporated on 28 July 1980.
- **AXA INVESTMENT MANAGERS UK LTD** (this entity will be renamed, as from 30 November 2026, "BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT (UK) Limited")
  22 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4BQ, United Kingdom
  A British company incorporated on 19 June 1979
- **AXA Investment Managers US, Inc.** (this entity will be renamed, as from 30 November 2026, "BNP PARIBAS Asset Management United States, Inc.")
  200 Park Avenue, 11th floor, New York, NY 10166, USA (as from 1 July 2026, 400 Atlantic Street, Suite 1000, Stamford, CT 06901, USA)

ADVISOR(S)

Investment advice may also be sought from:

- **AXA INVESTMENT MANAGERS UK LTD** (this entity will be renamed, as from 30 November 2026, "BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT (UK) Limited")

  22 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4BQ, United Kingdom

  A British company incorporated on 19 June 1979

  Advisor for the selection of the "Equity Assets" (as defined below in the Book II) of the "Incremento Global Megatrends 2029" sub-fund.

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young S.A.,
35E, avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The Company was incorporated on July 4, 2006 and a notice was published in the *Mémorial, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations* (the "*Mémorial*").

The Articles of Association have been modified at various times, most recently at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 24 October 2022, with effect on 24 October 2022 and were published in the *Mémorial* on 18 January 2023.

The latest version of the Articles of Association has been filed with the Trade and Companies Registrar of Luxembourg, where any interested party may consult it and obtain a copy (website: http://www.lbr.lu).

TERMINOLOGY

For purposes of this document, the following terms shall have the following meanings. The below terminology is a generic list of terms. Some of them may therefore not be used in the present document.

ABS:	**Asset-Backed Securities**: Securities backed by the cash flows of a pool of assets (mortgage and non-mortgage assets) such as home equity loans, company receivables, truck and auto loans, leases, credit card receivables and student loans. ABS are issued in tranched format or as pass-through certificates, which represent undivided fractional ownership interests in the underlying pools of assets. Therefore, repayment depends largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities.
Absolute Return Investments:	Investments seek to make positive returns by employing investment management techniques that differ from traditional mutual funds, such as short selling, futures, options, financial derivative instruments, arbitrage, and leverage.
Accounting Currency:	Currency in which the assets of a sub-fund are stated for accounting purposes, which may be different of the share category valuation currency
Active Trading:	Subscription, conversion or redemption in the same sub-fund over a short period of time and involving substantial amounts, usually with the aim of making a quick profit. This activity is prejudicial to other shareholders as it affects the sub-fund's performance and disrupts management of the assets.
ADR / GDR:	ADR / GDR refer to all categories of American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts, mirror substitutes for shares which cannot be bought locally for legal reasons. ADRs and GDRs are not listed locally but on such markets as New York or London and are issued by major banks and/or financial institutions in industrialised countries in return for deposit of the securities mentioned in the sub-fund's investment policy.
Agency – Non Agency MBS:	Securities that are issued by structures set up by government-sponsored enterprises like Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac are called "agency" MBS; securities issued by structures set up by investment banks "private-label" are called "non-agency" MBS.
Alternative Investments:	Investments outside of the traditional asset classes of equities, debt securities and cash: they include UCITS/UCIs with alternative strategies in so far as they fulfil the requirements of the section "Units or Shares of UCITS or other UCIs" of the Appendix 1 of the Book I of the Prospectus, Managed Futures, Real Estate Investments, Commodities Investments, Inflation-linked Products and Derivatives Contracts. Alternative investments strategies may pursue the following strategies: Equity Long / Short, Equity Market Neutral, Convertible Arbitrage, Fixed Income Arbitrage (yield curve arbitrage or corporate spread arbitrage), Global Macro, Distressed Securities, Multi-strategy, Managed Futures, Take-over / merger arbitrage, Volatility arbitrage, Total Return.
Asset Securitisation:	Financial package (off-balance sheet) which consists of issuing securities backed to a basket of assets (mortgages: residential and commercial mortgages, consumer loans, automobile loans, student loans, credit card financing, equipment loans and leases, business trade receivables, inventories among others) and based on the quality of the collateral they offer or their level of risk. The underlying assets are virtually "transformed" into securities, hence "securitisation".
Authorised Distributors:	Distributors specifically authorized by the board of directors which provide only fee-based investment advisory services to underlying investors
Authorised Investors:	Investors specially approved by the board of directors of the Company
Benchmark Register:	The Benchmark Administrators Register held by ESMA, in accordance with Article 36 of the Regulation 2016/1011, as amended.
BMTN:	**Mid-Term Negotiable Notes** (in French *Bons à Moyen Terme Négociables)* belong to the french category of negotiable debt securities (TCN : *Titres de créances negotiables*); they are negotiable debt securities with a greater than one-year initial duration; generally they are issued by credit institutions.
CDS:	**Credit Default Swap**: When buying or selling a CDS the Company hedges against the risk of an issuer's default by paying a quarterly premium. In the event of payment default, settlement may be made either in cash, in which case the buyer of the protection receives the difference between the face value and the recoverable value, or in the form of an in-kind settlement, in which case the buyer of the protection sells the defaulting security, or another security chosen from a basket of deliverable securities agreed in the CDS contract, to the seller of the protection and recovers the face value. The events that constitute default are defined in the CDS contract, along with the procedures for delivery of the bonds and debt certificates.
CDSC:	Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.
CFD:	**Contract for Difference**: Contract between two parties whereby they agree on a cash payment between them in the amount of the difference between two valuations of the underlying asset, at least one of which is unknown when they enter into the contract. By entering into a CFD, the Company undertakes to pay (or receive) the difference between the valuation of the underlying asset at the time of entering into the contract and the valuation of the underlying asset at a particular moment in the future.

Circular 08/356:	Circular issued by the CSSF on 4 June 2008 concerning the rules applicable to undertakings for collective investment when they utilise certain techniques and instruments based on transferable securities and money market instruments. This document is available on the CSSF website (www.cssf.lu).
Circular 11/512:	Circular issued by the CSSF on 30 May 2011 concerning: a) The presentation of the main regulatory changes in risk management following the publication of the CSSF Regulation 10-4 and ESMA clarifications; b) Further clarification from the CSSF on risk management rules; c) Definition of the content and format of the risk management process to be communicated to the CSSF. This document is available on the CSSF website (www.cssf.lu).
Circular 14/592:	Circular issued by the CSSF on 30 September 2014 concerning ESMA guidelines on ETF and other UCITS issues. This document is available on the CSSF website (www.cssf.lu).
Closed-ended REIT:	Real Estate Investment Trust which complies with the provisions of article 2 of the Grand Ducal Regulation dated 8 February 2008, the units of which are listed on a Regulated Market is classified as a transferable security listed on a Regulated Market, investments in closed-ended REITs which are not listed on a Regulated Market, are currently limited to 10% of the net assets of a sub-fund.
CBO:	**Collateralised Bond Obligation**: Bonds backed by a collection of low-grade debt securities (such as junk bonds); CBOs are separated into tranches based on various levels of credit risk (called tiers) that are determined by the quality of bonds involved. When issuing CBO, the issuer can post more collateral than necessary in an attempt to obtain a better debt rating from a credit rating agency (overcollateralisation).
CDO:	**Collateralised Debt Obligations**: A structured financial product that pools together cash flow-generating assets and repackages this asset pool into discrete tranches that can be sold to investors. A collateralised debt obligation (CDO) is so-called because the pooled assets – such as mortgages, bonds and loans – are essentially debt obligations that serve as collateral for the CDO. The tranches in a CDO vary substantially in their risk profile. The senior tranches are relatively safer because they have first priority on the collateral in the event of default. As a result, the senior tranches of a CDO generally have a higher credit rating and offer lower coupon rates than the junior tranches, which offer higher coupon rates to compensate for their higher default risk. CDOs include CBOs, CLOs and CMOs.
CLO:	**Collateralised Loan Obligation**: A security backed by a pool of bank (commercial or personal) loans (often low-rated corporate loans), structured so that there are several classes of bondholders with varying credit qualities, called tranches.
CMO:	**Collateralised Mortage Obligations**: A type of MBS created by redirecting the cash flows from underlying pools of mortgages to different classes of bonds called tranches. The redistribution of scheduled principal, unscheduled principal and interest from the underlying mortgage pool to different tranches creates securities with different coupon rates, average lives and price sensitivities. Consequently, these instruments can be used to match an investor's particular risk and return objectives more closely.
CMBS:	**Commercial (or Collateralized) Mortgage Backed Security**: A security created by pooling a group of (non-residential) mortgages on commercial real estate, office building, warehousing facilities, multi-family real estate. CMBS are structured so that there are several classes of bondholders with varying credit qualities, called tranches.
Company:	BNP Paribas Flexi I
CSSF:	*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*, the regulatory authority for UCI in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Currencies:	**AUD:** Australian Dollar **CAD:** Canadian Dollar **CHF:** Swiss Franc **CNH:** Chinese Yuan Renminbi Offshore (outside of China) **CNY:** Chinese Yuan Renminbi Onshore **EUR:** Euro **GBP:** British Pound **HKD:** Hong Kong Dollar **JPY:** Japanese Yen **NOK:** Norwegian Krone **NZD:** New Zealand Dollar **RMB:** Chinese Renminbi, unless otherwise stipulated refers either to CNY traded onshore or CNH traded offshore. Both may have a value significantly different to each other since currency flows in/out of mainland China are restricted. **SEK:** Swedish Krona **SGD:** Singapore Dollar **USD:** United States Dollar
Directive 78/660:	European Council Directive 78/660/EEC of 25 July 1978 concerning the annual accounts of certain forms of companies, as amended.
Directive 83/349:	European Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 concerning consolidated accounts, as amended.

Directive 2014/65:	European Council Directive 2014/65/EC of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments repealing the Directive 2004/39/EC of 21 April 2004.
Directive 2009/65:	European Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 regarding the coordination of legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions concerning undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS IV) as amended by the Directive 2014/91
Directive 2011/16:	European Council Directive 2011/16/UE of 15 February 2011 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation as amended by the Directive 2014/107.
Directive 2014/91:	European Parliament and of the Council Directive 2014/91/EU on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities (UCITS) as regards depositary functions remuneration policies and sanctions (UCITS V) amending the Directive 2009/65/CE
Directive 2014/107:	European Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 amending Directive 2011/16 as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information (AEOI) in the field of taxation
EDS:	**Equity Default Swap**: When buying equity default swap the Company hedges against the risk of a sharp fall (the current market norm is 70%) in the value of the underlying security on the stock markets, regardless of the cause for the fall, by paying a quarterly premium. When the risk is realised, i.e. when the closing price on the stock market reaches or exceeds the threshold (of – 70%), the payment is made in cash: the buyer of the protection receives a pre-determined percentage (the current European market norm is 50%) of the notional amount initially assured.
EEA:	European Economic Area
Emerging markets:	non-OECD countries prior to 1 January 1994 together with Turkey and Greece In the Emerging markets, 2 different categories may be identified by the main providers of indices: - Frontier markets: a sub-category of emerging markets designating growing economies with widely varying characteristics in terms of development, growth, human capital, demographics and political openness. - Advanced emerging markets: a sub-category of countries in the group of emerging markets gathering the best ranked countries in terms of market efficiency, regulatory environment, custody and settlement procedures and dealing tools available.
EMTN:	**Euro Medium Term Notes:** Medium-term debt securities characterised by their high level of flexibility for both the issuer (corporate issuers and public bodies) and the investor. EMTN are issued according to an EMTN programme, which means that use of debt funding can be staggered and the amounts involved varied. The arranger of the issue will not necessarily underwrite it, which means that the issuer cannot be certain of raising the full amount envisaged (it is therefore in the issuer's interest to have a good credit rating).
Equity:	A stock or any other security representing an ownership interest.
Equity equivalent security:	ADR, GDR and investment certificates
ESG:	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESMA:	European Securities and Markets Authority
ESMA/2011/112:	Guidelines to competent authorities and UCITS management companies on risk measurement and the calculation of global exposure for certain types of structured UCITS issued by the ESMA on April 14, 2011. This document is available on the ESMA website (www.esma.europa.eu).
ETC:	**Exchange Traded Commodities:** Trade and settle like ETFs but are structured as debt instruments. They track both broad and single commodity indices. ETC either physically hold the underlying commodity (e.g. physical gold) or get their exposure through fully collateralised swaps.
ETF:	**Exchange Traded Funds:** Exchange traded products that are structured and regulated as mutual funds or collective investment schemes. To be eligible an ETF shall be a UCITS, or a UCI compliant with the conditions set out in the Appendix I of the Prospectus.
ETN:	**Exchange Traded Notes:** Unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities issued by a bank and traded on a major exchange; ETN offered return based on the performance of a market index minus applicable fees, with no period coupon payments distributed. As ETN are issued by banks, their value also depends on the credit rating of the issuer. ETN can be linked to commodities, equities, bullions.
GSS:	means the Global Sustainability policy which governs the approach to sustainability of BNP Paribas Asset Management and can be found under the following link: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/1FC9FC6C-0DA8-468E-90B3-016DDB5CD270.
High Yield Bonds:	These bond investments correspond to the ratings assigned by the rating agencies for borrowers rated below BBB- on the Standard & Poor's or Fitch rating scale and below Baa3 on the Moody's rating scale. Such high-yield bond issues are loans that generally take the form of bonds with a 5-, 7- or 10-year maturity. The bonds are issued by companies with a weak financial base. The return on the securities, and their level of risk, is significant, making them highly speculative. In the case, of securities rated by two or more agencies, the worst rate available will be considered.

Institutional Investors: Legal entities who hold for their own account and who are either considered to be professionals for the purpose of Annex II to Directive 2014/65 (MiFID), or who may, on request, be treated as professionals according to applicable local legislation ("Professionals"), UCI, and insurance companies or pension funds subscribing within the scope of a group savings scheme or an equivalent scheme. Portfolio managers subscribing within the scope of discretionary portfolios management mandates for other than Institutional Investors qualified as Professionals are not included in this category.

Investment Grade Bonds: These bond investments correspond to the ratings assigned by the rating agencies for borrowers rated between AAA and BBB- on the Standard & Poor's or Fitch rating scale and Aaa and Baa3 on the Moody's rating scale. In the case of securities rated by two or three agencies, one or two best rates among rates available rule will be considered. In the case of securities rated by two agencies, the best rating among the two available will be taken. In the case of securities rated by three agencies, the two best ratings among the three available will be taken.

IRS: **Interest Rate Swap**: OTC agreement between two parties to exchange one stream of interest payments for another, over a set period of time without exchange of notionals. IRS allow portfolio managers to adjust interest rate exposure and offset the risks posed by interest rate volatility. By increasing or decreasing interest rate exposure in various parts of the yield curve using swaps, managers can either increase or neutralize their exposure to changes in the shape of the curve. Within the sub-funds of the Company IRS are only negotiated for hedging purpose (i.e. IRS with a fixed rate paying leg and a variable rate receiving leg.

KID: Key Information Document within the meaning of Regulation 1286/2014.

Law: Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 concerning undertakings for collective investment. This law implements Directive 2009/65/EC (UCITS IV) of 13 July 2009 into Luxembourg law.

Law of 10 August 1915: Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended

Mainland China Securities: Securities traded in People's Republic of China included but not limited to China 'A' Shares (Shares listed in CNY in the Shanghai or Shenzhen stock exchanges and which are exclusively reserved to Chinese or Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors), China 'B' Shares (Shares listed in foreign currencies in the Shanghai or Shenzhen stock exchanges and reserved to foreign investors) and/or any other equities and debt securities issued or settled in CNY and/or Participatory-Notes linked to those securities. China 'H' shares (Shares listed in HKD in Hong Kong Stock exchange) are not concerned.

Managers: Portfolio managers subscribing within the scope of discretionary individual portfolios management mandates.

Market Timing: Arbitrage technique whereby an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts units or shares in a single UCITS within a short space of time by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the system of determining the NAV of the UCITS. This technique is not authorised by the Company.

MBS: **Mortgage Backed Security:** Also known as "mortgage-related security". A type of security that is backed (collateralised) by a mortgage loan or collection of mortgages loan with similar characteristics. These securities usually pay periodic payments that are similar to coupon payments; the mortgage must have originated from a regulated and authorized financial institution. Mortgage securities are backed by a wide variety of loans with generally 4 borrower characteristics (agency mortgages, prime jumbo mortgages, Alt-A mortgages and subprime mortgages).
Loans that satisfy the underwriting standard of the agencies are typically used to create RMBS that are referred to as agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS). All other loans are included in what is referred to generically as non-agency MBS; the agency MBS market includes three types of securities:

- agency mortgage pass-through securities
- agency collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)
- agency stripped MBS

Member State: Member state of the European Union. The states that are contracting parties to the agreement creating the European Economic Area other than the Member States of the European Union, within the limits set forth by this agreement and related acts are considered as equivalent to Member States of the European Union.

Money Market Fund: money market funds referred to in the regulation (EU) 2017/1131 on money market funds.

Money Market Instruments: Instruments normally dealt on the money market that are liquid and whose value can be accurately determined at any time.

NAV: Net Asset Value

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OTC: Over The Counter

P-Notes: Participatory Notes: offshore OTC transferable securities issued by registered foreign institutional investors (FII) (associates of local based foreign brokerages and domestic institutional brokerages) to overseas investors, who wish to invest in some specific restricted local stock markets (India, China Shenzhen and Shanghai for China A-shares, some Middle

East markets, North African markets and Korea) without registering themselves with the market regulator.

PRC: People's Republic of China.

PRC Broker: A broker based in the PRC selected by the Investment Manager to act on its behalf in each of the two onshore PRC securities markets.

PRC Custodian: A custodian based in the PRC to locally maintain assets of the relevant sub-fund in custody.

Prospectus: The present document

QFI: Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor pursuant to the QFI Regulations.

QFI Regulations: The PRC (People's Republic China) laws, rules, regulations, circulars, orders, notices, directives or directions governing the establishment and operation of the qualified foreign institutional investors regime in the PRC (including the Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor program ("QFII program") and the RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor program ("RQFII program")), as may be promulgated and/or amended from time to time.

QFI sub-funds: Collective investment schemes which can fully or partially invest into mainland Chinese domestic securities via the QFI License: "China A-Shares", "China Equity" and "Global Convertible" sub-funds.

RBC Policy: means the Responsible Business Conduct Policy defining 1) norms-based screens, such as the UN Nations Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and 2) BNP Paribas Asset Management sector policies. More information are available on the following link: Responsible Business Conduct policy.

Real Estate Investments: Investments in Real Estate certificates, shares of companies linked to Real Estate, closed-ended REITs

Reference Currency: Main currency when several valuation currencies are available for a same share category

Regulation 2015/2365: Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) 648/2012 (SFTR)

Regulation 1286/2014 Regulation (EU) 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (PRIIPS).

Regulation 2016/679: Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation – "GDPR").

Regulation 2016/1011: Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds.

Regulation 2019/2088: Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, also known as the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (**SFDR**) and that lays down harmonised rules for financial market participants on transparency with regard to the integration of sustainability risks and the consideration of adverse sustainability impacts in their processes and the provision of sustainability‐related information with respect to financial products.

Regulation 2020/852: Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investments, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (Taxonomy Regulation), and that implements the criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable.

Repurchase transaction/ Reverse Repurchase transaction: A transaction governed by an agreement by which a counterparty transfers securities, or guaranteed rights relating to title to securities where that guarantee is issued by a recognised exchange which holds the rights to the securities and the agreement does not allow a counterparty to transfer or pledge a particular security to more than one counterparty at a time, subject to a commitment to repurchase them, or substituted securities of the same description at a specified price on a future date specified, or to be specified, by the transferor, being a repurchase agreement for the counterparty selling the securities and a reverse repurchase agreement for the counterparty buying them

RESA: Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations

RMB: Chinese Renminbi, unless otherwise stipulated refers either to CNY traded onshore or CNH traded offshore. Both may have a value significantly different to each other since currency flows in/out of mainland China are restricted.

RMBS: **Residential Mortgage Backed Security:** A type of mortgage-backed debt obligation created by banks and other financial institutions whose cash flows come from residential debt, such as mortgages, home-equity loans and subprime mortgages

Securities Lending or Borrowing: A transaction by which a counterparty transfers securities subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities on a future date or when requested to do so by the transferor, that transaction being considered as securities lending for the counterparty

transferring the securities and being considered as securities borrowing for the counterparty to which they are transferred.

SFT: Securities Financing Transactions which means :

- a repurchase or reverse repurchase transaction;
- securities lending and securities borrowing;
- a buy-sell back transaction or sell-buy back transaction
- a margin lending transaction

SICAFI: "Société d'investissement à capital fixe", closed-end real estate investment vehicle submit to Belgian law.

Stock Connect: The "Stock Connect" is a program which aims to achieve mutual stock market access between Mainland China and Hong Kong. Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing linked program developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEx"), Shanghai Stock Ex-change ("SSE"), Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear"). Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the QFI sub-funds), through their Hong Kong brokers and subsidiaries established by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("SEHK"), may be able to trade certain predefined eligible shares listed on SSE/SZSE by routing orders to SSE/SZSE. It is expected that the list of eligible shares and stock exchanges in Mainland China in respect of Stock Connect will be subject to review from time to time. Trading under the Stock Connect will be subject to a daily quota ("Daily Quota"). The trading quota rules may be subject to review.

STP: Straight-Through Processing, process transactions to be conducted electronically without the need for re-keying or manual intervention

Structured Debt Securities: Debt instruments created through asset securitisation which include ABS, CBO, CDO, CMO, MBS, CMBS, RMBS and CLO.

Structured EMTN: It is a combination of an EMTN issue and a derivative enabling the conversion of the cash flows generated by the EMTN. For example, if the issuer floats an EMTN that pays EURIBOR/SOFR + spread, and simultaneously enters into a SOFR/fixed-rate swap over the same period, it obtains the equivalent of a fixed-rate financing, while the investor obtains a floating-rate investment. These structured EMTNs may be subscribed by investment funds seeking to offer their clients personalised products that meet their specific needs in view of their risk profiles.

SUKUK: Sharia compliant fixed income securities that represent undivided shares in the ownership of underlying assets. Sukuk used at sub-funds' level are the following: Sukuk al mudaraba (sukuk based on equity partnership), Sukuk al murabaha (cost plus or deferred payment sukuk), Sukuk al-salam (deferred delivery purchase sukuk), Sukuk al-ijara (lease-based sukuk), Sukuk al musharaka (joint venture sukuk), Sukuk al istisna (Islamic project bond).

Sustainable Investment: means according to SFDR an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured, for example, by key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, on the production of waste, and greenhouse gas emissions, or on its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy, or an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective, in particular an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance;

Synthetic Replication Policy: has the meaning set forth in the Book I, Appendix 2, Section 7.

Third Country: A country other than a Member State.

To Be Announced (TBA): A TBA transaction is a contract for the purchase or sale of a Mortgage-Backed Security for future settlement at an agreed upon date but does not include a specified mortgage pool number, number of mortgage pools, or precise amount to be delivered.

Transferable Securities: Classes of securities which are negotiable on the capital market (with the exception of payment) such as:

- Equity and Equity Equivalent securities, partnerships or other entities, and depositary receipts in respect of Equity;

- Bonds or other forms of securitised debts, including depositary receipts in respect of such securities;

- any other securities giving the right to acquire or sell any such transferable securities or giving rise to a cash settlement determined by reference to transferable securities, currencies, interest rates or yields, commodities or other indices or measures

TRS: **Total Return Swap:** Derivative contract in which one counterparty transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference asset (equity, equity index, bond, bank loan) to another counterparty.

	TRS are in principle unfunded ("Unfunded TRS"): the total return receiver pays no upfront amount in return for the total return of the reference asset; then it allows both parties to gain exposure to a specific asset in cost-effective manner (the asset can be held without having to pay additional costs). TRS may also be funded ("Funded TRS") when it involves an upfront payment (often based on the market value of the asset) at inception in return for the total return of the reference asset.
UCI:	Undertaking for Collective Investment
UCITS:	Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities
Valuation Currenc(ies)y:	Currency in which the net asset values of a sub-fund, share category, or share class are calculated. There may be several valuation currencies for the same sub-fund, share category, or share class (so called "Multi-Currency" facility). When the currency available in the share category, or share class is different from the accounting currency, subscription/conversion/redemption orders may be taken in account without suffer exchange rate charges.
Valuation Day:	Each open bank day in Luxembourg and subject to exceptions (available in the Book II): It corresponds also to: • Date attached to the NAV when it is published • Trade date attached to orders • With regards to exceptions in the valuation rules, closing date prices used for the valuation method of the underlying assets in the sub-fund's portfolios
VaR:	**Value at risk**: It is a statistical methodology used to assess an amount of potential loss according to a probability of occurrence and a time frame (see Appendix 2)

GENERAL PROVISIONS

BNP Paribas Flexi I, is an open-ended investment company (*société d'investissement à capital variable – abbreviated to SICAV)*, incorporated on 4 July 2006 under the name "FORTIS SOLUTIONS" for an indefinite period in accordance with the provisions of Part I of the Law of 20 December 2002 governing undertakings for collective investment. It was renamed "BNP Paribas Flexi I" on 13 September 2010.

The Company is currently governed by the provisions of Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 governing undertakings for collective investment as well as by Directive 2009/65.

The Company's capital is expressed in euros ("EUR") and is at all times equal to the total net assets of the various sub-funds. It is represented by fully paid-up shares issued without a designated par value, described below under "The Shares". The capital varies automatically without the notification and specific recording measures required for increases and decreases in the capital of limited companies. Its minimum capital is defined by the Law.

The Company is registered in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under the number B 117.580.

The Company is an umbrella fund, which comprises multiple sub-funds, each with distinct assets and liabilities of the Company. Each sub-fund shall have an investment policy and an Accounting Currency that shall be specific to it as determined by the Board of Directors. The Company is a single legal entity.

In accordance with Article 181 of the Law:

- the rights of shareholders and creditors in relation to a sub-fund or arising from the constitution, operation or liquidation of a sub-fund are limited to the assets of that sub-fund;
- the assets of a sub-fund are the exclusive property of shareholders in that sub-fund and of creditors where the credit arises from the constitution, operation or liquidation of the sub-fund;
- in relations between shareholders, each sub-fund is treated as a separate entity.

The Board of Directors may at any time create new sub-funds, whose investment policy and offering methods will be communicated at the appropriate time by an update to the Prospectus. Shareholders may also be informed via press publications if required by regulations or if deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors. Similarly, the Board of Directors may close sub-funds, in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 4.

All the benchmarks mentioned in this Prospectus, which are used either for tracking, asset allocation purposes or computing performance fees, were, until 31 December 2025, in scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011, as amended ("**Benchmark Regulation**" or "**BMR**"). Further to the review of BMR, applicable since 1 January 2026, only certain categories of benchmarks — namely critical, significant, EU-labelled Climate Transition Benchmark (CTB) and Paris-aligned Benchmark (PAB), and certain commodity benchmarks — remain within the scope of BMR. The use of any such benchmark by the Company is conditional upon its administrator or such benchmark where applicable being authorised, registered, recognised, or endorsed in the Benchmark Register or benefitting from an equivalence regime. Benchmark administrators benefit from a 9-month transitional period to assess whether their benchmarks continue to fall within the scope of BMR or not. The Prospectus will be updated accordingly in a timely manner.

The Management Company has produced and maintains robust written plans setting out the actions that it will take if a benchmark, falling into the scope of BMR, materially changes or ceases to be provided, or if the benchmark's administrator loses its registration with ESMA. These plans may be obtained free of charge and upon request from the Management Company.

The Company is directed and represented by the Board of Directors acting under the authority of the General Shareholders' Meeting. The Company outsources management, audit and asset custody services. The roles and responsibilities associated with these functions are described below. The composition of the Board of Directors and the names, addresses and detailed information about the service providers are listed above in "General Information".

Conflicts of Interests

The Management Company, the Investment Managers, the Depositary, the Administrative Agent, Distributors and other service providers and their respective affiliates, directors, officers and shareholders are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities that may create conflicts of interest with the management and administration of the Company. These include the management of other funds, purchases and sales of securities, brokerage services, depositary and safekeeping services and serving as directors, officers, advisors or agents for other funds or other companies, including companies in which a sub-fund may invest. Each of the Parties will ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such other involvement that they might have. In the event that a conflict of interest does arise, the Directors and the relevant Parties involved shall endeavour to resolve it fairly, within reasonable time and in the interest of the Company.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors assumes ultimate responsibility for the management of the Company and is therefore responsible for the Company's investment policy definition and implementation.

Management Company

BNP Paribas ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg was incorporated as a limited company (*société anonyme*) in Luxembourg on 19 February 1988. Its Articles of Association have been modified at various times, most recently at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 17 May 2017 with effect on 1 June 2017, published in the RESA on 2 June 2017. The latest version of the Articles of Association has been filed with the Trade and Companies Registrar of Luxembourg, where any interested party may consult it and obtain a copy (website www.legilux.public.lu/). Its share capital is EUR 3 million, fully paid up.

The Management Company performs administration, portfolio management and marketing tasks on behalf of the Company.

Under its own responsibility and at its own expense, the Management Company is authorised to delegate some or all of these tasks to third parties of its choice.

It has used this authority to delegate:

- the functions of NAV calculation and accounting, client communication, Registrar (both for registered and bearer shares) and Transfer Agent and Registrar to BNP Paribas, Luxembourg branch;
- the management of the Company's holdings, and the observance of its investment policy and restrictions, to the investment managers listed above in "General Information". A list of the investment managers effectively in charge of management and details of the portfolios managed are appended to the Company's periodic reports. Investors may request an up-to-date list of investment managers specifying the portfolios managed by each.

In executing securities transactions and in selecting any broker, dealer or other counterparty, the Management Company and any Investment Managers will use due diligence in seeking the best overall terms available. For any transaction, this will involve consideration of all factors deemed relevant, such as market breadth, security price and the financial condition and execution capability of the counterparty. An investment manager may select counterparties from within BNP Paribas so long as they appear to offer the best overall terms available.

In addition, the Management Company may decide to appoint Distributors/Nominees to assist in the distribution of the Company's shares in the countries where they are marketed.

Distribution and Nominee contracts will be concluded between the Management Company and the various Distributors/Nominees.

In accordance with the Distribution and Nominee Contract, the Nominee will be recorded in the register of shareholders in place of the end shareholders.

Shareholders who have invested in the Company through a Nominee can at any time request the transfer to their own name of the shares subscribed via the Nominee. In this case, the shareholders will be recorded in the register of shareholders in their own name as soon as the transfer instruction is received from the Nominee.

Investors may subscribe to the Company directly without necessarily subscribing via a Distributor/Nominee.

The Company draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Company, (notably the right to participate in general shareholders' meetings) if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the shareholders' register of the Company. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in his own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the Company. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

Indemnification rights in case of NAV calculation errors, breaches of investment restrictions or other errors for investors subscribing through financial intermediaries

The Company draws the shareholders' attention that the rights of any shareholders subscribing to shares in the Company through financial intermediaries, i.e., where shareholders are not registered themselves and in their own name in the register of the Company, may be affected in relation to indemnification payments for NAV calculation errors, breaches of investment restrictions or other errors occurring at the level of the Company.

Remuneration policy

Remuneration policy of the Management Company

The Management Company applies a sound, effective and sustainable Remuneration Policy in line with the strategy, risk tolerance, goals and values of the Investment Institutions and the Company under management.

The Remuneration Policy is in line with and contributes to sound and effective risk management and doesn't encourage taking more risk than appropriate within the investment policy and terms and conditions of the Company.

The key principles of the remuneration policy are:

• Deliver a market-competitive remuneration policy and practice to attract, motivate and retain best performing employees;

• Avoid conflicts of interest;

• Achieve sound and effective remuneration policy & practice, avoiding excessive risk-taking;

• Ensure long-term risk alignment, and reward of long-term goals;

• Design and implement a sustainable and responsible remuneration strategy, with pay levels and structure which make economic sense for the business.

The details of the up-to-date Remuneration Policy can be found on the Website under https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/en/footer/remuneration-policy/ and will also be made available free of charge by the Management Company upon request.

Depositary

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch is a branch of BNP Paribas. BNP Paribas is a licensed bank incorporated in France as a Société Anonyme (public limited company) registered with the *Registre du commerce et des sociétés* Paris (Paris Trade and Companies' Register) under number No. 662 042 449, authorised by the *Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution* (ACPR) and supervised by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* (AMF), with its registered address at 16 Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France, acting through its Luxembourg Branch, whose office is at 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies' Register under number B23968 and supervised by the CSSF.

The Depositary performs three types of functions, namely (i) the oversight duties (as defined in Art 34(1) of the Law, (ii) the monitoring of the cash flows of the Company (as set out in Art 34(2) of the Law and (iii) the safekeeping of the Company's assets (as set out in Art 34(3) of the Law).

Under its oversight duties, the Depositary is required to:

(1) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with the law of December 17, 2010 or with the Company's Articles of Incorporation,

(2) ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the law of December 17, 2010 and the Company's Articles of Incorporation,

(3) carry out the instructions of the Company or the Management Company acting on behalf of the Company, unless they conflict with the law of December 17, 2010 or the Company's Articles of Incorporation,

(4) ensure that in transactions involving the Company's assets, the consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;

(5) ensure that the Company's revenues are allocated in accordance with the law of December 17, 2010 and its Articles of Incorporation.

The overriding objective of the Depositary is to protect the interests of the Shareholders of the Company, which always prevail over any commercial interests.

Conflicts of interest may arise if and when the Management Company or the Company maintains other business relationships with BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch in parallel with an appointment of BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch acting as Depositary.

Such other business relationships may cover services in relation to

- Outsourcing/delegation of middle or back office functions (e.g. trade processing, position keeping, post trade investment compliance monitoring, collateral management, OTC valuation, fund administration inclusive of net asset value calculation, transfer agency, fund dealing services) where BNP Paribas or its affiliates act as agent of the Company or the Management Company, or

- Selection of BNP Paribas or its affiliates as counterparty or ancillary service provider for matters such as foreign exchange execution, securities lending, bridge financing.

The Depositary is required to ensure that any transaction relating to such business relationships between the Depositary and an entity within the same group as the Depositary is conducted at arm's length and is in the best interests of Shareholders.

In order to address any situations of conflicts of interest, the Depositary has implemented and maintains a management of conflicts of interest policy, aiming namely at:

- Identifying and analysing potential situations of conflicts of interest;
- Recording, managing and monitoring the conflict of interest situations either in:
  - Relying on the permanent measures in place to address conflicts of interest such as segregation of duties, separation of reporting lines, insider lists for staff members;
  - Implementing a case-by-case management to (i) take the appropriate preventive measures such as drawing up a new watch list, implementing a new Chinese wall, (i.e. by separating functionally and hierarchically the performance of its Depositary duties from other activities), making sure that operations are carried out at

arm's length and/or informing the concerned Shareholders of the Company, or (ii) refuse to carry out the activity giving rise to the conflict of interest;
- Implementing a deontological policy;
- recording of a cartography of conflict of interests permitting to create an inventory of the permanent measures put in place to protect the Company's interests; or
- setting up internal procedures in relation to, for instance (i) the appointment of service providers which may generate conflicts of interests, (ii) new products/activities of the Depositary in order to assess any situation entailing a conflict of interest.

In the event that conflicts of interest do arise, the Depositary will undertake to use its reasonable endeavours to resolve any such conflicts of interest fairly (having regard to its respective obligations and duties) and to ensure that the Company and the Shareholders are fairly treated.

The Depositary may delegate to third parties the safekeeping of the Company's assets subject to the conditions laid down in the applicable laws and regulations and the provisions of the Depositary Agreement. The process of appointing such delegates and their continuing oversight follows the highest quality standards, including the management of any potential conflict of interest that should arise from such an appointment. Such delegates must be subject to effective prudential regulation (including minimum capital requirements, supervision in the jurisdiction concerned and external periodic audit) for the custody of financial instruments. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation.

A potential risk of conflicts of interest may occur in situations where the delegates may enter into or have a separate commercial and/or business relationships with the Depositary in parallel to the custody delegation relationship.

In order to prevent such potential conflicts of interest from cristalizing, the Depositary has implemented and maintains an internal organisation whereby such separate commercial and / or business relationships have no bearings on the choice of the delegate or the monitoring of the delegates' performance under the delegation agreement.

A list of these delegates and sub-delegates for its safekeeping duties is available in the website:

https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/app/uploads/sites/3/2023/11/list-of-delegates-and-sub-delegates-of-bnp-paribas-s-a-appointed-depositary-of-ucits-funds.pdf

Such list may be updated from time to time.

Updated information on the Depositary's custody duties, a list of delegations and sub-delegations and conflicts of interest that may arise, may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary.

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, being part of a group providing clients with a worldwide network covering different time zones, may entrust parts of its operational processes to other BNP Paribas Group entities and/or third parties, whilst keeping ultimate accountability and responsibility in Luxembourg. The entities involved in the support of internal organisation, banking services, central administration and transfer agency service are listed in the website: https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/luxembourg/.

Further information on BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch international operating model linked to the Company may be provided upon request by BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, the Company and the Management Company.

Auditor

All the Company's accounts and transactions are subject to an annual audit by the Auditor.

The Company's general objective is to provide its investors with the highest possible appreciation of capital invested while offering them a broad distribution of risks. To this end, the Company will principally invest its assets in a range of transferable securities, money market instruments, units, or shares in UCIs, credit institution deposits, and financial derivative instruments denominated in various currencies and issued in different countries.

The Company's investment policy is determined by the Board of Directors in light of current political, economic, financial and monetary circumstances. The policy will vary for different sub-funds, within the limits of, and in accordance with, the specific features and objective of each as stipulated in Book II.

The investment policy will be conducted with strict adherence to the principle of diversification and spread of risks. To this end, without prejudice to anything that may be specified for one or more individual sub-funds, the Company will be subject to a series of investment restrictions as stipulated in Appendix 1. In this respect, the attention of investors is drawn to the investment risks described in Appendix 3.

Furthermore, the Company is authorised to utilise techniques and instruments on transferable securities and money market instruments under the conditions and limits defined in Appendix 2, provided that these techniques and financial derivative instruments are employed for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. When these operations involve the use of financial derivative instruments, these conditions and limits must comply with the provisions of the Law. Under no circumstances can these operations cause the Company and its sub-funds to deviate from the investment objectives as described in the Prospectus.

Unless otherwise provided in each sub-fund's investment policy on Book II, no guarantee can be given on the realisation of the investment objectives of the sub-funds, and past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

Class Action Policy

A class action policy applicable to Undertakings for Collective Investments (UCI) that the Management Company manages has been defined. A class action can typically be described as a collective legal procedure, seeking compensation for multiple persons having been harmed by the same (illegal) activity.

In compliance with the class action policy:

- the Management Company does, in principle, not participate via an active role in a class action (i.e., the Management Company will not initiate, act as a plaintiff, or otherwise take an active role in a class action against an issuer);
- the Management Company may participate via a passive role in a class action in jurisdictions where the Management Company considers, at its sole discretion, that (i) the class action process is sufficiently effective (e.g. where the anticipated revenue exceeds the predictable cost of the process), (ii) the class action process is sufficiently predictable and (iii) the relevant data required for the assessment of eligibility to the class action process are reasonably available and can be efficiently and robustly managed;
- gross proceeds in the context of a class action are paid to the funds involved in the relevant class action.

The class action policy may be amended from time to time, and it may be deviated from the principles set out therein in specific circumstances.

A disclosure on the class action policy is available on the website of the Management Company: https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/en/class-actions-policy/ .

SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT POLICY[1]

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Global Sustainability Strategy governs the approach of BNP Paribas Asset Management to sustainability, which consists in particular of the implementation of ESG integration, responsible business conduct standards and stewardship activities into the investment processes applied by the investment managers of each sub-fund.

ESG stands for environmental, social and governance; these are criteria commonly used to assess the level of sustainability of an investment.

BNP Paribas Asset Management is committed to having a sustainability approach for the investments of its sub-funds. Nonetheless, the extent and manner in which this sustainability-approach is applied varies according to the type of sub-fund, strategy, asset class, region and instrument used. Consequently, the implementation of the sustainability approach applies individually across all portfolios. This means, the sub-fund's extra-financial score is compared to the one of its investment universe, that is the main securities and geographical areas targeted by each sub-fund, unless otherwise stated in Book II.

Unless specified in Book II, the extra-financial analysis coverage of each sub-fund classified as article 8 under SFDR must be at least (the "Minimum Extra-Financial Analysis"):

- 90%* of its assets for equities issued by large capitalisation companies whose registered office is located in "developed" countries, debt securities and money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating, sovereign debt issued by developed countries ; or
- 75%* of its assets for equities issued by large capitalisations whose registered office is located in "emerging" countries, equities issued by small and medium capitalisations, debt securities and money market, instruments with a high yield credit rating, sovereign debt issued by "emerging" countries, and Structured Debt Securities.

* These ratios are understood excluding ancillary liquid assets.

The sustainability approach, including the integration of sustainability risks, shall be incorporated at each step of the investment process of each sub-fund and may include the implementation of the following elements (please refer to the table below):

- **Responsible business conduct standards**: As defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management's Responsible Business Conduct policy (RBC). They include respecting: norms-based screens, such as the UN Nations Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and BNP Paribas Asset Management sector policies.

  1) Norms-based screens: The United Nations Global Compact (www.unglobalcompact.org) defines 10 principles for businesses to uphold in the areas of human rights, labour standards, environmental stewardship and anti-corruption. Similarly, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises sets out principles for the responsible business conduct of businesses. These two shared frameworks are recognized worldwide and applicable to all industry sectors. Companies that violate one or more of the principles are excluded from the funds' investments, and those at risk of breaching them are closely monitored, and may also be excluded.

  2) BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT has also defined a series of guidelines relating to investments in sensitive sectors, listed in the RBC. Companies from these sensitive sectors that do not comply with the minimum principles specified in these guidelines are excluded from the sub-funds' investments. The sectors concerned include, *but are not limited to*, palm oil, wood pulp, mining activities, nuclear, coal-fired power generation, tobacco, controversial weapons, unconventional oil and gas and asbestos.

- **ESG integration**: It involves the evaluation of the below three non-financial criteria at the level of the issuers in which the sub-funds invest:
  - Environmental: such as energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, treatment of waste;
  - Social: such as respect of human rights and workers' rights, human resources management (workers' health and safety, diversity);
  - Governance: such as Board of Directors independence, managers' remuneration, respect of minority shareholders rights.

  ESG scores, as defined by an internal proprietary framework, is made available to assist in the ESG evaluation of securities' issuers. ESG integration is systematically applied to all investment strategies. The process to integrate and embed ESG factors in the investment decision-making processes is guided by formal ESG Integration Guidelines. However, the way and the extent to which ESG integration, including ESG scores, is embedded in each investment process is determined by its Investment Manager, who is fully responsible in this respect.
- **Stewardship**: It is designed to enhance the long-term value of shareholdings and the management of long-term risk for clients, as part of BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's commitment to act as an efficient and diligent steward of assets. Stewardship activities include the following categories of engagement:
  - Company Engagement: the aim is to foster, through dialogue with companies, corporate governance best practices, social responsibility and environmental stewardship. A key component of company engagement is voting at annual general meetings. BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT publishes detailed proxy-voting guidelines on a range of ESG issues.
  - Public Policy Engagement: BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT aims to embed sustainability considerations more fully into the markets in which it invests and in the rules that guide and govern company behavior as per its Public Policy Stewardship Strategy.

ESG Scoring Framework

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's ESG scoring framework assesses ESG characteristics of an issuer. Specifically, it produces:

[1] in the meaning of global sustainability approach

- A company-level score based on a firm's performance on material ESG issues relative to peers.
- A global ESG score that aggregates the average ESG scores of the companies in a portfolio.

A four-step process is used in order to score an issuer:

1- ESG metric selection and weighting based on three criteria:

- Materiality of ESG issues that are material to the business of an issuer.
- Measurability and insight.
- Data quality and availability based on data of reasonable quality and that are readily available.

2- ESG assessment vs. peers

This assessment is primarily sector-relative, reflecting the fact that ESG risks and opportunities are not always comparable between sectors and regions. For instance, health & safety is less important for an insurance company than a mining company. Each issuer starts with a baseline 'neutral' score of 50. Each score is then summed for each of the three ESG pillars – Environmental, Social and Governance. An issuer receives a positive score for a pillar if it performs better than the average of its peer group. If it performs below than the average, it receives a negative score.
However, two universal issues that impact all companies are not scored relative to peers, introducing a deliberate 'tilt' for the most exposed sectors. These are:

- Carbon emissions – An absolute carbon emission measure, creating a positive bias towards issuers and sectors with lower carbon emissions, has been implemented.
- Controversies – Sectors that are more prone to ESG controversies have slightly lower scores, reflecting increased risk ('headline', reputational or financial risk).

The overall result is an intermediate quantitative ESG score that ranges from zero to 99, with the ability to see how each ESG pillar has added to or detracted from the issuer's final score.

3- Qualitative review

In addition to proprietary quantitative analysis, the methodology takes into account a qualitative review of issuers with information gathered from third-party sources, internal in-depth research on material issues (e.g. climate change) and knowledge and interaction with issuers.

4- Final ESG score

Combining both qualitative and quantitative inputs, an ESG score is reached ranging from zero to 99, with issuers ranked in deciles against peers. Issuers that are excluded from investment through the RBC policy are assigned a score of 0.

SFDR's Sustainable Investments

In addition to the above, some sub-funds may have either a sustainable investment objective, in the meaning of Article 9 of SFDR, or intend to invest part of their assets in sustainable investments, as disclosed in Appendix 5.

The objectives of sustainable investments are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's internal methodology uses a binary approach of Sustainable Investment to qualify a company. This does not mean that all the economic activities of the entity considered have a positive contribution to an environmental or social objective, but it means that the considered entity has a quantitatively measured positive contribution to an environmental or social objective while not harming any other objective. These measures are the thresholds indicated in the below listed criteria. As such, as long as a company meets the threshold of at least one of these criteria and does not harm any other objective, the whole entity is qualified as a "sustainable investment".

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's internal methodology integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives; a company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;
2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets; A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
    b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in high Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C; A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;
4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;
    b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation "POSITIVE" or "NEUTRAL" from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm "DNSH" principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the following website: Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com)

Taxonomy-aligned Investments

The Taxonomy Regulation aims to establish the criteria for determining whether an economic activity is considered environmentally sustainable. The EU Taxonomy is a classification system establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities in respect of the six EU's climate and environmental objectives defined by this regulation.

Thus, for the purpose of determining the environmental sustainability of a given economic activity, six environmental objectives are defined and covered by the Taxonomy Regulation: climate change mitigation; climate change adaptation; the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; the transition to a circular economy; pollution prevention and control; and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

To be qualified as Taxonomy-*aligned*, an economic activity has to meet the following four conditions:

- Being mapped as an eligible economic activity within the Technical Screening Criteria (TSC);
- Making a substantial contribution to at least one of the above mentioned environmental objective;
- Doing no significant harm (DNSH) to any other environmental objective;
- Complying with minimum social safeguards through the implementation of procedures to meets minimum social requirements embedded in the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises (MNEs), the UN Global Compact (UNGC) and the ten UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), with specific reference to International Bill of Human Rights and the ILO Core Labour Conventions and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

In order to determine the percentage of assets of each sub-fund invested in Taxonomy-aligned investments, as disclosed in Appendix 5, BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT may rely on third party data providers.

Nonetheless, taxonomy alignment data is not yet widely communicated or published and the activities of certain issuers require additional fundamental analysis in order to be accounted for and are therefore not taken into account by the taxonomy data that we use.

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT is currently improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. Further prospectus updates will be made accordingly.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the following website: https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/en/sustainability-documents

Methodological limitations

Applying an extra-financial strategy may comprise methodological limitations such as the "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investment Risks" as defined in the appendix 3 of this Prospectus.

In the event the extra-financial criteria as specified above or in Book II for any sub-fund are no longer met from time to time, the Investment Manager will promptly adjust the portfolio in the best interest of the shareholders.
In particular, it should be noted that the proprietary methodologies used to take into account ESG non-financial criteria may be subject reviews in the event of regulatory developments or updates that may lead, in accordance with the applicable regulations, to the increase or decrease of the classification of products, of the indicators used or of the minimum investment commitment levels set.

Transparency of adverse sustainability impacts

The sub-funds consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI) by applying the RBC, and/or the other sustainability pillars listed "SFDR Disclosure Statement: sustainability risk integration and PASI considerations" (the "Disclosure Statement").
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 sub-funds which are not categorized as Article 8 or Article 9, consider in their investment processes, through the application of the RBC, the indicator n°10 on violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic

Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the indicator n°14 on the exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).

For the sub-funds categorized as Article 8 and Article 9, through the combination of one or more pillars as detailed in the Disclosure Statement, and depending on the underlying assets, principal adverse impacts are considered and addressed or mitigated at sub-fund level.

Unless otherwise mentioned in the Tables disclosed in Appendix 5, by applying the sustainability pillars mentioned in the Disclosure Statement all of the following indicators are considered and addressed or mitigated by each sub-fund (the "General PAI Approach"):

Corporate mandatory indicators:

1. GHG
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 information on the Disclosure Statement are available on the website at the following address: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF .

SFDR classification

The sub-funds may be classified into 3 categories:

- ⇨ sub-funds having a sustainable investment as their objectives (referred to as "**Article 9**"): Sustainable investment is defined as an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured, for example, by key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, on the production of waste, and greenhouse gas emissions, or on its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy, or an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective, in particular an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.
- ⇨ sub-funds promoting environmental or social characteristics (referred to as "**Article 8**"): These sub-funds promote among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices.

  The following sub-funds are categorized as Article 8: "Structured Credit Europe AAA", "Structured Credit Europe IG", "Structured Credit Income", "Bond Emerging Investment Grade", "Bond Nordic Investment Grade", "Absolute Return Convertible", "Obliselect Euro 2028", "Obliselect Euro 2029", "ObliSelect Euro 2032", "Obliselect Euro July 2030", "ObliSelect Euro Sept 2031", "Obliselect Euro June 2029", "Obliselect Euro May 2030", "ObliSelect Euro May 2031", "Obliselect Euro Sept 2029", "Incremento Azionario Europa 2030", "Incremento Azionario Globale 2029", "Incremento Global Megatrends 2029", "US Mortgage", "Euro Bond 2027" and "Euro Bond 2029".
- ⇨ Other sub-funds not categorized under Article 8 or Article 9, which represents all the sub-funds of the Company not listed above.

Among Article 8 and Article 9 (if any), BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT has defined an internal classification and some sub-funds can be classified as "Sustainable Thematic", "Labelled", "Decarbonization" and/or "Impact", as follows:

- ⇨ **Sustainable Thematic:** these sub-funds seek to contribute capital towards specific themes of the transition towards a low-carbon, inclusive economy (e.g. the energy transition, inclusive growth, etc.) and to benefit from future growth anticipated in

these themes. They invest in companies or projects which products, services or operations positively contribute to the environmental or social challenges addressed by the theme.

- ⇨ **Labelled:** these sub-funds satisfy the requirements of at least one sustainable label (French ISR label, Belgian Towards Sustainability, etc.) and are recognized as such by an independent certifying entity.
- ⇨ **Decarbonization:** these sub-funds cover a wide range of strategies implementing GHG-related constraints. They include low-carbon products integrating GHG-related portfolio-level constraints such as such as lowering the portfolio carbon footprint compared to the benchmark and strategies focused on net-zero alignment, where each company must comply with a definitive GHG transition pathway according to the criteria laid out, e.g. in our NZ:AAA framework, which identifies companies that are achieving, aligned or aligning with net zero.
- ⇨ **Impact**: these sub-funds invest with the intention to contribute to measurable positive social and/or environmental impact alongside financial returns. The impact investment process embeds intentionality, additionally, and impact measurement.

The table below classifies the sub-fund(s) according to the above criteria while indicating their classification as per SFDR:

Sub-fund	ESG category	SFDR Category
Bond Nordic Investment Grade	Labelled	**Article 8**

As the above list of sub-fund(s) and SFDR categorisation may evolve over time, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

More information and documents on BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT approach to sustainability may be found on the website at the following address: https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/en/sustainability-bnpp-am/our-approach/

As of the date of this Prospectus, the sub-fund(s) listed below benefit from the Belgian Towards Sustainability label:

- Bond Nordic Investment Grade

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the constraints imposed by the label provider may evolve from time to time and may therefore trigger amendments to the sustainable investment policy of the relevant sub-fund(s).

Non-Sustainable sub-fund

Due to its investment strategy, the sub-fund "Multi-Asset Booster" does not follow a sustainable approach and therefore extra-financial characteristics are not considered when selecting securities. In addition, this sub-fund does not apply the Responsible Business Conduct Policy. Consequently, and in order to meet the investment objective, the investment process will not take into account sustainability risks and principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

LIQUIDITY RISK POLICY

The Management Company has established, implemented and consistently applies a liquidity management policy and has put in place a prudent and rigorous liquidity management procedure which enable it to monitor the liquidity risks of the sub-funds and to ensure that the sub-funds can normally meet at all times their obligation to redeem their Shares at the request of Shareholders. Qualitative and quantitative measures are used to ensure investment portfolios are appropriately liquid and that sub-funds are able to honour Shareholders' redemption requests. In addition, Shareholders' concentrations are regularly reviewed to assess their potential impact on liquidity of the sub-funds.

Sub-funds are reviewed individually with respect to liquidity risks. The Management Company's liquidity management policy takes into account the investment strategy, the dealing frequency, the underlying assets' liquidity (and their valuation) and shareholder base. The Board of Directors, or the Management Company, where deemed necessary and appropriate to protect Shareholders, may also make use, among others, of certain tools to manage liquidity risk as described in the following sections of the Prospectus:

- ✓ Section "Suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value and the issue, conversion and redemption of shares":
  The Board of Directors may temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value and the right of any Shareholder to request redemption of any share in any sub-fund or Share Class of any sub-fund and the issue of Shares in any sub-fund or Share Class of any sub-fund.
- ✓ Section "Subscription. Conversion and redemption of shares":
  The Board of Directors may decide to satisfy payment of the redemption price to any Shareholder who agrees, in whole or in part, by an in-kind allocation of securities in compliance with the conditions set forth by Luxembourg law. If the Company receives requests on one valuation day for net redemptions (and switches into another sub-fund) of more than 10% of the net asset value of the relevant sub-fund, the Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, may elect to limit each redemption (and switch) request pro rata such that the aggregate amount redeemed in that valuation day will not exceed 10% of the net asset Value of the relevant sub-fund.
- ✓ Section "Swing Pricing":
  The net asset value per Share of a sub-fund may be adjusted on a valuation date in certain circumstances.
- ✓ Section "Anti-Dilution Levy":
  An anti-dilution levy is charged to the investors' subscriptions, conversions and redemptions to cover transaction costs and to ensure an equal treatment of investors while preserving the net asset value of the relevant sub-fund.

Shareholders who wish to assess the underlying assets' liquidity risk for themselves should note that the sub-funds complete portfolio holdings are indicated in the latest annual report or the latest semi-annual report where this is more recent.

SHARE CATEGORIES, SUB-CATEGORIES AND CLASSES

A. CATEGORIES

Within each sub-fund, the Board of Directors will be able to create and issue the share categories listed below and add new valuation currencies to the existing shares:

<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th>Investors</th><th>Initial subscription price per share(1)</th><th>Minimum initial subscription amount (2)
(in EUR or its equivalent in any other Valuation Currency)</th></tr>
<tr><td>AX</td><td>AXA Group</td><td rowspan="12">100.-
in the Reference Currencies except for:
CNH, CZK, and NOK:
1,000.-</td><td rowspan="3">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classic</td><td>All</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classic Plus</td><td>BNP Paribas Cardif</td></tr>
<tr><td>N</td><td rowspan="2">All</td><td rowspan="2">Managers: none
Others: 300,000 per sub-fund</td></tr>
<tr><td>E</td></tr>
<tr><td>Privilege</td><td>Distributors(3)
Managers,
All</td><td>Distributors(3): none
Managers: none
Others: 3 million per sub-fund</td></tr>
<tr><td>Privilege Plus</td><td>All</td><td>200 million per sub-fund
Managers: none</td></tr>
<tr><td>I</td><td>Institutional Investors and UCIs</td><td>Institutional Investors:
3 million per sub-fund
UCIs: none</td></tr>
<tr><td>I2</td><td>Institutional Investors and portfolio managers subscribing within the scope of discretionary portfolios management</td><td>5 millon per sub-fund</td></tr>
<tr><td>I Plus</td><td>Authorised Investors</td><td>25 million per sub-fund</td></tr>
<tr><td>Z</td><td>Authorised Investors</td><td rowspan="3">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>N2</td><td rowspan="2">Authorised Distributor</td></tr>
<tr><td>V</td></tr>
<tr><td>X</td><td rowspan="2">Authorised Institutional Investors</td><td rowspan="2">10,000.-
in the Reference Currencies except for:
CNH and CZK:
100,000.-</td><td rowspan="2">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>X2</td></tr>
</table>

(1) Entry Fees excluded, if any

(2) At the discretion of the Board of Directors and if not otherwise mentioned in Book II

(3) Distributors which (i) are prohibited from accepting and retaining inducements from third parties under applicable laws and regulations or (ii) have a separate fee arrangement with their clients in relation to the provision of investment services and activities and have opted not to accept and retain inducements from third parties, with respect to distributors that are incorporated in the EEA.

B. SUB-CATEGORIES

In some sub-funds, following sub-categories may be created:

a) MD & QD

These sub-categories pay dividend on a monthly (MD) or quarterly (QD) basis.

b) Hedged (H)

These sub-categories aim at hedging the currency exchange risk of the portfolio of the sub-fund against their Reference Currency. In the event of changes in the net asset value of the portfolio and/or of subscriptions and/or redemptions, hedging will be operated to the extent possible within specific bandwidths (should those limits not be respected from time to time, hedging readjustment will be operated). As a consequence, we cannot guarantee the currency exchange risk to be completely neutralized.

The currency of these sub-categories/classes appears in their denomination (for example, "Classic H EUR" for a sub-category hedged in EUR when the currency exposure of the portfolio of the sub-fund is USD).

c) Return Hedged (RH)

These sub-categories aim at hedging the portfolio return from the Accounting Currency of the sub-fund (and not the underlying currency exposures) to the currency denomination of the sub-category. In the event of changes in the net asset value of the portfolio and/or of subscriptions and/or redemptions, hedging will be operated to the extent possible

within specific bandwidths (should those limits not be respected from time to time, hedging readjustment will be operated).

The currency of these sub-categories appears in their denomination (for example, "Classic RH EUR" for a sub-category hedged in EUR and the accounting currency of the sub-fund is USD).

d) Mono-Currency

These sub-categories are valued and issued solely in the Reference Currency, indicated by the denomination of the sub-category, which is different from the Accounting Currency of the sub-fund (for example “Classic USD” for a category issued and valued only in USD when the Accounting Currency of the sub-fund is EUR).

Other characteristics of these sub-categories as well as the fee structure are the same as those of their mother-category in the same sub-fund.

e) Series of shares

V categories may be duplicated as many times there are specific authorised distributors (for example “V1”, “V2”, etc.).

C. CAPITALISATION / DISTRIBUTION CLASSES

Any of the above share categories / sub-categories are issued in Capitalisation (“CAP”) and/or Distribution (“DIS”) classes as defined below.

1. CAP

Capitalisation shares retain their income to reinvest it.

2. DIS

DIS shares may pay dividend to shareholders on an annual, monthly or quarterly basis.

The general meeting of shareholders holding DIS shares for each sub-fund concerned decides each year on the Board of Directors’ proposal to pay a dividend, which is calculated in accordance with the limitations defined by law and the Articles of Association. In this respect, the general meeting reserves the right to distribute the net assets of each of the Company’s sub-funds up to the limit of the legal minimum capital. Distributions may be paid out of net investment income or capital.

If, given market conditions, it is in the shareholders’ interest not to distribute a dividend, then no such distribution will be carried out.

If it deems it advisable, the Board of Directors may decide to distribute interim dividends.

The Board of Directors determines the payment methods for the dividends and interim dividends that have been decided upon. Dividends will, in principle, be paid in the Reference Currency of the class (exchange costs incurred for payments in different currencies will be borne by the investor).
Declared dividends and interim dividends not collected by shareholders within a period of five years from the payment date will lapse and revert to the sub-fund concerned.

Interest will not be paid on declared and unclaimed dividends or interim dividends, which will be held by the Company on behalf of the shareholders of the sub-fund for the duration of the legal limitation period.

D. SHARE LEGAL FORMS

All the shares are issued in registered form.
“Classic”, “N”, “Privilege” and “I” shares categories may also be issued in bearer form.
The shares are all listed into specific registers kept in Luxembourg by the Registrar Agent indicated in the section “General Information”. Unless otherwise specified, shareholders will not receive a certificate representing their shares. Instead, they will receive a confirmation of their entry into the register.
Further to the Luxembourg law of 28 July 2014, all physical bearer shares have been cancelled. The cash equivalent of such cancelled shares has been deposited with the Luxembourg *Caisse de Consignation*.

E. GENERAL PROVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR ALL SHARES

The Board of Directors has the option of adding new Valuation Currencies to existing categories or classes and, with the previous approval of the CSSF, of adding new share categories, sub-categories and classes to existing sub-funds with the same specification as those described above on points A, B and C. Such a decision will not be published but the website www.bnpparibas-am.com and the next version of the prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The Board of Directors may depart from the initial subscription price per share.

The Board of Directors may also decide at any time to split or consolidate the shares issued within one same sub-fund, category, or class into a number of shares determined by the Board itself. The total net asset value of such shares must be equal to the net asset value of the subdivided/consolidated shares existing at the time of the splitting/consolidation event.

If the assets of a category/class fall below EUR 1.000.000 or equivalent, the Board of Directors reserves the right to liquidate it or merge it with another category/class it decides in the best interest of shareholders.

If it transpires that shares are held by persons other than those authorised, they will be converted to the appropriate category, class or currency.

The shares must be fully paid-up and are issued without a par value. Unless otherwise indicated, there is no limitation on their number. The rights attached to the shares are those described in the law of 10 August 1915, unless exempted by the Law.

Fractions of shares may be issued up to one thousandth of a share.

All the Company’s whole shares, whatever their value, have equal voting rights. The shares of each sub-fund, category, or class have an equal right to the liquidation proceeds of the sub-fund, category, or class.

If no specific information is given by the investor, orders received will be processed in the reference currency of the category.

ANTI-DILUTION LEVY

For certain sub-funds, in addition to the entry, conversion or exit cost that may be charged to the investor, an anti-dilution levy may be paid by the investors to the sub-fund. Such amount covers transaction costs (including dealing costs relating to the acquisition, disposal or sale of portfolio's assets, taxes and stamp duties) in order to ensure that all investors in a sub-fund are treated equitably and preserve the Net Asset Value of the relevant sub-fund (notably to accommodate large inflows and outflows) where the implementation of such mechanism is considered to be in the best interests of the sub-fund's shareholders.

This anti-dilution levy is charged to subscriptions, conversions and redemptions to ensure that the existing shareholders are not adversely affected by shareholders who are executing subscription, conversion or redemption orders.

The relevant sub-funds disclose the maximum cost level that could be charged to the subscription, conversion and redemption orders in Book II.

In the event swing pricing mechanism or an anti-dilution levy mechanism is applied to a sub-fund, as decided by the Board of Directors, the other mechanism shall not be cumulatively applied to client orders.

Anti-dilution levy will not be charged for conversions within a same sub-fund. **Details of such costs, if applicable to a specific sub-fund, will be set out in Book II.**

SUBSCRIPTION, CONVERSION AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The shares of the Company may be locally offered for subscription via regular savings plans, redemption and conversion programs, specific to this local supply, and may be subject to additional charges.

In the event that a regular savings plan is terminated prior to the agreed final date, the sum of entry fees payable by the shareholders concerned may be greater than would have been the case for standard subscriptions.

Investors may be required to appoint a paying agent as nominee (the "Nominee") for all actions connected with their shareholding in the Company.

On the basis of this mandate, the Nominee is specifically required to:

- send requests for subscription, conversion and redemption, grouped by share category, share class, sub-fund and distributor to the Company;
- be listed on the Company's register in its name "on behalf of a third party"; and
- exercise the investor's voting right (if any), according to the investor's instructions.

The Nominee must make every effort to keep an up-to-date electronic list of investors' names and addresses and the number of shares held; the status of shareholder can be verified via the confirmation letter sent to the investor by the Nominee.

Investors are informed that they may be required to pay additional fees for the activity of the above Nominee.

For further details, investors are invited to read the subscription documents available from their usual distributor.

Preliminary Information

Subscriptions, conversions and redemptions of shares are made with reference to their unknown net asset value (NAV). They may concern a number of shares or an amount.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to:

(a) refuse a subscription or conversion request for any reason whatsoever in whole or in part;

(b) redeem, at any time, shares held by persons who are not authorised to buy or hold the Company's shares;

(c) reject subscription, conversion or redemption requests from any investor who it suspects of using practices associated with Market Timing and Active Trading, and, where applicable, take the necessary measures to protect the other investors in the Company, notably by charging an additional exit fees up to 2% of the order amount, to be retained by the sub-fund.

The Board of Directors is authorised to set minimum amounts for subscription, conversion, redemption and holding.

Subscriptions from entities which submit subscription applications and whose names show that they belong to one and the same group, or which have one central decision-making body, will be grouped together to calculate these minimum subscription amounts.

Should a share redemption or conversion request, a merger/splitting procedure, or any other event, have the effect of reducing the number or the total net book value of the shares held by a shareholder to below the number or value decided upon by the Board of Directors, the Company may redeem all the shares.

In certain cases stipulated in the section on suspension of the calculation of the NAV, the Board of Directors is authorised to temporarily suspend the issue, conversion and redemption of shares and the calculation of their net asset value.

The Board of Directors may decide, in the interest of the shareholders, to close a sub-fund, category and/or class for subscription or conversion in, under certain conditions and for the time it defines. Such a decision will not be published but the website www.bnpparibas-am.com will be updated accordingly.

In connection with anti-money laundering procedures, the subscription form must be accompanied, in the case of an individual, by the identity card or passport of the subscriber authenticated by a competent authority (for example an embassy, consulate, notary, police superintendent) or by a financial institution subject to equivalent identification standards to those applicable in Luxembourg or the Articles of Association and by an extract from the trade and companies register for a legal entity, in the following cases:

1. **direct subscription to the Company;**
2. **subscription through a professional financial sector intermediary resident in a country that is not subject to an obligation for identification equivalent to Luxembourg standards as regards preventing the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering;**
3. **subscription through a subsidiary or branch office, the parent company of which would be subject to an obligation for identification equivalent to that required under Luxembourg law, if the law applicable to the parent company does not oblige it to ensure that its subsidiaries or branch offices adhere to these provisions.**

The Company is also bound to identify the source of funds if they come from financial institutions that are not subject to an obligation for identification equivalent to those required under Luxembourg law. Subscriptions may be temporarily frozen pending identification of the source of the funds.

It is generally accepted that finance sector professionals resident in countries that have signed up to the conclusions of the FATF (Financial Action Task Force) on money laundering are deemed to have an obligation for identification equivalent to that required under Luxembourg law.

Processing of Personal Information

In accordance with GDPR, when submitting a subscription request, personal data of the investor ("Personal Data") may be collected, recorded, stored, adapted, transferred or otherwise processed and used by the Company and the Management Company (as data controllers) with a view to managing its account and business relationship (such as to maintain the register of shareholder, process requests, provide shareholder services, guard against unauthorised account access, conduct statistical analyses, provide information on other products and services and/or comply with various laws and regulations). To the extent that this usage so requires, the investor further authorises the sharing of this information with different service providers of the Company, including some of which that may be established outside of the European Union, who may need to process these Personal Data for carrying out their services and complying with their own legal obligations, but which may not have data protection requirements deemed equivalent to those prevailing in the European Union. The Personal Data may notably be processed for purposes of filing, order processing, responding to shareholder's requests, and providing them with information on other products and services. Neither the Company nor its Management Company will disclose such Personal Data on shareholder unless required to do so by specific regulations or where necessary for legitimate business interests.

Further detailed information in relation to the processing of Personal Data can be found in the Management Company's "Data Protection Notice" as well as on the "Personal Data Privacy Charter", which are accessible via the following link https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/en/footer/data-protection/

Each shareholder whose Personal Data has been processed has a right of access to his/her/its Personal Data and may ask for a rectification thereof in case where such data is inaccurate or incomplete.

Subscriptions

The shares will be issued at a price corresponding to the net asset value per share plus the entry fees described in the above list.

For an order to be executed at the net asset value on a given valuation day, it must be received by the Company before the time and date specified in the detailed conditions for each sub-fund in Book II. Orders received after this deadline will be processed at the net asset value on the next valuation day.

In order to be accepted by the Company, the order must include all necessary information relating to the identification of the subscribed shares and the identity of the subscriber as described above.

Unless otherwise specified for a particular sub-fund, the subscription price of each share is payable in one of the valuation currencies of the shares concerned within the time period defined in Book II, increased, where necessary, by the applicable entry fees. At the shareholder's request, the payment may be made in a currency other than one of the valuation currencies. The exchange expenses will then be borne by the shareholder.

The Company reserves the right to postpone and/or cancel subscription requests if it is not certain that the appropriate payment will reach the Depositary within the required payment time or if the order is incomplete, the Board of Directors or its agent may process the request by applying an additional charge to reflect interest owed at the customary market rates; or cancelling the share allotment, as applicable accompanied by a request for compensation for any loss owing to failure to make payment before the stipulated time limit. The shares will not be assigned until the duly completed subscription request has been received accompanied by the payment or a document irrevocably guaranteeing that the payment will be made before the deadline. The Company cannot be held responsible for the delayed processing of incomplete orders.
Any outstanding balance remaining after subscription will be reimbursed to the shareholder, unless the amount is less than EUR 15 or its currency equivalent, as the case may be. Amounts thus not reimbursed will be retained by the relevant sub-fund.

The Board of Directors may accept the issue of shares in exchange for the contribution in kind of transferable securities, in accordance with the conditions defined by Luxembourg law, in particular with respect to the obligation for the submission of a valuation report by the Auditor mentioned under "General Information" above, and provided that these transferable securities meet the Company's investment policy and restrictions for the sub-fund concerned as described in Book II. Unless otherwise specified, the fees of such a transaction will be borne by the applicant.

Conversions

Without prejudice to the specific provisions of a sub-fund, category or class, shareholders may request the conversion of some or all of their shares into shares of another sub-fund, category or class. The number of newly issued shares and the fees arising from the transaction are calculated in accordance with the formula described below.

Conversions are only permitted between the following categories:

To / From	Classic	Classic Plus	N	E	Privilege	I	I Plus	X	Z	V	AX	N2	I2
Classic	Yes		Yes	Yes			No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Classic Plus											No	No	No
N	No			No							No	No	No
E	Yes			Yes							No	No	No
Privilege											No	No	Yes
I											No	No	Yes
I Plus	Yes										No	No	No
X											No	No	No
Z	No								No		No	No	No
V	No									No	No	No	No
AX	No										Yes	No	No
N2	No											Yes	No
I2	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes (1)	No						Yes

(1) Conversion for these share classes is subject to (i) meeting the subscription conditions and (ii) Board of Directors' approval.

Conversion principles of the sub-categories "MD", "H", "RH" and "mono currency" are the same as those of their mother-category.

For a conversion order to be executed at the net asset value on a given valuation day, it must be received by the Company before the time and date specified for each sub-fund in Book II. Orders received after this deadline will be processed at the net asset value on the next valuation day.

Conversion Formula

The number of shares allocated to a new sub-fund, category or class will be established according to the following formula:

$$A = \frac{B \times C \times E}{D}$$

A being the number of shares to be allocated in the new sub-fund;

B being the number of shares of the original sub-fund to be converted;

C being the prevailing net asset value per share of the original sub-fund on the relevant Valuation Day;

D being the prevailing net asset value per share of the new sub-fund on the relevant Valuation Day; and

E being the exchange rate applicable at the time of the transaction between the currencies of the two concerned sub-funds

Investors will be charged for any foreign exchange transactions carried out at their request.

In the case of shares held in account (with or without attribution of fractions of shares), any outstanding balance remaining after conversion will be reimbursed to the shareholder, unless the amount is less than EUR 15 or its currency equivalent, as the case may be. Amounts thus not reimbursed will revert to the relevant sub-fund.

Redemptions

Subject to the exceptions and limitations prescribed in the Prospectus, all shareholders are entitled, at any time, to have their shares redeemed by the Company.

For an order to be executed at the net asset value on a given valuation day, it must be received by the Company before the time and date specified in the conditions for each sub-fund in Book II. Orders received after this deadline will be processed at the net asset value on the next valuation day.

In order to be accepted by the Company, the order must include all necessary information relating to the identification of the shares in question and the identity of the shareholder as described above.

Unless otherwise specified for a particular sub-fund, the redemption amount for each share will be reimbursed in the subscription currency, less, where necessary, the applicable exit fees.

At the shareholder's request, the payment may be made in a currency other than the subscription currency of the redeemed shares, in which case the exchange fees will be borne by the shareholder and charged against the redemption price. The

redemption price of shares may be higher or lower than the price paid at the time of subscription (or conversion), depending on whether the net asset value has appreciated or depreciated in the interval.

The Company reserves the right to postpone redemption requests if the order is incomplete. The Company cannot be held responsible for the delayed processing of incomplete orders.

Redemptions in kind are possible upon specific approval of the Board of Directors, provided that the remaining shareholders are not prejudiced and that a valuation report is produced by the Company's auditors. The type and kind of assets that may be transferred in such cases will be determined by the manager, taking into account the investment policy and restrictions of the sub-fund in question. The fees of such transfers will be borne by the applicant.

In the event that the total net redemption/conversion applications received for a given sub-fund on a Valuation Day equals or exceeds 10%* of the net assets of the sub-fund in question, the Board of Directors may decide to split and/or defer the redemption/conversion applications on a pro-rata basis so as to reduce the number of shares redeemed/converted to date to 10%* of the net assets of the sub-fund concerned. Any redemption/conversion applications deferred shall be given in priority in relation to redemption/conversion applications received on the next Valuation Day, again subject to the limit of 10%* of net assets.

* 10% or order of minimum EUR 30 million for the Structured Credit Income sub-fund.

In the case of shares held in account (with or without attribution of fractions of shares), any outstanding balance remaining after redemption will be reimbursed to the shareholder, unless the amount is less than EUR 15 or its currency equivalent, as the case may be. Amounts thus not reimbursed will revert to the relevant sub-fund.

Stock exchange listing

By decision of the Board of Directors, the shares may be admitted to official listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and/or as applicable on another securities exchange.

Costs payable by the Investors

Maximum charges paid directly by the investors which may be paid solely at the occurrence of a specific operation (entry, conversion, exit):

Shares	Entry	Conversion	Exit
Classic	3% (1)(2)(3)	1.50%	None
Classic Plus			
N	None	1.50%	3%
E	3% (1)(2)	1.50%	None
Privilege			
Privilege Plus			
Z	None	None	Please refer to Book II
I	None		
I2			
I Plus			
X			
X2			
AX	None	1.50%	None
N2			
V	None	None	Please refer to CDSC in the Book II

(1) Except for the sub-funds "Obliselect Euro 2028" and "ObliSelect Euro 2032" for which the maximum Entry Fee is 1%.

(2) Except for the sub-funds "Incremento Azionario Europa 2030", "Incremento Azionario Globale 2029", "Incremento Global Megatrends 2029", "Obliselect Euro 2029", "Obliselect Euro July 2030", "Obliselect Euro June 2029", "Obliselect Euro May 2030", "ObliSelect Euro May 2031", "ObliSelect Euro Sept 2031", and "Obliselect Euro Sept 2029" for which the maximum Entry Fee is 2%.

(3) Except for the sub-funds China & Japan Protetto 90 and Strategia Dinamica Protetta 90 for which the maximum Entry Fee is 2.5%.

In addition, the investor's subscription, conversion or redemption order may be subject to an anti-dilution levy paid to the sub-fund in order to cover transaction costs. Information regarding the anti-dilution levy, its implementation status and current rates, will be made available on the following website https://www.bnpparibas-am.com. Maximum rates are mentioned in Book II.

Conversion:

- ✓ In the event of conversion to a sub-fund with a higher Entry Fees, the difference may be payable.

The above table is to be read together with the section the "Shares".

Fees and Expenses payable by the sub-funds

Each sub-fund is charged fees or generate expenses specifically attributable thereto. Fees and expenses not attributable to any particular sub-fund are allocated among all the sub-funds on a pro rata basis in relation to their respective net asset values.

These fees and expenses are calculated daily and paid monthly from the average net assets of a sub-fund, share category, or share class, paid to the Management Company. The amount charged varies depending on the value of the NAV.

Please refer to Book II of this Prospectus for detailed information on the annual fees and charges applicable to the sub-fund(s) you are invested in.

Advisory Fee

Fee serving to cover remuneration of the advisor.

Distribution Fee

Fee serving to cover remuneration of the distributors, supplemental to the portion of the management fee that they receive for their services.

Extraordinary Expenses

Expenses other than management, performance, distribution and other fees borne by each sub-fund. These expenses include but are not limited to:

- Interest and full amount of any duty, levy and tax or similar charge imposed on a sub-fund
- litigation or tax reclaim expenses
- costs and expenses linked to class action procedures

Indirect Fee

Ongoing charges incurred in underlying UCITS and/or UCIs the Company is invested in and included in the ongoing charges mentioned in the KID.

In Book II, the maximum percentage of indirect fee is only mentioned for sub-funds investing more than 10% of their assets in underlying UCITS and/or UCIs.

Management Fee

Fee serving to cover remuneration of the investment managers and, unless otherwise provided in Book II, also distributors in connection with the marketing of the Company's stock.

Subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Management Company may pay part or all of its fees to any person that invests in or provides services to the Company, or in respect of any sub-fund, in the form of a commission, retrocession, rebate or discount, as more detailed below.

The objective of such fees is inter alia, to facilitate the commercialisation and the management of the Company or the sub-funds, taking into account the best interest of the shareholders.

These fees will take the form of a percentage of the management fees based on modalities as described in the paragraphs ‘Commissions or retrocessions’ and ‘Rebates or discounts’ below.”

Commissions or retrocessions

In the context of activities involving third parties or external service providers, the Management Company may pay commissions or retrocessions as remuneration for services such as:

- Setting up processes for the subscription, holding and safe custody of shares;
- Storage and distribution of marketing and legal documents;
- Transmission or provision of legally prescribed publication or other publications;
- Performing due diligence by delegation of the Management Company or the representative in areas such as money laundering, clarification needs, etc.;
- Handling investors’ requests;
- Appointing and monitoring sub-distributors.

Commissions and retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates or discounts even if they are ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the investors.

Rebates or discounts

The Management Company may grant rebates or discounts directly to investors in order to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the concerned investor under the following conditions:

- The rebates or discounts are paid from fees received by the Management Company and therefore do not represent an additional charge on the Company;
- They are granted on the basis of objective criteria.

The following criteria determining the granting of rebates or discounts are alternative and not cumulative:

- The volume subscribed by the investor or the total volume they hold in the collective investment scheme, or, where applicable, in the range of products or services of the promoter or the group of which it is part;
- The expected holding period ;
- The amount of fees generated by the investor;

  The investor’s willingness to provide support in the launch phase of a collective investment scheme.

Requests for information regarding rebates may be addressed to AMLU.ClientService@bnpparibas.com

Other Fees

Fee serving to cover notably the following services:

- administration, domiciliary and fund accounting
- audit
- custody, depositary and safekeeping
- documentation, such as preparing, printing, translating and distributing the Prospectus, Key Information Documents, financial reports

- ESG certification and service fees
- financial index licensing & data fees (if applicable)
- legal expenses
- listing of shares on a stock exchange and all related services for ETF secondary market (if applicable)
- management company expenses (including among other AML/CFT, KYC, Risk and oversight of delegated activities)
- marketing operations
- publishing fund performance data
- registration expenses including translation
- services associated with the required collection, tax and regulatory reporting, and publication of data about the Company, its investments and shareholders
- transfer, registrar and payment agency

These fees do not include fees paid to independent Directors and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses paid to all Directors, expenses for operating hedged shares, duties, taxes and transaction costs associated with buying and selling assets, brokerage and other transactions fees, interest and bank fees.

Performance Fee

The Company will only apply the following performance fee methodology:

Relative Performance fee definition:
The performance fee is determined over the performance period and corresponds to a percentage "performance fee rate" of the positive difference "over performance" between the annual performance of the share class and the annual performance calculated with the application of the "High Water Mark (HWM) with Hurdle Rate or Benchmark method". Performance fee provision will be accrued at each valuation day based on the unswung (see Swing Pricing part in the prospectus) share class' Total Net Asset if the share class' performance exceeds the performance determined as per "High Water Mark (HWM) with Hurdle Rate or Benchmark method". The performance fee provision will be then adjusted at each valuation day depending of the share class performance. In case of underperformance at the end of the performance period, neither the High-Water Mark nor the Hurdle Rate or Benchmark will be reset. Performance reference period will correspond in this case to the entire life of the share class.

Principles applicable to this methodology:
Performance fee provision is payable, on a yearly basis, to the Management Company based on the accruals at the end of the performance period.

If shares are redeemed during the performance period, the fraction of the provisioned performance fee linked to the total amount redeemed shall be granted definitively to the Management Company at the end of the performance period.
In case of share class' performance fee launching, the first performance period will be extended to the next financial year (> 12 months).

When decision is taken to liquidate or to merge a share class subject to performance fee, the potentially provisioned performance fee raised at the event date will be paid to the Management Company.
In case of merger with a ratio 1:1 and where the receiving share class is a newly established one with no performance history, the performance period of the merging share class should continue applying in the receiving share class.

Performance fee terminology:
Benchmark: a market index against which to assess the performance of a share class.
Fictive Asset: the fictive asset is defined by the net asset value at the launch date in case of share class launching or the last asset published at the end of the financial year when an over performance is noticed to which is added inflows and outflows. The determined amount is multiplied by the hurdle rate or the benchmark (% of performance) at each valuation day.
Gross Asset Value (GAV): Net Asset Value (NAV) before performance fee provision booking.
High-Water Mark (HWM): highest NAV per share at the end of any previous financial year on which performance fees becomes payable, after deducting any performance fee.

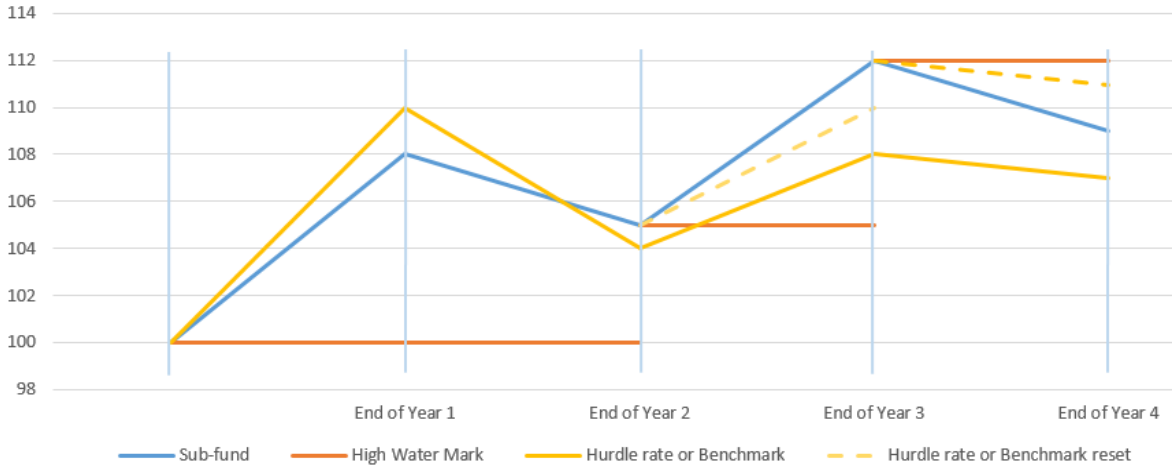
High Water Mark (HWM) with Hurdle Rate or Benchmark method: a performance fee model whereby the performance may only be charged on the basis of achieving a new High-Water Mark and exceeds that of the hurdle rate or the benchmark (% of performance).

Hurdle rate: a predefined minimum fixed rate of return or monetary index against which to assess the performance of a share class.

Over-performance amount: amount determined by the difference between GAV per share and the maximum amount between HWM and fictive asset.
Performance fee provision: amount determined by the application of the performance fee rate on the over-performance amount. This provision is booked and adjusted at each valuation day.
Performance fee rate: rate applied at each valuation day to determine the amount of the performance fees provision.
Performance period: period on which the share class' performance is measured and corresponds to the financial year.
Performance reference period: the time horizon over which the performance is measured and compared with that of the hurdle rate or Benchmark, at the end of which the mechanism for the compensation for past under-performance (or negative performance) can be reset.

Example are for illustration only, and are not intended to reflect any actual past performance or potential future performance.

High Water Mark (HWM) with Hurdle Rate or Benchmark method



- At the end of year 1, the Gross Asset Value per share class (108) outperforms the High Water Mark (100) but underperforms the hurdle rate or benchmark (110). No performance fee is payable and no reset will be performed on hurdle rate or benchmark and High Water Mark.
- During year 2, the Gross Asset Value per share class goes from underperforming the hurdle rate / benchmark to outperforming it while also remaining above the High Water Mark. Even if the hurdle rate or benchmark and share class performance are negative, the last one is less negative than the performance of hurdle rate or benchmark.

  At the end of year 2, the Gross Asset Value per share class (105) outperforms the High Water Mark (100) and outperforms the hurdle rate or benchmark (104). Double condition is completed. Performance fee is payable. High Water Mark and hurdle rate or benchmark are reset.
- At the end of year 3, the Gross Asset Value per share class (112) outperforms the hurdle rate or benchmark (109.04) and the High Water Mark (105). Performance fee is payable. High Water Mark and hurdle rate or benchmark are reset.
- At the end of year 4, the Gross Asset Value per share class (109) falls below both, High Water Mark (112) and hurdle rate or benchmark (110.96). No performance fee is payable and no reset will be performed on hurdle rate or benchmark and High Water Mark.

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Below a quantified example

Year	0 (Initial values)	1	2	3	4
Final GAV per share level	100	108	105	112	109
Final hurdle rate or benchmark level	100	110	104	108	107
Final reset hurdle rate or benchmark level	100	110	105	= 109.04 = 105 * 108/104	= 110.96 =112* 107/108
High Water Mark level	100	100	100	105	112
Performance reference period ("PRP")	N.A.	Year 1	Years 1 + 2	Year 3	Years 4
GAV per share performance during the PRP	N.A.	8.00%	5.00%	6.67%	-2.68%
Hurdle rate or benchmark performance during the PRP	N.A.	10.00%	4.00%	3.85%	-0.93%
(1) GAV per share performance > Performance hurdle rate or benchmark over PRP	N.A.	NO	YES	YES	NO
(2) GAV per share > High Water Mark over PRP	N.A.	YES	YES	YES	NO
If both conditions (1) and (2) are met, then: ==> Performance fee is payable and performance reference period is reset	N.A.	NO	YES	YES	NO
Performance fee rate	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
PERFORMANCE FEE	N.A.	0	20% x (5% - 4%) = 0.20%	20% x (6.67% - 3.85%) = 0.56%	0

Regulatory and Tax Fees

These fees include:

- the Luxembourg *taxe d'abonnement* (subscription tax)
- foreign UCI's tax and/or other regulatory levy in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution

NET ASSET VALUE

CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

Each net asset value calculation will be made as follows under the responsibility of the Board of Directors:

1. The net asset value will be calculated as specified in Book II.
2. The net asset value per share will be calculated with reference to the total net assets of the corresponding sub-fund, category or class. The total net assets of each sub-fund, category or class will be calculated by adding all the asset items held by each (including the entitlements or percentages held in certain internal sub-portfolios as more fully described in point 4, below) from which any related liabilities and commitments will be subtracted, all in accordance with the description in point 4, paragraph 4, below.
3. The net asset value per share of each sub-fund, category or class will be calculated by dividing its respective total net assets by the number of shares in issue, up to two decimal places, except for those currencies for which decimals are not used.
4. Internally, in order to ensure the overall financial and administrative management of the set of assets belonging to one or more sub-funds, categories or classes, the Board of Directors may create as many internal sub-portfolios as there are sets of assets to be managed (the "internal sub-portfolios").

   Accordingly, one or more sub-funds, categories or classes that have entirely or partially the same investment policy may combine the assets acquired by each of them in order to implement this investment policy in an internal sub-portfolio created for this purpose. The portion held by each sub-fund, category or class within each of these internal sub-portfolios may be expressed either in terms of percentages or in terms of entitlements, as specified in the following two paragraphs. The creation of an internal sub-portfolio will have the sole objective of facilitating the Company's financial and administrative management.

   The holding percentages will be established solely on the basis of the contribution ratio of the assets of a given internal sub-portfolio. These holding percentages will be recalculated on each valuation day to take account of any redemptions, issues, conversions, distributions or any other events generally of any kind affecting any of the sub-funds, categories or classes concerned that would increase or decrease their participation in the internal sub-portfolio concerned.

   The entitlements issued by a given internal sub-portfolio will be valued as regularly and according to identical methods as those mentioned in points 1, 2 and 3, above. The total number of entitlements issued will vary according to the distributions, redemptions, issues, conversions, or any other events generally of any kind affecting any of the sub-funds, categories or classes concerned that would increase or decrease their participation in the internal sub-portfolio concerned.
5. Whatever the number of categories or classes created within a particular sub-fund, the total net assets of the sub-fund will be calculated at the intervals defined by Luxembourg law, the Articles of Association, or the Prospectus. The total net assets of each sub-fund will be calculated by adding together the total net assets of each category or class created within the sub-fund.
6. Without prejudice to the information in point 4, above, concerning entitlements and holding percentages, and without prejudice to the particular rules that may be defined for one or more particular sub-funds, the net assets of the various sub-funds will be valued in accordance with the rules stipulated below.

COMPOSITION OF ASSETS

The Company's assets primarily include:

(1) cash in hand and cash deposit including interest accrued but not yet received and interest accrued on these deposits until the payment date;

(2) all notes and bills payable on demand and accounts receivable (including the results of sales of securities before the proceeds have been received);

(3) all securities, units, shares, bonds, options or subscription rights and other investments and securities which are the property of the Company;

(4) all dividends and distributions to be received by the Company in cash or securities that the Company is aware of;

(5) all interest accrued but not yet received and all interest generated up to the payment date by securities which are the property of the Company, unless such interest is included in the principal of these securities;

(6) the Company's formation expenses, insofar as these have not been written down;

(7) all other assets, whatever their nature, including prepaid expenses.

VALUATION RULES

The assets of each sub-fund shall be valued as follows:

(1) The value of cash in hand and cash deposits, prepaid expenses, and dividends and interest due but not yet received, shall comprise the nominal value of these assets, unless it is unlikely that this value could be received; in that event, the value will be determined by deducting an amount which the Company deems adequate to reflect the actual value of these assets;

(2) The value of shares or units in undertakings for collective investment shall be determined on the basis of the last net asset value available on the Valuation Day. If this price is not a true reflection, the valuation shall be based on the probable sale price estimated by the Board of Directors in a prudent and bona fide manner;

(3) The valuation of all securities listed on a stock exchange or any other regulated market, which functions regularly, is recognised and accessible to the public, is based on the last known closing price on the valuation day, and, if the securities concerned are traded on several markets, on the basis of the last known closing price on the major market on which they are traded.

(4) If the last known closing price is not a true reflection, the valuation shall be based on the probable sale price estimated by the Board of Directors in a prudent and bona fide manner. Unlisted securities or securities not traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market which functions in a regular manner, is recognised and accessible to the public, shall be valued on the basis of the probable sale price estimated in a prudent and bona fide manner by a qualified professional appointed for this purpose by the Board of Directors;

(5) Securities denominated in a currency other than the currency in which the sub-fund concerned is denominated shall be converted at the exchange rate prevailing on the Valuation Day;

(6) If permitted by market practice, liquid assets, money market instruments and all other instruments may be valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest or according to the linear amortisation method. Any decision to value the assets in the portfolio using the linear amortisation method must be approved by the Board of Directors, which will record the reasons for such a decision. The Board of Directors will put in place appropriate checks and controls concerning the valuation of the instruments;

(7) The Board of Directors is authorised to draw up or amend the rules in respect of the relevant valuation principles after concertation with the different parties;

Notwithstanding point 3) above, the Board of Directors decided that in the sub-funds in which orders are accepted on the day preceding the Valuation Day, the valuation of the securities is based on the last known closing price on the Valuation Day.

(8) IRS shall be valued on the basis of the difference between the value of all future interest payable by the Company to its counterparty on the valuation date at the zero coupon swap rate corresponding to the maturity of these payments and the value of all future interest payable by the counterparty to the Company on the valuation date at the zero coupon swap rate corresponding to the maturity of these payments.

(9) The internal valuation model for CDS utilises as inputs the CDS rate curve, the recovery rate and a discount rate (EURIBOR /SOFR or market swap rate) to calculate the mark-to-market. This internal model also produces the rate curve for default probabilities. To establish the CDS rate curve, data from a certain number of counterparties active in the CDS market are used. The manager uses the valuation of the counterparties' CDS to compare them with the values obtained from the internal model. The starting point for the construction of the internal model is parity between the variable portion and fixed portion of the CDS on signing the CDS.

(10) Since EDS are triggered by an event affecting a share, their valuation depends mainly on the volatility of the share and its asymmetrical position. The higher the volatility, the greater the risk that the share will reach the 70% threshold and therefore the greater the EDS spread. The spread of a company's CDS also reflects its volatility, since high volatility of the share indicates high volatility of the assets of the company in question and therefore a high probability of a credit event. Given that the spreads of both EDS and CDS are correlated with the implicit volatility of the shares, and that these relations have a tendency to remain stable over time, an EDS can be considered as a proxy for a CDS. The key point in the valuation of an EDS is to calculate the implicit probability of a share event. Two methods are generally accepted: the first consists of using the market spread of the CDS as input in a model to evaluate the EDS; the second utilises the historic data of the share in question to estimate the probability. Although historic data are not necessarily a proper guide as to what may happen in the future, such data can reflect the general behaviour of a share in crisis situation. In comparing the two approaches, it is very rare to see historic probabilities higher than the shares' implicit probabilities;

(11) The valuation of a CFD and TRS shall at any given time reflect the difference between the latest known price of the underlying stock and the valuation that was taken into account when the transaction was signed.

COMPOSITION OF LIABILITIES

The Company's liabilities primarily include:

(1) all loans, matured bills and accounts payable;

(2) all known liabilities, whether or not due, including all contractual obligations due and relating to payment in cash or kind, including the amount of dividends announced by the Company but yet to be paid;

(3) all reserves, authorised or approved by the Board of Directors, including reserves set up in order to cover a potential capital loss on certain of the Company's investments;

(4) any other undertakings given by the Company, except for those represented by the Company's equity. For the valuation of the amount of these liabilities, the Company shall take account of all the charges for which it is liable, including, without restriction, the costs of amendments to the Articles of Association, the Prospectus and any other document relating to the Company, management, advisory, performance, distribution and other fees and extraordinary expenses, any taxes and duties payable to government departments and stock exchanges, the costs of financial charges, bank charges or brokerage incurred upon the purchase and sale of assets or otherwise. When assessing the amount of these liabilities, the Company shall take account of regular and periodic administrative and other expenses on a prorata temporis basis.

The assets, liabilities, expenses and fees not allocated to a sub-fund, category or class shall be apportioned to the various sub-funds, categories, or classes in equal parts or, subject to the amounts involved justifying this, proportionally to their respective net assets. Each of the Company's shares which is in the process of being redeemed shall be considered as a share issued and existing until closure on the Valuation Day relating to the redemption of such share and its price shall be considered as a liability of the Company as from closing on the date in question until such time as the price has been duly paid. Each share to be issued by the Company in accordance with subscription applications received shall be considered as being an amount due to the Company until such time as it has been duly received by the Company. As far as possible, account shall be taken of any investment or disinvestment decided by the Company until the Valuation Day.

SUSPENSION OF THE CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE AND THE ISSUE, CONVERSION AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Without prejudice to legal causes for suspension, the Board of Directors may at any time temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value of shares of one or more sub-funds, as well as the issue, conversion and redemption in the following cases:

(a) during any period when one or more currency markets, or a stock exchange, which are the main markets or exchanges where a substantial portion of a sub-fund's investments at a given time are listed, is/are closed, except for normal closing days, or during which trading is subject to major restrictions or is suspended;

(b) when the political, economic, military, currency, social situation, or any event of *force majeure* beyond the responsibility or power of the Company makes it impossible to dispose of one assets by reasonable and normal means, without seriously harming the shareholders' interests;

(c) during any failure in the means of communication normally used to determine the price of any of the Company's investments or the going prices on a particular market or exchange;

(d) when restrictions on foreign exchange or transfer of capital prevents transactions from being carried out on behalf of the Company or when purchases or sales of the Company's assets cannot be carried out at normal exchange rates;

(e) as soon as a decision has been taken to either liquidate the Company or one or more sub-funds, categories or classes;

(f) to determine an exchange parity under a merger, partial business transfer, splitting or any restructuring operation within, by or in one or more sub-funds, categories or classes;

(g) for a "Feeder" sub-fund, when the net asset value, issue, conversion, or redemption of units, or shares of the "Master" sub-fund are suspended;

(h) any other cases when the Board of Directors estimates by a justified decision that such a suspension is necessary to safeguard the general interests of the shareholders concerned.

In the event the calculation of the net asset value is suspended, the Company shall immediately and in an appropriate manner inform the shareholders who requested the subscription, conversion or redemption of the shares of the sub-fund(s) in question.
In exceptional circumstances which could have a negative impact on shareholders' interests, or in the event of subscription, redemption or conversion applications exceeding 10% of a sub-fund's net assets, the Board of Directors reserves the right not to determine the value of a share until such time as the required purchases and sales of securities have been made on behalf of the sub-fund. In that event, subscription, redemption and conversion applications in the pipeline will be processed simultaneously on the basis of the net asset value so calculated.
Pending subscription, conversion and redemption applications may be withdrawn by written notification provided that such notification is received by the company prior to lifting of the suspension. Pending applications will be taken into account on the first calculation date following lifting of the suspension. If all pending applications cannot be processed on the same calculation date, the earliest applications shall take precedence over more recent applications.

SWING PRICING

A sub-fund may suffer reduction of the net asset value due to investors purchasing, selling and/or switching in and out of the sub-fund at a price that does not reflect the dealing costs associated with this sub-fund's portfolio trades undertaken by the Investment Manager to accommodate such cash inflows or outflows. In order to mitigate this effect and enhance the protection of existing shareholders, the mechanism known as "swing pricing" may be applied at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Management Company.
Such swing pricing mechanism may be applied to a given sub-fund, except otherwise specified in Book II, when its total capital activity (i.e. net amount of subscriptions and redemptions) exceeds a pre-determined threshold determined as a percentage of the net assets value for a given valuation day. The net asset value of the relevant sub-fund may then be adjusted by an amount (the "swing factor") to compensate for the expected transaction costs resulting from the capital activity. The level of thresholds, if and when applicable, will be decided on the basis of certain parameters which may include the size of the sub-fund, the liquidity of the underlying market in which the respective sub-fund invests, the cash management of the respective sub-fund or the type of instruments that are used to manage the capital activity. The swing factor is, amongst others, based on the estimated transaction costs of the financial instruments in which the respective sub-fund may invest. Typically, such adjustment will increase the net asset value when there are net subscriptions into the sub-fund and decrease the net asset value when there are net redemptions. Swing pricing does not address the specific circumstances of each individual investor transaction. An ad hoc internal committee is in charge of the implementation and periodic review of the operational decisions associated with swing pricing. This committee is responsible for decisions relating to swing pricing and the ongoing approval of swing factors which form the basis of pre-determined standing instructions.
In principle, the swing factor will not exceed 1% of the respective sub-fund's net asset value. Such limit may however, on a temporary basis and to protect interests of the shareholders, be raised beyond this maximum level when facing exceptional market conditions. Situations such as a global pandemic, a financial crisis, a geopolitical crisis, or any other exceptional event causing a severe deterioration of the liquidity. The swing pricing mechanism may be applied across all sub-funds of the Company.
In the event that, in addition to the swing pricing mechanism, another anti-dilution mechanism is available for a given sub-fund as decided by the Board of Directors of the Management Company, such mechanisms shall not be cumulatively applied. On certain unit classes, the Management Company may be entitled to a performance fee. Where applicable, this will be based on the unswung net asset value.
If a sub-fund will deviate from the described method of swing pricing above, it will be clarified in Book II at the specific sub-fund page.

TAX PROVISIONS

TAXATION OF THE COMPANY

At the date of the Prospectus, the Company is not liable to any Luxembourg income tax or capital gains tax.
The Company is liable to an annual *taxe d'abonnement* in Luxembourg representing 0.05% of the net asset value. This rate is reduced to 0.01% for:

a) sub-funds with the exclusive objective of collective investments in money market instruments and deposits with credit institutions;

b) sub-funds with the exclusive objective of collective investments with credit institutions;

c) sub-funds, categories or classes reserved for Institutional Investors, Managers and UCIs.

The following are exempt from this *taxe d'abonnement*:

a) the value of assets represented by units or shares in other UCIs, provided that these units, or shares have already been subject to the *taxe d'abonnement;*

b) sub-funds, share categories and/or classes:
   (i) whose securities are reserved for Institutional investors, Managers, or UCIs and
   (ii) whose sole object is the collective investment in money market instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions, and
   (iii) whose weighted residual portfolio maturity does not exceed 90 days, and
   (iv) that have obtained the highest possible rating from a recognised rating agency;

c) sub-funds, categories and/or classes reserved to:
   (i) institutions for occupational retirement pension or similar investment vehicles, set up at the initiative of one or more employers for the benefit of their employees, and
   (ii) companies having one or more employers investing funds to provide pension benefits to their employees;

d) sub-funds whose main objective is investment in microfinance institutions;

e) sub-funds, categories and/or classes:
   (i) whose securities are listed or traded on at least one stock exchange or another regulated market operating regularly that is recognized and open to the public, and
   (ii) whose exclusive object is to replicate the performance of one or several indices.

When due, the *taxe d'abonnement* is payable quarterly based on the relevant net assets and calculated at the end of the quarter for which it is applicable.

In addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax**,** and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.

TAXATION OF THE COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS

Some of the Company's portfolio income, especially income in dividends and interest, as well as certain capital gains, may be subject to tax at various rates and of different types in the countries in which they are generated. This income and capital gains may also be subject to withholding tax. Under certain circumstances, the Company may not be eligible for the international agreements preventing double taxation that exist between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and other countries. Some countries will only consider that persons taxable in Luxembourg qualify under these agreements.

TAXATION OF SHAREHOLDERS

a) Residents of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

On the date of the Prospectus, the dividends earned and capital gains made on the sale of shares by residents of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are not subject to withholding tax.

Dividends are subject to income tax at the personal tax rate.

Capital gains made on the sale of shares are not subject to income tax if the shares are held for a period of over six months, except in the case of resident shareholders holding over 10% of the shares of the Company.

b) Non-residents

According to current law and in the event that the provisions of Directive 2011/16 as specified in item c) below do not apply:

- the dividends earned and the capital gains made on the sale of shares by non-residents are not subject to withholding tax;
- the capital gains made by non-residents on the sale of shares are not subject to Luxembourg income tax.

Nevertheless, if there is a dual tax convention between the Grand Duchy and the shareholder's country of residence, the capital gains made on the sale of shares are tax-exempt in principle in Luxembourg, with the taxation authority being attributed to the shareholder's country of residence.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

a) Residents of another member state of the European Union, including the French overseas departments, the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Åland Islands and Gibraltar

Any individual who receives dividends from the Company or the proceeds from the sale of shares in the Company through a paying agent based in a state other than the one in which he resides is advised to seek information on the legal and regulatory provisions applicable to him.

In most countries covered by Directive 2011/16 and 2014/107, the total gross amount distributed by the Company and/or the total gross proceeds from the sale, refunding or redemption of shares in the Company will be reported to the tax authorities in the state

of residence of the beneficial owner of the income Austria and Switzerland, will apply the exchange of information as of 1st January 2018 on the basis of the data collected in 2017.

b) Residents of third countries or territories

No withholding tax is levied on interest paid to residents of third countries or territories. Nevertheless, in the framework of Automatic Exchange of Information package (AEOI) covering fiscal matters elaborated by OECD, the Management Company may need to collect and disclose information about the Company's shareholders to third parties, including the tax authorities of the participating country in which the beneficiary is tax resident, for the purpose of onward transmission to the relevant jurisdictions. The data of financial and personal information as defined by this regulation which will be disclosed may include (but is not limited to) the identity of the Company's shareholders and their direct or indirect beneficiaries, beneficial owners and controlling persons. A shareholder will therefore be required to comply with any reasonable request from the Management Company for such information, to allow the Management Company to comply with its reporting requirements. The list of AEOI participating countries is available on the website: http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/

c) US Tax

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") provisions which came into force as from 1st July 2014, in the case the Company invests directly or indirectly in US assets, income received from such US investments might be subject to a 30% US withholding tax.

To avoid such withholding tax the United States have entered, on 28th March 2014, into an intergovernmental agreement (the "IGA") with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under which the Luxembourg financial institutions undertake due diligence to report certain information on their US investors to the Luxembourg Tax authorities. Such information will be onward reported by the Luxembourg tax authorities to the US Internal Revenue Service.

The foregoing provisions are based on the Law and practices currently in force, and are subject to change. Potential investors are advised to seek information in their country of origin, place of tax residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment. The attention of investors is also drawn to certain tax provisions specific to individual countries in which the Company publicly markets its shares.

GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

The Annual General Shareholders' Meeting is held at 11.00 am on the fourth Monday of October at the Company's registered office or any other location in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg specified in the notice to attend the meeting. If that day is not a bank business day in Luxembourg, the Annual General Meeting will be held on the following bank business day. Other General Meetings may be convened in accordance with the prescriptions of Luxembourg law and the Company's Articles of Association.

Notices inviting shareholders to attend General Meetings will be published according to the forms and times prescribed in Luxembourg law and the Company's Articles of Association, and at least with a 14 days prior notice.

Similarly, General Meetings will be conducted as prescribed by Luxembourg law and the Company's Articles of Association.

Every share, irrespective of its unit value, entitles its holder to one vote. All shares have equal weight in decisions taken at the General Meeting when decisions concern the Company as a whole. When decisions concern the specific rights of shareholders of one sub-fund, category or class, only the holders of shares of that sub-fund, category or class may vote.

INFORMATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS

Net Asset Values and dividends

The Company publishes the legally required information in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and in all other countries where the shares are publicly offered.

This information is also available on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com

Financial Year

The Company's financial year starts on 1st July and ends on 30 June.

Financial Reports

The Company publishes an annual report closed on the last day of the financial year, certified by the auditors, as well as a non-certified, semi-annual interim report closed on the last day of the sixth month of the financial year. The Company is authorised to publish a simplified version of the financial report when required.

The financial reports of each sub-fund are published in the accounting currency of the sub-fund, although the consolidated accounts of the Company are expressed in euro.

The financial statements of the Fund will be prepared in accordance with Luxembourg GAAP*.

The annual report is made public within four months of the end of the financial year and the interim report within two months of the end of the half-year.

**: Luxembourg GAAP is a combination of authoritative standards and the commonly accepted ways of recording and reporting accounting information. GAAP aims to improve the clarity, consistency, and comparability of the communication of financial information.*

Documents for Consultation

The Articles of Association, the Prospectus, the KID, and periodic reports may be consulted at the Company's registered office and at the establishments responsible for the Company's financial service. Copies of the Articles of Association and the annual and interim reports are available upon request.

Except for the newspaper publications required by Law, the official media going forward to obtain any notice to shareholders from the Company will be our website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

Documents and information are also available on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com.

APPENDIX 1 - INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

ELIGIBLE ASSETS

1. Transferable securities

Transferable securities must be listed or traded on an official stock exchange or on a regulated market (a market that operated regularly, is recognised and is open to the public) in an eligible state (i.e. a Member State or a Third Country).

Recently issued transferable securities must include in their terms of issue an undertaking that an application will be made for admission to official listing on a regulated market and such admission must be secured within a year of issue.

2. Money market instruments

A money market instrument shall fall within one of the categories below:

a) it is listed or traded on an official stock exchange, or on a regulated market (a market that operated regularly, is recognised and is open to the public) in an eligible state (i.e. a Member State or a Third Country);

b) it does not meet the requirements of point (a) but it is subject (at the securities or issuer level) to regulation aimed at protecting investors and savings, provided that it is:

   i. issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a third country or a member of a federation; or

   ii. issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on regulated markets referred to in point (a); or

   iii. issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to, and which complies with European Union prudential supervision rules or others rules at least considered to be stringent; or

   iv. issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF provided that the investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in points (i), (ii) or (iii) above, and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least EUR 10 000 000 and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the Directive 78/660, is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

3. Units or Shares of UCITS or other UCIs

A sub-fund may invest in units or shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs, whether or not established in a Member State, provided that:

a) such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU legislation, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;

b) the level of protection to unitholders or shareholders in these other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unitholders or shareholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65;

c) the business of these other UCIs is reported in semi-annual interim and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period; and

d) no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCIs whose acquisition is contemplated can, according to their management regulations or articles of association, be invested in aggregate in units or shares of other UCITS or other UCIs.

4. Shares of other sub-funds of the Company

A sub-fund may acquire shares of one or more other sub-funds of the Company (the target sub-fund), provided that:

- the target sub-fund does not, in turn, invest in the sub-fund;
- the proportion of assets that each target sub-fund invests in other target sub-funds of the Company does not exceed 10%;
- any voting rights attached to the shares of the target sub-funds are suspended for as long as they are held by the sub-fund and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
- in any events, for as long as these target sub-fund shares are held by the Company, their value shall not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Company for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of net assets required by the law.

5. Deposits with credit institutions

A deposit with a credit institution is eligible for investment by a sub-fund provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

a) The deposit is repayable on demand or is able to be withdrawn at any time;

b) The deposit matures in no more than 12 months;

c) The credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, where the credit institution has its registered office in a Third Country, it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU legislation.

6. Financial derivatives instruments

Financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, must be dealt in on a regulated market referred to in point 1 above or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, provided that:

a) the underlying of the derivative consists of instruments covered by points1, 2, 3 and 6 above, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the corresponding sub-fund may invest according to its investment objectives as stated in the Company's Articles of Association;

b) the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF, and

c) the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative.

7. Ancillary Liquid Assets

Each sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets limited to bank deposits at sight (other than those mentioned on above point 5), such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to:
1) cover current or exceptional payments, or
2) for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets foreseen in its investment policy, or
3) for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions.
Such holding is limited to 20% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

This 20% limit shall only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of the investors, for instance in highly serious circumstances.

8. Movable and immovable properties

The Company may acquire movable or immovable property which is essential for the direct pursuit of its business.

9. Borrowing

A sub-fund may acquire currencies by means of "back-to-back" loans.

A sub-fund may borrow provided that such borrowing:

a) is made on a temporary basis and represents no more than 10% of its assets; or

b) allows the acquisition of immovable property essential for the direct pursuit of its business and represents no more than 10% of its assets.

Such borrowing shall not exceed 15% of its assets in total.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

A sub-fund shall not:

a) acquire either precious metals or certificates representing them;

b) grant loans or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties; this shall not prevent a sub-fund from acquiring transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to as Eligible Assets which are not fully paid;

c) carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to as Eligible Assets.

DIVERSIFICATION RULES

The sub-funds are not required to comply with the limits laid down in this Appendix when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of their assets.

While ensuring observance of the principle of risk spreading, recently authorised sub-funds are allowed to derogate from Diversification Rules below for six months following the date of their authorisation.

If these limits are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the sub-fund or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the sub-fund shall adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its shareholders.

A sub-fund may, in compliance with the applicable limits laid down in this Appendix and in the best interest of the shareholders, temporarily adopt a more defensive attitude by holding more liquid assets in the portfolio. This could be as a result of the prevailing market conditions or on account of liquidation or merger events or when the Sub-Fund approached maturity. In such circumstances, the Sub-Fund concerned may prove to be incapable in the interest the shareholders of pursuing its investment objective as a temporary measure, which may affect its performance.

1. A sub-fund shall not invest more than 10% of its assets in transferable securities, or money market instruments other than those referred to as Eligible Assets.

2.

a) A sub-fund shall invest no more than:

i. 10% of its assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body; or

ii. 20% of its assets in deposits made with the same body.

The risk exposure to a counterparty of a sub-fund in an OTC derivative transaction shall not exceed either:

i. 10% of its assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in point 5 of Eligible Assets.; or

ii. 5% of its assets, in other cases.

b) The total value of the transferable securities and the money market instruments held by a sub-fund in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% of its assets shall not exceed 40% of the value of its assets. That limitation shall not apply to deposits or OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph a), a sub-fund shall not combine, where this would lead to investment of more than 20% of its assets in a single body, any of the following:

i. investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by that body;

ii. deposits made with that body; or

iii. exposure arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with that body.

c) The 10% limit laid down in paragraph a) point (i) may be raised to a maximum of 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by a Third Country or by public international body to which one or more Member States belong.

d) The 10% limit laid down in the paragraph a) point (i) may be raised to a maximum of 25% for covered bonds as defined under article 3, point 1 of the Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/UE (hereinafter "directive (EU) 2019/2162") and for certain bonds issued prior to 8 July 2022 by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds issued prior to 8 July 2022 shall be invested in accordance with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in the event of failure of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.

Where a sub-fund invests more than 5% of its assets in the bonds referred to in this paragraph d) which are issued by a single issuer, the total value of these investments shall not exceed 80% of the value of the assets of the sub-fund.

e) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs c) and d) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in paragraph b).

The limits provided for in paragraph a), b), c) and d) shall not be combined, and thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body or in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with paragraph a), b), c) and d) shall not exceed in total 35% of the assets of the sub-fund.

Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in Directive 83/349 or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, shall be regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in this section.

A sub-fund may cumulatively invest in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group up to 20% of its assets.

3. Without prejudice to the Limits to Prevent Concentration of Ownership below, the limits laid down in point 2. are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares or debt securities issued by the same body, when the aim of the sub-fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index which is recognised by the CSSF, on the following basis:

i. its composition is sufficiently diversified;

ii. the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and

iii. it is published in an appropriate manner.

This limit of 20% shall be raised to a maximum of 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) in particular in regulated markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to that limit shall be permitted only for a single issuer.

4. As an exception to point 2., in accordance with the principle of risk-spreading, a sub-fund shall invest up to 100% of its assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a Third Country part of the OECD, Brazil, People's Republic of China, India, Russia, Singapore and South Africa, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong.

Such a sub-fund shall hold securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue shall not account for more than 30% of its total assets.

5.

a) A sub-fund may acquire the units or shares of UCITS or other UCIs referred to as Eligible Assets, provided that no more than 20% of its assets are invested in units or shares of a single UCITS or other UCI. For the purposes of the application of this investment limit, each sub-fund in a multi-sub-fund UCI, is considered as a separate issuer, provided that the principle of segregation of the commitments of the different sub-funds with regard to third parties is assured.

b) Investments made in units or shares of UCIs other than UCITS shall not exceed, in aggregate, 30% of the assets of a sub-fund. Where a sub-fund has acquired units or shares of another UCITS or UCIs, the assets of the respective UCITS or other UCIs are not combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in point 2.

c) Due to the fact that the Company may invest in UCI units, or shares, the investor is exposed to a risk of fees doubling (for example, the management fees of the UCI in which the Company is invested).

A sub-fund may not invest in a UCITS, or other UCI (underlying), with a management fee exceeding 3% per annum.

Where a sub-fund (including Money Market sub-funds) invests in the units or shares of other UCITS or UCIs that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same management company or by any other company with which the management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the sub-fund will not incur any entry or exit costs for the units or shares of these underlying assets.

The maximum annual management fee payable directly by the sub-fund is defined in Book II.

LIMIT TO PREVENT CONCENTRATION OF OWNERSHIP

1. The Company shall not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.

2. A sub-fund may acquire no more than:

i. 10% of the non-voting shares of a single issuing body;

ii. 10% of debt securities of a single issuing body;

iii. 25% of the units or shares of a single sub-fund of UCITS or other UCI; or

iv. 10% of the money market instruments of a single issuing body.

The limits laid down in points ii., iii. and iv. may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if, at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue, cannot be calculated.

3. Points 1. and 2. above do not apply with regard to:

i. transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;

ii. transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a country which is not a European Union Member State ;

iii. transferable securities and money market instruments issued by a public international body to which one or more European Union Member States belong;

iv. shares held by the Company in the capital of a company incorporated in a Third Country investing its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that country, where under the legislation of that country, such a holding represents the only way in which the Company can invest in the securities of issuing of that country. This derogation shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the Third Country complies with the limits laid down in Diversification Rules (points 2 and 5) and Limits To Prevent Concentration of Ownership (points 1 and 2).

MASTER-FEEDER STRUCTURE

By way of derogation to Diversification Rules above, a sub-fund designed as “the Feeder” may invest:

a) at least 85% of its assets in units, or shares of another UCITS or another sub-fund of UCITS (the “Master”);

b) up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

- ancillary liquid assets,
- financial derivative instruments, which may be used only for hedging purpose in accordance with Appendix 2;
- movable and immovable property which is essential for the direct pursuit of its business.

By derogation to item 7 (*Ancillary Liquid Assets*) above, ancillary liquid assets comprise bank deposits at sight and highly liquid assets such as deposits with credit institution, money market instruments and money market funds.

APPENDIX 2 - TECHNIQUES, FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND INVESTMENT POLICIES

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

1. General Information

Without prejudice to any stipulations for one or more particular sub-funds, the Company is authorised, for each sub-fund and in conformity with the conditions set out below, to use financial derivative instruments for hedging, efficient portfolio management or trading (investment) purposes in accordance with point 6 of the section "Eligible Assets" in Appendix 1 of the Prospectus (the "Appendix 1").

Each sub-fund may, in the context of its investment policy and within the limits defined in Appendix 1, invest in financial derivative instruments provided that the total risk to which the underlying assets are exposed does not exceed the investment limits stipulated in the section "Diversification Rules" of Appendix 1. When a sub-fund invests in financial derivative instruments based on an **index**, these investments are not necessarily combined with the limits stipulated in the section "Diversification Rules".

When a transferable security or a money market instrument comprises a derivative instrument, the derivative instrument must be taken into account for the application of the present provisions.

Calculation of counterparty risk linked to OTC derivative instruments

In conformity with the section "Diversification Rules", the counterparty risk linked to OTC derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques concluded by a sub-fund may not exceed 10% of its assets when the counterparty is a credit institution cited in point 5 of the section "Eligible Assets" in Appendix 1, or 5% of its assets in other cases.

The counterparty risk linked to OTC financial derivatives shall be based, as the positive mark to market value of the contract.

Valuation of OTC derivatives

The Management Company will establish, document, implement and maintain arrangements and procedures which ensure appropriate, transparent and fair valuation of OTC derivatives.

Efficient Portfolio Management techniques

A sub-fund can use financial derivative instruments and Securities Financing Transactions for efficient portfolio management purpose provided that:

(a) They are economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost-effective way;

(b) They are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims:
   (i) reduction of risk;
   (ii) reduction of cost;
   (iii) generation of additional capital or income for a sub-fund with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the sub-fund and the Diversification Rules;

(c) Their risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the sub-fund.

Efficient portfolio management shall not:

a) result in a change of the investment objective of the concerned sub-fund; or

b) add substantial additional risks in comparison to the original risk policy of the sub-fund.

Direct and indirect operational costs/fees arising from efficient portfolio management techniques may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the concerned sub-funds. These costs and fees will not include hidden revenues.

The following information is disclosed in the annual report of the Company:

a) the exposure of each sub-fund obtained through efficient portfolio management techniques;

b) the identity of the counterparty(ies) to these efficient portfolio management techniques;

c) the type and amount of collateral received by the sub-funds to reduce counterparty exposure; and

d) the revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques for the entire reporting period together with the direct and indirect operational costs and fees incurred.

2. Types of Financial Derivative Instruments

In compliance with its investment policy as detailed in Book II, a sub-fund may use a range of core derivatives and/or additional derivatives as described below.

2.1. Core Derivatives

A sub-fund may use a range of core derivatives such as:

(i) Foreign exchange swaps
(ii) Forwards, such as foreign exchange contracts
(iii) Interest Rate Swaps - IRS
(iv) Financial Futures (on equities, interest rates, indices, bonds, currencies, commodity indices or volatility indices)
(v) Options (on equities, interest rates, indices, bonds, currencies, or commodity indices)

2.2. Additional Derivatives

A sub-fund may use a range of additional derivatives such as:

(i) Credit Default Swap - CDS (on Bonds, indices, etc.), in order to express views on changes in perceived or actual creditworthiness of borrowers including companies, agencies, and governments, and the hedging of those risks;
(ii) Total Return Swaps - TRS (as defined in point 4 below);
(iii) All other Swaps: Equity Basket Swaps, Commodity Index Swaps, variance and volatility swaps, inflation swaps;
(iv) Equity Linked Notes - ELN;

(v) Contract For Difference - CFD;

(vi) Warrants;

(vii) Swaptions;

(viii) structured financial derivatives, such as credit-linked and equity-linked securities;

(ix) To-be-announced (TBA).

3. Usage of Financial Derivative Instruments

A sub-fund may have recourse to derivatives as described below:

3.1. Hedging

Hedging aims at reducing such as but not limited to the credit risks, currency risks, market risks, interest rate (duration) risks, Inflation risks.

Hedging occurs at a portfolio level or, in respect of currency, at share class level.

3.2. Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM)

Efficient portfolio management aims at using derivatives instead of a direct investment when derivatives are a cost effective way, the quickest way or the only authorized way to get exposure to particular market a particular security or an acceptable proxy to perform any ex-post exposure adjustment to a particular markets, sectors or currencies, managing duration, yield curve exposure or credit spread volatility in order to reach the investment objective of the sub-fund.

3.3. Investment

Investment purpose aims at using derivatives such as but not limited to enhance returns for the sub-fund, gaining on particular markets, sectors or currencies and/or implementing investment strategies that can only be achieved through derivatives, such as a "long-short" strategy.

The table below sets out the main types of derivatives used for each sub-fund and what they are used for:

Sub-funds	Structural use of derivative	VaR	Core	Additional Derivatives							Purpose of derivatives		
				TRS	CDS	Other Swaps	Swaption	Warrant	CFD	others	hedging	EPM	investment
Absolute Return Convertible	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Bond Nordic Investment Grade	No	No	X								X		
Bond Emerging Investment Grade	No	No	X								X	X	
China & Japan Protetto 90	Yes	No	X	X							X	X	X
Commodities	Yes	Yes	X	X							X	X	X
Euro Bond 2027	No	No	X		X						X	X	X
Euro Bond 2029	No	No	X		X						X	X	X
Incremento Azionario Europa 2030	Yes	No	X	X								X	X
Incremento Azionario Globale 2029	Yes	No	X	X								X	X
Incremento Global Megatrends 2029	Yes	No	X	X								X	X
Multi Asset Booster	Yes	Yes	X	X	X						X	X	X
Strategia Dinamica Protetta 90	Yes	Yes	X	X							X	X	X
Structured Credit Europe AAA	No	No	X		X						X	X	
Structured Credit Europe IG	No	No	X		X						X	X	
Structured Credit Income	No	No	X		X						X	X	
Obliselect Euro 2028	No	No	X		X						X	X	X
Obliselect Euro 2029	No	No	X		X						X	X	X
Obliselect Euro July 2030	No	No	X		X						X	X	X
Obliselect Euro June 2029	No	No	X		X						X	X	X
Obliselect Euro May 2030	No	No	X		X						X	X	X
Obliselect Euro Sept 2029	No	No	X		X						X	X	X
ObliSelect Euro May 2031	No	No	X		X						X	X	X
ObliSelect Euro Sept 2031	No	No	X		X						X	X	X
ObliSelect Euro 2032	No	No	X		X						X	X	X
US Mortgage	No	No	X	X							X	X	

4. Global Exposure

Determination of global exposure

According to the Circular 11/512, the Management Company must calculate the sub-fund's global exposure at least **once a day**. The limits on global exposure must be complied with on an ongoing basis.

It is the responsibility of the Management Company to select an appropriate methodology to calculate the global exposure. More specifically, the selection should be based on the self-assessment by the Management Company of the sub-fund's risk profile resulting from its investment policy (including its use of financial derivative instruments).

. Risk measurement methodology according to the sub-fund's risk profile

The sub-funds are classified after a self-assessment of their risk profile resulting from their investments policy including their inherent derivative investment strategy that determines two risk measurements methodologies:

- The advanced risk measurement methodology such as the Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach to calculate global exposure where:
  (a) The sub-fund engages in complex investment strategies which represent more than a negligible part of the sub-funds' investment policy;
  (b) The sub-fund has more than a negligible exposure to exotic financial derivative instruments; or
  (c) The commitment approach doesn't adequately capture the market risk of the portfolio.

The sub-fund(s) under VaR are listed in point 4.2.

- The commitment approach methodology to calculate the global exposure should be used in every other case.

4.1 Commitment approach methodology:

- The commitment conversion methodology for **standard derivatives** is always the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. This may be replaced by the notional value or the price of the futures contract where this is more conservative.
- For **non-standard derivatives**, an alternative approach may be used provided that the total amount of the financial derivative instruments represents a negligible portion of the sub-fund's portfolio.
- For **structured sub-funds**, the calculation method is described in the ESMA/2011/112 guidelines.

A financial derivative instrument is not taken into account when calculating the commitment if it meets both of the following conditions:

(a) The combined holding by the sub-fund of a financial derivative instrument relating to a financial asset and cash which is invested in risk free assets is equivalent to holding a cash position in the given financial asset.

(b) The financial derivative instrument is not considered to generate any incremental exposure and leverage or market risk.

The sub-fund's total commitment to financial derivative instruments, limited to 100 % of the portfolio's total net value, is quantified as the sum, as an absolute value, of the individual commitments, after possible netting and hedging arrangements.

4.2 VaR (Value at Risk) methodology

For sub-funds that use the **VaR** (Value at Risk) methodology, the global exposure is determined on a daily basis by calculating, the maximum potential loss at a given confidence level over a specific time period under normal market conditions.

Given the sub-fund's risk profile and investment strategy, the **relative VaR approach** or the **absolute VaR approach** can be used:

- In the **relative VaR approach**, a leverage free reference portfolio reflecting the investment strategy is defined and the sub-fund's VaR cannot be greater than twice the reference portfolio VaR.
- The **absolute VaR approach** concerns sub-funds investing in multi-asset classes and that do not define any investment target in relation to a benchmark but rather as an absolute return target; the level of the absolute VaR is strictly limited to 20%.

The **VaR limits** should always be set according to the defined risk profile.

To calculate VaR, the following parameters must be used: a 99% degree of confidence, a holding period of one month (20 days), an actual (historical) observation period for risk factors of at least 1 year (250 days)

The Management Company carries out a monthly **back testing** program and reports on a quarterly basis the excessive number of outlier to the senior management.

The Management Company calculates **stress tests** on a monthly basis in order to facilitate the management of risks associated with possible abnormal movements of the market.

The sub-funds using the VaR methodology, their reference portfolio and leverage levels are listed below.

The expected leverage is defined as the sum of the absolute value of the derivatives notionals (without any netting or hedging arrangement) divided by NAV (notionals methodology).

However, there are possibilities that sub-funds deviate from their usually expected level disclosed below in certain circumstances* and reach higher leverage levels during their life time.

Sub-funds	***VaR approach***	***Reference Portfolio***	***Expected leverage***
Commodities	Relative	Bloomberg Commodity ex-Agriculture and Livestock Capped Total (USD) RI	1.00
Absolute Return Convertible	Absolute	n/a	3.00
Multi-Asset Booster	Absolute	n/a	5.00
Strategia Dinamica Protetta 90	Absolute	n/a	1.50

**The expected level of leverage is an estimate only and may be higher in certain markets environments when the Sub-fund allocates more extensively to instruments requiring higher notional values to implement specific views or strategies that cannot be easily replicated using physical instruments.*

4.3 Global Exposure for Feeder sub-funds:

The global exposure of a Feeder sub-fund will be calculated by combining its own exposure through financial derivative instruments, with either:

a) the Master actual exposure through financial derivative instruments in proportion to the Feeder investment into the Master; or

b) the Master potential maximal global exposure related to financial derivative instruments as defined by the Master' management rules or Articles of Association in proportion to the Feeder investment into the Master.

5. TRS

TRS can be used on a continuous and / or temporary basis, for hedging, efficient portfolio management and/or investment purposes, and within the expected and maximum proportion of assets, as described for each sub-fund in Book I.

When a sub-fund enters into a TRS or invests in other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics, its assets will also comply with the provisions of the Appendix 1. The underlying exposures of the TRS or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics shall be taken into accounts to calculate the Diversification Rules laid down in the Appendix 1.When

a sub-fund enters into TRS or invests in financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics, the underlying strategy and composition of the investment portfolio or index are described in Book II and the following information will be disclosed in the annual report of the Company:

a) The identification of the counterparty(ies) of the transactions;

b) The underlying exposure obtained through financial derivative instruments;

c) The type and amount of collateral received by the sub-funds to reduce counterparty exposure.

The counterparty does not assume any discretion over the composition or management of the sub-funds' investment portfolio or over the underlying of the financial derivative instruments, and its approval is not required in relation to any sub-fund investment portfolio transaction.

Policy on sharing of return generated by TRS

The return of the swap transaction, being the spread between the two legs of the transaction, is completely allocated to the sub-fund when positive, or completely charged to the sub-fund when negative. There are neither costs nor fees specific to the swap transaction charged to the sub-fund that would constitute revenue for the Management Company or another party.

Expected and Maximum proportion of assets that can be subject to TRS

List of sub-funds using TRS

The sub-funds using TRS, the maximum proportion of assets that can be subject to them and the expected proportion of assets that will be subject to each of them are listed below:

Sub-funds	TRS/ NAV		
	Expected	Maximum	Type of TRS
US Mortgage	15%	30%	Unfunded
China & Japan Protetto 90	100%	120%	Unfunded
Commodities	100%	200%	Unfunded
Absolute Return Convertible	50%	100%	Unfunded and Funded
Multi-Asset Booster	0-100%(1)	300%	Unfunded
Incremento Azionario Europa 2030	100%	120%	Unfunded
Incremento Azionario Globale 2029	20-60%	100%	Unfunded
Incremento Global Megatrends 2029	100%	120%	Unfunded
Strategia Dinamica Protetta 90	125%	150%	Unfunded

(1) This sub-fund maintains its VaR in a constant range between 16% and 19% with a max leverage constraint to avoid too much leverage in a low volatility environment. In case of very high volatility in the market, the TRS exposure is expected to be close to 0% and in case of very low volatility, with the current allocation, it is expected to be close to 80%.

There is a fixed allocation and this allocation is reviewed once a year. If in the future the allocation change for less equities and more credit, the TRS level could be close to 300% in a low volatility environment. On the opposite it is possible to have an allocation with no TRS at all (no commodities and no credit exposure).

The maximum proportion mentioned in the above table is calculated using the nominal value. The expected proportion is defined as the sum of the absolute values of TRS nominals (with neither netting nor hedging arrangement) divided by the NAV. It is not a limit and the actual percentage may vary over time depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions. A higher level reflected by the maximum could be reached during the life of the sub-fund and the Prospectus will be modified accordingly.

6. SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS ("SFT")

In accordance with the Regulation 2015/2365 and Circulars 08/356 and 14/592, the Company may enter in securities financing transactions on a continuous and / or temporary basis for the purpose of raising short term capital in order to enhance in a safe way the liquidity of the sub-fund.

List of sub-funds using SFT

The sub-funds using SFT, the maximum proportion of assets that can be subject to them and the expected proportion of assets that will be subject to each of them are listed below provided that the expected proportion is not a limit and the actual percentage may vary over time depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions:

Sub-fund	Repurchase transactions/NAV		Reverse Repurchase transactions/NAV	
	Expected	Maximum	Expected	Maximum
Structured Credit Europe AAA	10%	20%	10%	20%
Structured Credit Europe IG	10%	20%	10%	20%
Structured Credit Income	10%	20%	10%	20%
Commodities	5%	10%	5%	10%

Absolute Return Convertible	10%	20%	N/A	N/A
US Mortgage	0-10%	10%	0-10%	10%

Policy on sharing of return generated by SFT

Unless otherwise provided below, the return of SFT, being the difference of market values between the two legs of the transactions, is completely allocated to the sub-fund when positive, or completely charged to the sub-fund when negative. There are neither costs nor fees specific to SFT charged to the sub-fund that would constitute an income for the Management Company or another party.

Conflicts of Interest

When appointed SFT providers are members of BNP Paribas group, the Management Company, shall take care to avoid any resulting conflicts of interest (especially additional remuneration for the group) in order to ensure that the agreements are entered into at arm's length in the best interest of the concerned sub-funds.

Repurchase transactions/ Reverse Repurchase transactions

A Repurchase agreements transaction consist of forward transactions at the maturity of which the sub-fund has the obligation to repurchase the asset sold and the buyer (the counterparty) the obligation to return the asset received under the transaction.

A Reverse repurchase transaction consists of a forward transaction at the maturity of which the sub-fund has the obligation to repurchase the asset sold and the sub-fund the obligation to return the asset received under the transaction.

However, the involvement of a sub-fund in such agreements is subject to the following rules:

a) Each sub-fund may buy or sell securities with repurchase options only if the counterparties in these agreements are first-rank financial institutions specialising in this type of transaction; and
b) During the lifetime of a reverse repurchase agreement, a sub-fund may not sell the securities forming the subject of the contract until the counterparty's repurchase option has been exercised or the reverse repurchase term has expired.

In addition, each sub-fund must ensure that the value of the reverse repurchase transactions is at a level that the Fund is capable at all times to meet its redemption obligation towards shareholders.

Eligible securities for reverse repurchase transaction:

a) Short-term bank certificates;
b) Money market instruments;
c) Bonds issued or guaranteed by a member of state of the OECD or by their local authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings of a community, regional or worldwide nature;
d) Money market UCIs (daily calculation and S&P AAA rated or equivalent);
e) Bonds issued by non-governmental issuers offering an adequate liquidity;
f) Shares listed or dealt on a regulated market of the EU or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD, provided that they are included in a main index.

Limits for reverse repurchase transactions

The securities which are the subject of reverse repurchase transactions must be compliant with the investment policy of the Company and must together with the other securities which the Company holds in its portfolio, globally comply with the investment restrictions of the Company.

A sub-fund that enters into a reverse repurchase agreement will ensure that:

- At any time the sub-fund may recall the full amount of cash or terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement should be used for the calculation of the net asset value of the sub-fund.
- At any time the sub-fund may recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered.
- Fixed-term repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the sub-fund.

Limits for repurchase transactions

The assets received must be considered as collateral.

7. Sub-funds using a Synthetic Replication Policy

The investment policy of Sub-fund(s) using a synthetic replication policy (a "**Synthetic Replication Policy**") is to provide the investors with a return (either on such payout date(s) and/or at the maturity date, as determined in the Book II, or on a daily basis) linked fully or partially to one or several underlying assets (the "**Underlying Assets**"). However, these/this Sub-fund(s) will generally not invest directly (and/or fully) in the Underlying Assets. Instead, the exposure to the performance of the Underlying Assets will be achieved by way of the conclusion of OTC derivatives, negotiated at arm's length basis with one or several swap counterparties. The return that the shareholders will receive will be dependent on the performance of the Underlying Assets. The sub-fund(s) may also at any time (i) invest part or all of the net proceeds of any issue of shares in the Financing Asset in accordance with the investment restrictions and will exchange all or part of the performance and/or income of such Financing Asset to gain exposure to the Underlying Assets or (ii) enter into OTC derivatives with a full or partial initial exchange of the net proceeds of any issue of shares.

The sub-fund(s) may also invest all or part of the net proceeds of the issue of shares in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by (a) financial institutions or corporates, (b) sovereign states that are OECD Member States and/or supranational organisations/entities, (c) special purpose vehicles that are rated (or invested in rated bonds), and/or potentially some cash deposits with financial institutions, all in accordance with the investment restrictions. The sub-fund will exchange

through the conclusion of OTC derivatives all or part of the performance and/or the income of such Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments against a payoff linked to the Underlying Assets. Such Transferable Securities, or Money Market Instruments or other eligible assets (such as deposits) will then constitute the "**Financing Asset**".

The return that shareholders will receive will be dependent on the performance of the Financing Asset, the performance of the Underlying Assets and the performance of any techniques used to link the Financing Asset to the Underlying Assets. The Underlying Assets will be based on a passive strategy (typically a financial index or a rules-based strategy) or an active strategy according to which the real or notional basket comprising the Underlying Assets is actively managed in accordance with the investment restrictions.

There is no assurance that the investment policy of any sub-fund using a synthetic replication will actually be achieved. The Financing Asset and any techniques used to link the Financing Asset to the Underlying Assets or the financial derivative instrument(s) used to link the net proceeds of any issue of shares to the Underlying Assets will be managed by the Management Company. The management of the Financing Asset will generally not involve the active buying and selling of securities on the basis of investment judgement and economic, financial and market analysis.

MANAGEMENT OF COLLATERAL IN RESPECT OF OTC DERIVATIVES AND SFT

Assets received from counterparties in respect of Financial Derivatives Instruments and Securities Financial Transactions other than currency forwards constitute collateral in accordance with the Regulation 2015/2365 and Circular 14/592.

All collateral used to reduce counterparty risk exposure will comply with the following criteria at all times:

Liquidity

Any collateral received other than cash will be highly liquid and dealt in on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received will also comply with the section "Limit To Prevent Concentration of Ownership" of the Appendix 1.

Valuation

Collateral received will be valued on at least a daily basis according to market-to-market and assets that exhibit high price volatility will not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place, depending on the issuer's credit quality and the maturity of the received securities.

Risks

Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, will be identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process.

Safe-keeping (also for securities subject to SFT)

Where there is a title transfer, the collateral received will be held by the Depositary. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral can be held by a third-party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

Enforcement

Collateral received will be capable of being fully enforced at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Collateral diversification (asset concentration)

Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with respect to issuer concentration is considered to be respected if the sub-fund receives from a counterparty of efficient portfolio management and over-the-counter financial derivative transactions a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of its net asset value. When a sub-fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation, a sub-fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any European Union Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country part of the OECD, Brazil, People's Republic of China, India, Russia, Singapore and South Africa, or a public international body to which one or more European Union Member States belong. Such a sub-fund should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the sub-fund' net asset value.

The collateral received by a sub-fund should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.

Stress testing

For all the sub-funds receiving collateral for at least 30% of their assets, the Management Company will set up, in accordance with the Circular 14/592, an appropriate stress testing policy to ensure regular stress tests under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral.

Haircut policy

The Management Company will set up, in accordance with the Circular 14/592, a clear haircut policy adapted for each class of assets received as collateral.
Acceptable Collateral Public regulatory grid:

Asset Class	Minimum Rating accepted	Margin required / NAV	Cap by asset class / NAV	Cap by Issuer / NAV
Cash (EUR, USD, GBP or other Valuation Currency)		[100 - 110%]	100%	
Fixed Income				
Eligible OECD Government Bonds	BBB	[100 - 115%]	100%	20%
Eligible Supra & Agencies	AA-	[100 - 110%]	100%	20%
Other Eligible Countries Government Bonds	BBB	[100 - 115%]	100%	20%
Eligible OECD Corporate Bonds	A	[100 - 117%]	100%	20%
Eligible OECD Corporate Bonds	BBB	[100 - 140%]	[10% - 30%]	20%
Eligible OECD Convertible Bonds	A	[100 - 117%]	[10% - 30%]	20%
Eligible OECD Convertible Bonds	BBB	[100 - 140%]	[10% - 30%]	20%
Money Market Units (1)	UCITSIV	[100 - 110%]	100%	20%
CD's (eligible OECD and other eligible countries)	A	[100 - 107%]	[10% - 30%]	20%
Eligible indexes & Single equities linked		[100% - 140%]	100%	20%
Securitization (2)		[100% - 132%]	100%	20%

(1) Only Money Markets funds managed by BNPP AM. Any other UCITS eligible only upon ad-hoc approval by BNPP IP Risk

(2) Subject to conditions and ad-hoc approval by BNPP AM Risk

Applicable limits

(i) Limits applicable to non-cash collateral

In accordance with ESMA guidelines, non-cash collateral received by the Company should not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Given the high quality of the acceptable collateral and the high quality nature of the selected counterparties, there is no maturity constraints applicable to the collateral received.

(ii) Limits applicable to cash collateral

Cash collateral received should only be:

- placed on deposit with entities prescribed in the section “Eligible Assets”;
- invested in high-quality government bonds;
- used for the purpose of reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the sub-fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis;
- invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the Guidelines on a Common Definition of European money market Funds.

(iii) Reuse of cash provided as collateral

The Company may re-invest the cash it has received as collateral in the following eligible instruments:

- Money market UCIs (daily calculation and S&P AAA rating or equivalent);
- Short-term bank deposits;
- Money market instruments;
- Short-term bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union, Switzerland, Canada, Japan or the United States or by their local authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with EU, regional or world-wide scope;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering adequate liquidity, and

The financial assets other than bank deposit and units of UCIs that the Company has acquired by reinvesting the cash collateral must not be issued by an entity affiliated to the counterparty;

The financial assets acquired via the reinvestment of the cash collateral must not be kept with the counterparty, except if it is legally segregated from the counterparty’s assets;

The financial assets acquired via the reinvestment of the cash collateral may not be pledged unless the Company has sufficient liquidities to be able to return the received collateral in the form of cash.

Reinvested cash collateral may lead to several risks such as currency exchange risk, counterparty risk, issuer risk, valuation and settlement risk, which can have an impact on the performance of the sub-fund concerned.

Exposures arising from the reinvestment of collateral received by the Company shall be taken into account within the diversification limits applicable under the Appendix 1.

Criteria used to select Counterparties

The Company will enter into transactions with counterparties which the Management Company believes to be creditworthy. They may be related companies at BNP Paribas Group.

Counterparties will be selected by the Management Company with respect for the following criteria:

- leading financial institutions
- The sound financial situation

- The ability to offer a range of products and services corresponding to the requirements of the Management Company,
- The ability to offer reactivity for operational and legal points,
- The ability to offer competitive price and the quality of the execution.

Approved counterparties are required to have a minimum rating of investment grade for OTC derivative counterparties provided however that credit quality assessment of counterparties does not rely only on external credit ratings. Alternative quality parameters are considered such as internal credit analysis assessment and liquidity and maturity of collateral selected. While there are no predetermined legal status or geographical criteria applied in the selection of the counterparties, these elements are typically taken into account in the selection process. Furthermore counterparties will comply with prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to EU prudential rules.

The selected counterparties do not assume any discretion over the composition or management of the sub-funds' investment portfolios or over the underlying of the financial derivative instruments, and their approval is not be required in relation to any sub-fund investment portfolio transaction.

The Company' annual report will contain details with:

a) The list of appointed counterparties to efficient portfolio management techniques and OTC derivatives;
b) The identity of the issuer where collateral received has exceeded 20% of the assets of a sub-fund;
c) Whether a sub-fund has been fully collateralised

APPENDIX 3 - INVESTMENT RISKS

Investors must read the Prospectus carefully before investing in any of the sub-funds.

The value of the shares will increase as the value of the securities owned by any sub-fund increases and will decrease as the value of the sub-fund's investments decreases. In this way, investors participate in any change in the value of the securities owned by the relevant sub-fund(s). In addition to the factors that affect the value of any particular security that a sub-fund owns, the value of the sub-fund's shares may also change with movements in the stock and bond markets as a whole. Investors are also warned that sub-fund performance may not be in line with the stated “Investment objective” and that the capital they invest (after subscription commissions have been deducted) may not be returned to them in full.

A sub-fund may own securities of different types, or from different asset classes (e.g. equities, bonds, money market instruments, financial derivative instruments) depending on the sub-fund's investment objective. Different investments have different types of investment risk. The sub-funds also have different kinds of risks, depending on the securities they hold. This "Investment Risks" section contains explanations of the various types of investment risks that may be applicable to the sub-funds. Please refer to the Book II of this Prospectus for details as to the principal risks applicable to each sub-fund. Investors should be aware that other risks may also be relevant to the sub-funds from time to time.

I. GENERAL RISKS

This section explains some of the risks that apply to all the sub-funds. It does not aim to be a complete explanation and other risks may also be relevant from time to time. In particular, the Company's performance may be affected by changes in market and/or economic and political conditions, and in legal, regulatory and tax requirements. No guarantee or representation is made that the investment program will be successful and there can be no assurance that the sub-fund(s)' investment objective(s) will be achieved. Also, past performance is no guide to future performance, and the value of investments may go down as well as up. Changes in rates of exchange between currencies may cause the value of a sub-fund’s investments to diminish or increase.

The Company or any of its sub-funds may be exposed to risks that are outside of their control – for example legal and regulatory risks from investments in countries with unclear and changing laws or the lack of established or effective avenues for legal redress or as a result of the registration of the sub-funds in non-EU jurisdictions, the sub-funds may be subject, without any notice to the shareholders in the sub-funds concerned, to more restrictive regulatory regimes potentially preventing the sub-funds from making the fullest possible use of the investment limits. Regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory action on the Company could be substantial and adverse. The sub-funds may be exposed to the risk of terrorist actions, to the risk that economic and diplomatic sanctions may be in place or imposed on certain States and military action may be commenced. The impact of such events is unclear, but could have a material effect on general economic conditions and market liquidity. Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem shares may be suspended as further described in the Book I.

The Company or any of its sub-funds may be exposed to operational risks, being the risk that operational processes, including those related to the safekeeping of assets, valuation and transaction processing may fail, resulting in losses. Potential causes of failure may arise from human errors, physical and electronic system failures and other business execution risks as well as external events.

Unmanaged or unmitigated sustainability risks can impact the returns of the sub-funds integrating them into their investment decision. For instance, should an environmental, social or governance event or condition occur, it could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. The occurrence of such event or condition may lead as well to the reshuffle of a sub-fund investment strategy, including the exclusion of securities of certain issuers.
Specifically, the likely impact from sustainability risks can affect issuers via a range of mechanisms including: 1) lower revenue; 2) higher costs; 3) damage to, or impairment of, asset value; 4) higher cost of capital; and 5) fines or regulatory risks. Due to the nature of sustainability risks and specific topics such as climate change, the chance of sustainability risks impacting the returns of financial products is likely to increase over longer-term time horizons.

II. SPECIFIC RISKS

Alternative Investment Strategies Risks

Alternative investment strategies involve risks that depend on the type of investment strategy: investment risk (specific risk), model risk, portfolio construction risk, valuation risk (when OTC derivative), counterparty risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, leverage risk (risk that losses exceed the initial investment), financial derivative instruments short selling risk (cf. risks due to short selling via financial derivative instruments).

Cash Collateral Reinvestment Risk

Cash received as collateral may be reinvested, in compliance with the diversification rules specified in the Art. 43 (e) of CSSF Circular 14/592 exclusively in eligible risk-free assets. There is a risk that the value on return of the reinvested cash collateral may not be sufficient to cover the amount required to be repaid to the counterparty. In this circumstance, the sub-fund would be required to cover the shortfall.

Collateral Management Risk

Collateral may be used to mitigate counterparty risk. There is a risk that the collateral taken, especially where it is in the form of securities, when realized does not raise sufficient cash to settle the counterparty’s liability. This may be due to factors including inaccurate collateral pricing, adverse market movements in the value of collateral, a deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded. Please also refer to “Liquidity Risk” above in respect of liquidity risk which may be particularly relevant when collateral takes the form of securities. Where a sub-fund is in turn required to post collateral with a counterparty, there is a risk that the value of the collateral placed is higher than the cash or investments received by the sub-fund. In either case, where there are delays or difficulties in recovering assets or cash, collateral posted with

counterparties, or realising collateral received from counterparties, the sub-funds may face difficulties in meeting redemption or purchase requests or in meeting delivery or purchase obligations under other contracts.

Commodity Related Exposure Risk
A sub-fund's exposure to investments in commodities related instruments presents unique risks. Investing in commodities related instruments, including trading in commodities indices and financial derivative instruments related to commodities, can be extremely volatile. Market prices of commodities may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships (whether actual, perceived, anticipated, unanticipated or unrealised), weather, agriculture, trade, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, diseases, pestilence, technological developments, monetary and other governmental policies.

Concentration Risk
Some sub-funds may have an investment policy that invests a large portion of the assets in a limited number of issuers, industries, sectors or a limited geographical area. Being less diversified, such sub-funds may be more volatile than broadly diversified sub-funds and carry a greater risk of loss.

Contingent Convertible Risk
Contingent convertible securities ("Cocos") are a form of hybrid debt security that are intended to either automatically convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain "triggers" linked to regulatory capital thresholds or where the issuing banking institution's regulatory authorities considers this to be necessary. CoCos will have unique equity conversion or principal write-down features which are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. Some additional risks associated with CoCos are set forth below:

- *Trigger level risk:* Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the capital structure of the issuer. The conversion triggers will be disclosed in the prospectus of each issuance. The trigger could be activated either through a material loss in capital as represented in the numerator or an increase in risk weighted assets as measured in the denominator.
- *Capital structure inversion risk:* Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, CoCos investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not, e.g. when a high trigger principal write-down CoCos is activated. These cuts against the normal order of capital structure hierarchy where equity holders are expected to suffer the first loss. This is less likely with a low trigger CoCos when equity holders will already have suffered loss. Moreover, high trigger CoCos may suffer losses not at the point of gone concern but conceivably in advance of lower trigger CoCos and equity.
- *Liquidity and concentration risks:* In normal market conditions CoCos comprise mainly realisable investments which can be readily sold. The structure of the instruments is innovative yet untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be put to the test, it is uncertain how they will perform. In the event a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupons it is not known whether the market will view the issue as an idiosyncratic or systemic event. In the latter case, potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class is possible. Furthermore, in an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly stressed. While diversified from an individual company perspective the nature of the universe means that the fund may be concentrated in a specific industry sector and the Net Asset Value of the sub-fund may be more volatile as a result of this concentration of holdings relative to a sub-fund which diversifies across a larger number of sectors.
- *Valuation risk:* The attractive return on this type of instrument may not be the only criterion guiding the valuation and the investment decision. It should be viewed as a complexity and risk premium, investors have to fully consider the underlying risks.
- *Call extension risk:* as CoCos can be issued as perpetual instruments, investors may not be able to recover their capital if expected on call date or indeed at any date.
- *Risk of coupon cancellation:* with certain types of CoCo Bonds, the payment of coupons is discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any time and for an indeterminate period.

Counterparty Risk
Counterparty risk is the risk to each party of a contract that the counterparty will fail to perform its contractual obligations and/or to respect its commitments under the term of such contract, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other cause. When over-the-counter (OTC) or other bilateral contracts are entered into (inter alia OTC derivatives, repurchase agreements, security lending, etc.), the Company may find itself exposed to risks arising from the solvency of its counterparties and from their inability to respect the conditions of these contracts. If counterparty does not live up to its contractual obligations, it may affect investor returns.

Credit Risk
Credit risk, a fundamental risk relating to all fixed income securities as well as Money Market Instruments, is the risk that an issuer will fail to make principal and interest payments when due. Issuers with higher credit risk typically offer higher yields for this added risk. Conversely, issuers with lower credit risk typically offer lower yields. Generally, government securities are considered to be the safest in terms of credit risk, while corporate debt, especially those with poorer credit ratings, have the highest credit risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic and political conditions specific to an issuer (particularly a sovereign or supranational issuer), are all factors that may have an adverse impact on an issuer's credit quality and security values. Related to credit risk is the risk of downgrade by a rating agency. Rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch, among others, provide ratings for a wide array of fixed income securities (corporate, sovereign, or supranational) which are based on their creditworthiness. The agencies may change their ratings from time to time due to financial, economic, political, or other factors, which, if the change represents a downgrade, can adversely impact the value of the affected securities.

Currency Exchange Risk
This risk is present in each sub-fund having positions denominated in currencies that differ from its Accounting Currency. If the currency in which a security is denominated appreciates in relation to the Accounting Currency of the sub-fund, the exchange value of the security in the Accounting Currency will appreciate; conversely, a depreciation of the denomination currency will lead to a depreciation in the exchange value of the security. When the manager is willing to hedge the currency exchange risk of a

transaction, there is no guarantee that such operation will be completely effective.

Custody Risk
Assets of the Company are safe kept by the custodian and investors are exposed to the risk of the custodian not being able to fully meet its obligation to restitute in a short timeframe all of the assets of the Company in the case of bankruptcy of the custodian. The assets of the Company will be identified in the custodian's books as belonging to the Company. Securities and debt obligations held by the custodian will be segregated from other assets of the custodian which mitigates but does not exclude the risk of non-restitution in case of bankruptcy. However, no such segregation applies to cash which increases the risk of non-restitution in case of bankruptcy. The custodian does not keep all the assets of the Company itself but uses a network of sub-custodians which are not part of the same group of companies as the custodian. Investors are also exposed to the risk of bankruptcy of the sub-custodians. A sub-fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed.

Derivatives Risk
The Company may use various derivative instruments to reduce risks or costs or to generate additional capital or income in order to meet the investment objectives of a Sub-Fund. Certain Sub-Funds may also use derivatives extensively and/or for more complex strategies as further described in their respective investment objectives. While the prudent use of derivatives can be beneficial, derivatives also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks associated with more traditional investments.
The use of derivatives may give rise to a form of leverage, which may cause the Net Asset Value of these Sub-Funds to be more volatile and/or change by greater amounts than if they had not been leveraged, since leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the respective Sub-Funds' portfolio securities. Before investing in Shares, investors must ensure to understand that their investments may be subject to the following risk factors relating to the use of derivative instruments:

- Market risk: Where the value of the underlying asset of a derivative instrument changes, the value of the instrument will become positive or negative, depending on the performance of the underlying asset. For non-option derivatives the absolute size of the fluctuation in value of a derivative will be very similar to the fluctuation in value of the underlying security or reference index. In the case of options, the absolute change in value of an option will not necessarily be similar to the change in value of the underlying because, as explained further below, changes in options values are dependent on a number of other variables. - - Liquidity risk: If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price.
- Counterparty risk: When OTC derivative contracts are entered into, the Sub-Funds may be exposed to risks arising from the solvency and liquidity of its counterparts and from their ability to respect the conditions of these contracts. The Sub-Funds may enter into forwards, options and swap contracts, or use other derivative techniques, each of which involves the risk that the counterpart will fail to respect its commitments under the terms of each contract. In order to mitigate the risk, the Company will ensure that the trading of bilateral OTC derivative instruments is conducted on the basis of strict selection and review criteria. - - Settlement risk: Settlement risk exists when a derivative instrument is not settled in a timely manner, thereby increasing counterparty risk prior to settlement and potentially incurring funding costs that would otherwise not be experienced. Should the settlement never occur the loss incurred by the Sub-Fund will correspond to the difference in value between the original and the replacement contracts. If the original transaction is not replaced, the loss incurred by the Sub-Fund will be equal to the value of the contract at the time it becomes void.
- Other risks: Other risks in using derivative instruments include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Some derivative instruments, in particular OTC derivative instruments, do not have prices observable on an exchange and so involve the use of formulae, with prices of underlying securities or reference indices obtained from other sources of market price data. OTC options involve the use of models, with assumptions, which increases the risk of pricing errors. Improper valuations could result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Sub-Funds. Derivative instruments do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the assets, rates or Indices they are designed to track. Consequently, the Sub-Funds' use of derivative instruments may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counterproductive to, furthering the Sub-Funds' investment objective. In adverse situations, the Sub-Funds' use of derivative instruments may become ineffective and the Sub-Funds may suffer significant losses.

Total Return Swaps (TRS) represent a combined market and credit default derivative and their value will change as a result of fluctuations in interest rates as well as credit events and credit outlook. A TRS involves that receiving the total return is similar in risk profile to actually owning the underlying reference security(ies). Furthermore, these transactions may be less liquid than interest rate swaps as there is no standardisation of the underlying reference index and this may adversely affect the ability to close out a TRS position or the price at which such a close out is transacted. The swap contract is an agreement between two parties and therefore each party bears the other's counterparty risk and collateral is arranged to mitigate this risk. All the revenues arising from TRS will be returned to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Distressed Securities Risk
Distressed securities may be defined as debt securities that are officially in restructuring or in payment default and whose rating (by at least one of the major rating agencies) is lower than CCC-. Investment in distressed securities may cause additional risks for a sub-fund. Such securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and principal or maintain other terms of the offer documents over any long period of time. They are generally unsecured and may be subordinated to other outstanding securities and creditors of the issuer. Whilst such issues are likely to have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposure to adverse economic conditions. Therefore, a sub-fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Recovery of interest and principal may involve additional cost for the relevant sub-fund.

SFT Risk
Efficient portfolio management techniques, such as repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, involve certain risks. Investors must notably be aware that:

- In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash of a sub-fund has been placed, there is the risk that collateral received may yield less than the cash placed out, whether because of inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market

movements, a deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded.

- Locking cash in transactions of excessive size or duration, delays in recovering cash placed out, or difficulty in realizing collateral may restrict the ability of the sub-fund to meet sale requests, security purchases or, more generally, reinvestment.
- Repurchase transactions will, as the case may be, further expose a sub-fund to risks similar to those associated with financial derivative instruments, which risks are described above.
- In a reverse repurchase transaction, a sub-fund could incur a loss if the value of the purchased securities has decreased in value relative to the value of the cash or margin held by the relevant sub-fund.

Emerging Markets Risk

A sub-fund may invest in less developed or emerging markets. These markets may be volatile and illiquid and the investments of the sub-fund in such markets may be considered speculative and subject to significant delays in settlement. Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the sub-fund will need to use brokers and counterparties which are less well capitalised, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. Delays in settlement could result in investment opportunities being missed if a sub-fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security. The risk of significant fluctuations in the net asset value and of the suspension of redemptions in those sub-funds may be higher than for sub-funds investing in major world markets. In addition, there may be a higher than usual risk of political, economic, social and religious instability and adverse changes in government regulations and laws in emerging markets and assets could be compulsorily acquired without adequate compensation. The assets of a sub-fund investing in such markets, as well as the income derived from the sub-fund, may also be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates and exchange control and tax regulations and consequently the net asset value of shares of that sub-fund may be subject to significant volatility. Some of these markets may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those of more developed countries and the securities markets of such countries may be subject to unexpected closure.

Equity Risk

The risks associated with investments in equity (and similar instruments) include significant fluctuations in prices, negative information about the issuer or market and the subordination of a Company’s shares to its bonds. Moreover, such fluctuations are often exacerbated in the short-term. The risk that one or more companies suffer a downturn or fail to grow can have a negative impact on the performance of the overall portfolio at a given time. There is no guarantee that investors will see an appreciation in value. The value of investments and the income they generate may go down as well as up and it is possible that investors will not recover their initial investment.

Some sub-funds may invest in initial public offerings ("IPOs"). IPO risk is the risk that the market values of IPO shares may experience high volatility from factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the limited number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. Additionally, a sub-fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time, which may increase a sub-fund's expenses. Some investments in IPOs may have an immediate and significant impact on a sub-fund's performance.

Sub-funds investing in growth stocks may be more volatile than the market in general and may react differently to economic, political and market developments and to specific information about the issuer. Growth stocks traditionally show higher volatility than other stocks, especially over short periods. These stocks may also be more expensive in relation to their profits than the market in general. Consequently, growth stocks may react with more volatility to variations in profit growth.

Extra-financial criteria Investment Risk

An extra-financial approach may be implemented in a different way by management companies when setting investment management objectives for financial products, in particular in view of the absence of common or harmonized labels at European Level. This also means that it may be difficult to compare strategies integrating Extra-financial criteria to the extent that the selection and weightings applied to select investments may be based on metrics that may share the same name but have different underlying meanings. In evaluating a security based on the Extra-financial criteria, the Investment Manager may also use data sources provided by external Extra-financial research providers. Given the evolving nature of extra-financial field, these data sources may for the time being incomplete, inaccurate, unavailable or updated. Applying responsible business conduct standards as well as extra-financial criteria in the investment process may lead to the exclusion of securities of certain issuers. Consequently, the Sub-Fund's performance may at times be better or worse than the performance of relatable funds that do not apply such standards. In addition, the proprietary methodologies used to take into account ESG non-financial criteria may be subject reviews in the event of regulatory developments or updates that may lead, in accordance with the applicable regulations, to the increase or decrease of the classification of products, of the indicators used or of the minimum investment commitment levels set.

Hedge Share Class Contagion Risk

Where a Hedged or Return Hedged share class is available in a sub-fund, the use of derivatives that are specific to this share-class may have a adverse impact on other share-classes of the same sub-fund. In particular, the use of a derivative overlay in a currency risk hedged share class introduces potential counterparty and operational risks for all investors in the sub-fund. This could lead to a risk of contagion to other share classes, some of which might not have any derivative overlay in place.

High Yield Bond Risk

When investing in fixed income securities rated below investment grade, there is a higher risk that such the issuer is unable or unwilling to meet its obligations, therefore exposing the sub-fund to a loss corresponding to the amount invested in such security.

Market Risk

Market risk is a general risk that affects all investments. Price for financial instruments are mainly determined by the financial markets and by the economic development of the issuers, who are themselves affected by the overall situation of the global economy and by the economic and political conditions prevailing in each relevant country.

Legal Risk

There is a risk that agreements and derivatives techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, illegality, change in tax or accounting laws. In such circumstances, a sub-fund may be required to cover any losses incurred. Furthermore, certain

transactions are entered into on the basis of complex legal documents. Such documents may be difficult to enforce or may be the subject to a dispute as to interpretation in certain circumstances. Whilst the rights and obligations of the parties to a legal document may be governed by Luxembourg law, in certain circumstances (insolvency proceedings) other legal systems may take priority which may affect the enforceability of existing transactions. The use of derivatives may also expose a sub-fund to the risk of loss resulting from changing laws or from the unexpected application of a law or regulation, or because a court declares a contract not legally enforceable.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk takes two forms: asset side liquidity risk and liability side liquidity risk. Asset side liquidity risk refers to the inability of a sub-fund to sell a security or position at its quoted price or market value due to such factors as a sudden change in the perceived value or credit worthiness of the position, or due to adverse market conditions generally. Liability side liquidity risk refers to the inability of a sub-fund to meet a redemption request, due to the inability of the sub-fund to sell securities or positions in order to raise sufficient cash to meet the redemption request. Markets where the sub-fund's securities are traded could also experience such adverse conditions as to cause exchanges to suspend trading activities. Reduced liquidity due to these factors may have an adverse impact on the Net Asset Value of the sub-fund and on the ability of the sub-fund to meet redemption requests in a timely manner.

Real Estate Related Exposure Risk
Sub-funds may indirectly invest in the real estate sector via transferable securities and/or real estate funds. Real estate values rise and fall in response to a variety of factors, including local, regional and national economic conditions, interest rates and tax considerations. When economic growth is slow, demand for property decreases and prices may decline. Property values may decrease because of overbuilding, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, environmental regulations or hazards, uninsured casualty or condemnation losses, or general decline in neighborhood values.

Reinvestment Risk
Reinvestment risk is the risk that cash flows received upon maturity (i.e. interest payments as well as bond principal) are reinvested at a lower rate of interest than the rate at which the original bond was invested.

Risks Related to Investments in Some Countries
Investments in some countries (e.g. China, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Saudi Arabia and Thailand) involve risks linked to restrictions imposed on foreign investors and counterparties, higher market volatility and lack of liquidity. Consequently, some shares may not be available to the sub-fund due to the number of foreign shareholders authorized or if the total investment permitted for foreign shareholders has been reached. In addition, the repatriation by foreign investors of their share, capital and/or dividends may be restricted or require the approval of the government. The Company will only invest if it considers that the restrictions are acceptable. However, no guarantee can be given that additional restrictions will not be imposed in future.

Securitised Products Risk
Sub-fund investing in securitised products, such as Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) and other Asset-Backed Securities (ABS), are exposed to the following risks:

- *Interest rate risk:* Prices may fall as interest rates rise due to fixed coupon rates.
- *Prepayment risk:* The risk that the mortgage holder (the borrower) will pay back the mortgage before its maturity date, which reduces the amount of interest the investor would have otherwise received. Prepayment, in this sense, is a payment in excess of the scheduled principal payment. This situation may arise if the current market interest rate falls below the interest rate of the mortgage, since the homeowner is more likely to refinance the mortgage. Unanticipated prepayments can change the value of some securitised products.
- *Term structure risk:* Monthly principal cash flows cause a laddered structure. The value of securities can be affected by a steepening or flattening of the yield curve.
- *Credit risk:* While the agency market has little or no credit risk, the non-agency market has varying levels of credit risk.
- *Default risk and downgrading risk:* It can be due to the borrower's failure to make timely interest and principal payments when due. Default may result from a borrower's failure to meet other obligations as well as the maintenance of collateral as specified in the Prospectus. An investor's indicator of a security's default can be its credit rating. Because of the credit enhancements required for ABS by the rating agencies, the senior tranches are mostly rated triple-A, the highest rating available. The B, C and any lower tranches of an ABS issue are lower-rated or unrated and are designed to absorb any losses before the senior tranches. Prospective buyers of these classes of an issue must decide if the increased risk of default is balanced by the higher returns these classes pay.
- *Liquidity risk:* The market for privately (non – Agency) issued MBS is smaller and less liquid than the market for Agency MBS. The Company will only invest in securitised products that the Investment Manager trusts to be liquid.
- *Legal Risk:* Non-mortgage related ABS may not have the benefit of any legal title on the underlying assets and recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.

More detailed risk warnings:

- *About MBS and ABS:* The yield characteristics of MBS and other ABS differ from traditional debt securities. A major difference is that the principal amount of the obligation generally may be prepaid at any time because the underlying assets generally may be prepaid at any time. As a result, if an ABS is purchased at a premium, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected will reduce the yield to maturity, while a prepayment rate that is slower than expected will have the opposite effect of increasing the yield to maturity. Conversely, if an ABS is purchased at a discount, faster than expected prepayments will increase the yield to maturity, while slower than expected prepayments will decrease the yield to maturity. Generally, pre-payments on fixed-rate mortgage loans will increase during a period of falling interest rates and decrease during a period of rising interest rates. MBS and ABS may also decrease in value as a result of increases in interest rates and, because of prepayments, may benefit less than other fixed income securities from declining interest rates. Reinvestment of prepayments may occur at lower interest rates than the original investment, thus adversely affecting a sub-fund's yield. Actual prepayment experience may cause the yield of ABS to differ from what was assumed when the Company purchased the security.

- *About Collateralised Mortgage Obligation (MBO), Collateralised Bond Obligation (CBO), Collateralised Debt Obligation (CDO) and Collateralised Loan Obligation (CLO):* Classes or tranches may be specially structured in a manner that provides any of a wide variety of investment characteristics, such as yield, effective maturity and interest rate sensitivity. As market conditions change, however, and especially during periods of rapid or unanticipated changes in market interest rates, the attractiveness of some CDO tranches and the ability of the structure to provide the anticipated investment characteristics may be significantly reduced. These changes can result in volatility in the market value, and in some instances reduced liquidity, of the CDO tranches. Certain tranches of CMOs are structured in a manner that makes them extremely sensitive to changes in prepayments rates. IO (Interest Only) and PO (Principal Only) tranches are examples of this. IO tranches are entitled to receive all or a portion of the interest, but none (or only a nominal amount) of the principal payments, from the underlying mortgage assets. If the mortgage assets underlying of an IO experience greater than anticipated principal prepayments, the total amount of interest payments allocable to the IO Class, and therefore the yield to investors, generally will be reduced. In some instances, an investor in an IO may fail to recover all of its initial investment, even when the securities are government guaranteed or considered to be of the highest quality (rated AAA or the equivalent). Conversely, PO Classes are entitled to receive all or a portion of the principal payments, but none of the interest, from the underlying mortgage assets. PO Classes are purchased at substantial discounts from par, and the yield to investors will be reduced if principal prepayments are slower than expected. Some IOs and POs, as well as other CMO tranches, are structured to have special protections against the effect of prepayments. However, these structural protections normally are effective only within certain ranges of prepayments rates and thus will not protect investors in all circumstances. Inverse floating rate CMO Classes also may be extremely volatile. These tranches pay interest at a rate that decreases when a specified index of market rates increases.

Small Cap, Specialised or Restricted Sectors Risk

Sub-funds investing in small caps or specialised or restricted sectors are likely to be subject to a higher than average volatility due to a high degree of concentration, greater uncertainty because less information is available, there is less liquidity, or due to greater sensitivity to changes in market conditions. Smaller companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, have limited product lines or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Smaller companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating-rate.

Sukuk risk

The risk of loss arising from investing in Sukuk instruments, which may fluctuate in value due to the impact of macro-economic factors on the supply and demand for financing or the willingness or ability of the counterparty (sovereign, sovereign-related, or corporate) to make payments according to the terms of the Sukuk. Shariah compliance risk: The risk that the restriction to invest only in Shariah-compliant securities may place the sub-fund at a comparative disadvantage vs. funds that do not have this restriction. Returns to shareholders may also be reduced due to payments to Shariah approved charities to “purify” dividends.

Swing Pricing Risk

The actual cost of purchasing or selling the underlying investments of a sub-fund may be different from the carrying value of these investments in the sub-fund's valuation. The difference may arise due to dealing and other costs (such as taxes) and/or any spread between the buying and selling prices of the underlying investments. These dilution costs can have an adverse effect on the overall value of a sub-fund and thus the net asset value per share may be adjusted in order to avoid disadvantaging the value of investments for existing shareholders.

Tracking Error Risk

The performance of the sub-fund may deviate from the actual performance of the underlying index due to factors including but not limited to liquidity of the index constituents, possible stock suspensions, trade band limits decided by the stock exchanges, changes in taxation of capital gains and dividends, discrepancies between the tax rates applied to the sub-fund and to the index on capital gains and dividends, limitations or restrictions on foreign investors ownership of shares imposed by the governments, fees and expenses, changes to the underlying index and operational inefficiencies. In addition, the sub-fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the underlying index or invest in them in the exact proportions they represent of the index due to legal restrictions imposed by the governments, a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges or other reasons. There could be other factors which can impact the Tracking Error.

Warrant Risk

Warrants are complex, volatile, high-risk instruments. One of the principal characteristics of warrants is the “leverage effect” whereby a change in the value of the underlying asset can have a disproportionate effect on the value of the warrant. There is no guarantee that, in the event of an illiquid market, it will be possible to sell the warrant on a secondary market.

III. SPECIFIC RISKS RELATED TO INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA

Certain sub-funds may invest in Chinese domestic securities market, i.e. China A-Shares, debt instruments traded on the China Interbank Bond market and other permitted domestic securities in accordance with the investment policies of the relevant sub-fund. Investing in the PRC (“People’s Republic of China”) carries a high degree of risk. Apart from the usual investment risks, investing in the PRC is also subject to certain other inherent risks and uncertainties.

Government intervention and restriction risk:

The economy of China, which has been in a state of transition from a planned economy to a more market oriented economy, differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the level of government involvement, state of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. Such interventions or restrictions by the PRC government may affect the trading of Chinese domestic securities and have an adverse effect of the relevant sub-funds,

The PRC government has in recent years implemented economic reform measures emphasising the utilisation of market forces in the development of the PRC's economy and a high level of management autonomy. However, there can be no assurance that the PRC government will continue to pursue such economic policies or, if it does, that those policies will continue to be successful.

Any adjustment and modification of those economic policies may have an adverse impact on the securities markets in the PRC as well as on overseas companies which trade with or invest in the PRC.

Moreover, the PRC government may intervene in the economy, possible interventions include restrictions on investment in companies or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests. In addition, the PRC government may also intervene in the financial markets by, such as but not limited to, the imposition of trading restrictions or the suspension of short selling for certain stocks. Such interventions may induce a negative impact on the market sentiment which may in turn affect the performance of the sub-funds. Investment objective of the sub-funds may be failed to achieve as a result.

The PRC legal system may not have the level of consistency or predictability as in other countries with more developed legal systems. Due to such inconsistency and unpredictability, if the sub-funds were to be involved in any legal dispute in the PRC, it may experience difficulties in obtaining legal redress or in enforcing its legal rights. Thus, such inconsistency or future changes in legislation or the interpretation thereof may have adverse impact upon the investments and the performance of the sub-funds in the PRC.

PRC Political, Economic and Social Risks:

The economy of the PRC has experienced significant growth in the past twenty years, but growth has been uneven both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. Economic growth has also been accompanied by periods of high inflation. The PRC government may from time to time adopt corrective measures to control inflation and restrain the rate of economic growth, which may also have an adverse impact on the capital growth and performance of the sub-funds. Further, political changes, social instability and adverse diplomatic developments in the PRC could result in the imposition of additional government restrictions including the expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxes or nationalisation of some or all of the investments held by the underlying securities in which the sub-funds may invest.

Government control of cross-border currency conversion and future movements in exchange rates:

Currently, the RMB is traded in two different and separated markets, i.e. one in the Mainland China, and one outside the Mainland China (primarily in Hong Kong). The two RMB markets operate independently where the flow between them is highly restricted. Though the CNH is a proxy's of the CNY, they do not necessarily have the same exchange rate and their movement may not be in the same direction. This is because these currencies act in separate jurisdictions, which leads to separate supply and demand conditions for each, and therefore separate but related currency markets. While the RMB traded outside the Mainland China, the CNH, is subject to different regulatory requirements and is more freely tradable, the RMB traded in the Mainland China, the CNY, is not a freely convertible currency and is subject to foreign exchange control policies of and repatriation restrictions imposed by the central government of the Mainland China, that could possibly be amended from time to time, which will affect the ability of the sub-funds to repatriate monies. Investors should also note that such restrictions may limit the depth of the RMB market available outside of Mainland China. If such policies or restrictions change in the future, the position of the sub-funds or its Shareholders may be adversely affected. Generally speaking, the conversion of CNY into another currency for capital account transactions is subject to SAFE ("State Administration of Foreign Exchange") approvals. Such conversion rate is based on a managed floating exchange rate system which allows the value of CNY to fluctuate within a regulated band based on market supply and demand and by reference to a basket of currencies. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors who intend to gain exposure to CNY through investments in a sub-fund.

Accounting and Reporting Standards:

PRC companies which may issue RMB securities to be invested by the sub-funds are required to follow PRC accounting standards and practices which follow international accounting standards to a certain extent. However, the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices applicable to PRC companies may be less rigorous, and there may be significant differences between financial statements prepared in accordance with the PRC accounting standards and practice and those prepared in accordance with international accounting standards. As the disclosure and regulatory standards in China are less stringent than in more developed markets, there might be substantially less publicly available information about Chinese issuers. Therefore, less information may be available to the sub-funds and other investors. For example, there are differences in the valuation methods of properties and assets and in the requirements for disclosure of information to investors.

PRC Taxation Risk:

Investment in the sub-funds may involve risks due to uncertainty in tax laws and practices in the PRC. According to PRC tax laws, regulations and policies ("PRC Tax Rules"), a non-PRC tax resident enterprise (such as QFIs and certain eligible foreign institutional investors) without a permanent establishment or place in the PRC (such as QFIs) will generally be subject to withholding income tax of 10% on its PRC sourced income, subject to below elaboration:

Capital gain

According to a tax circular issued by the Ministry of Finance of the PRC ("MoF"), SAT and CSRC dated 31 October 2014, capital gain derived from the transfer of PRC equity investment assets such as China A-Shares on or after 17 November 2014 is temporarily exempt from PRC income tax. However, capital gain realised by QFIs prior to 17 November 2014 is subject to PRC income tax in accordance with the provisions of the laws. The MoF, the SAT and the CSRC also issued joint circulars in 2014 and 2016 to clarify the taxation of the Stock Connect, in which capital gain realized from the transfer of China A-Shares via Stock Connect is temporarily exempt from PRC income tax.

Based on verbal comments from the PRC tax authorities, gains realized by foreign investors (including QFIs) from investment in PRC debt securities are non-PRC sourced income and thus should not be subject to PRC income tax. However, there are no written tax regulations issued by the PRC tax authorities to confirm that interpretation. As a matter of practice, the PRC tax authorities have not levied PRC income tax on capital gains realised by QFIs from the trading of debt securities, including those traded via CIBM.

Dividend

Under the current PRC Tax Rules, non-PRC tax resident enterprises are subject to PRC withholding income tax on cash dividends and bonus distributions from PRC enterprises. The general rate applicable is 10%, subject to reduction under an applicable double tax treaty and agreement by the PRC tax authorities.

Interest

Unless a specific exemption is applicable, non-PRC tax resident enterprises are subject to PRC withholding tax on the payment of interests on debt instruments issued by PRC tax resident enterprises, including bonds issued by enterprises established within the PRC. The general withholding tax rate applicable is 10%, subject to reduction under an applicable double tax treaty and agreement by the PRC tax authorities.

Interest derived from government bonds issued by the in-charge Finance Bureau of the State Council and/or local government bonds approved by the State Council is exempt from income tax under PRC Tax Rules.

According to a tax circular jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance of the PRC ("MoF") and the State Administration of Taxation of the PRC ("SAT") on 7 November 2018, foreign institutional investors are temporarily exempt from PRC income tax with respect to bond interest income derived in the PRC bond market for the period from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021. However, there is no guarantee that such temporary tax exemption will continue to apply, will not be repealed and imposed on a retrospective basis, or that no new tax regulations and practice in China specifically relating to the PRC bond market will not be promulgated in the future.

Value-added tax ("VAT")

VAT at 6% shall be levied on the difference between the selling and buying prices of those marketable securities starting from 1 May 2016. According to the latest PRC Tax Rules, the gains derived from trading of marketable securities (including A-shares and other PRC listed securities) are exempted from VAT. In addition, deposit interest income and interest received from government bonds and local government bonds are also exempt from VAT.

According to a tax circular, foreign institutional investors are temporarily exempt from VAT with respect to bond interest income derived in the PRC bond market for the period from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021. However, there is no guarantee that such temporary tax exemption will continue to apply, will not be repealed and imposed on a retrospective basis, or that no new tax regulations and practice in China specifically relating to the PRC bond market will not be promulgated in the future.

Dividend income or profit distributions on equity investment derived from PRC are not included in the taxable scope of VAT.

There are no specific PRC Tax Rules which govern the taxation of gains on the disposal of other investments, and the current practice of exemption may not be consistently applied to all such investments and is based on verbal comments and practice of the tax administration. The PRC Tax Rules may not be interpreted and applied as consistent and transparent as those of more developed countries and may vary from city to city and in some cases certain taxes which could be considered payable are not actively enforced for collection, nor is any mechanism provided for payment. Moreover, the existing PRC Tax Rules and practices may be changed or amended in the future, e.g.: the PRC government may abolish temporary tax incentives that are currently offered to foreign investors, and they may be changed with retrospective effect and could be applied along with penalties and / or late payment interest. Such new PRC Tax Rules may operate to the advantage or disadvantage of the investors.

Tax provisions could be made for the sub-funds. In light of the uncertainty and in order to meet the potential tax liability, the Company reserves the right to adjust such provision as deemed necessary. Investors should be aware that the net asset value of the sub-funds on any Valuation Day may not accurately reflect Chinese tax liabilities. Depending on the tax liabilities payable, it may bring positive or negative impact to the performance and net asset value of the sub-funds. In the event penalties or late payment interest could be applicable due to factors such as retrospective amendments, changes in practice or uncertain regulations, this could impact the net asset value at the time of settlement with the PRC tax authorities. In the case where the amount of tax provisions made is less than the tax liabilities payable, the amount of shortfall will be deducted from the sub-fund's assets and affecting the sub-fund's net asset value adversely. In the opposite case where the amount of tax provisions made is more than the tax liabilities payable, the release of extra tax provision will affect the sub-fund's net asset value positively. This will only benefit existing investors. Investors who have redeemed their Shares before the tax liabilities amount is determined will not be entitled to any part of such release of extra tax provision.

Specific risks related to investments in Mainland China equity securities

In common with other emerging markets, the Chinese market may be faced with relatively low transaction volumes, and endure periods of lack of liquidity or considerable price volatility. The existence of a liquid trading market for China A-Shares may depend on whether there is supply of, and demand for, such China A-Shares. The price at which securities may be purchased or sold by the sub-funds and the net asset value of the sub-funds may be adversely affected if trading volumes on markets for China A-Shares (Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange) are limited or absent. The China A-Share market may be more volatile and unstable (for example, due to government intervention or in the case where a particular stock resumes trading at a very different level of price after its suspension). Market volatility and settlement difficulties in the China A-Share markets may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby may affect the value of the sub-funds. Subscriptions and redemptions of Shares in the sub-funds may also be disrupted accordingly.

Trading limitations Risk:

Trading band limits are imposed by the stock exchanges in the PRC on China A-Shares, where trading in any China A-Share on the relevant stock exchange may be suspended if the trading price of the security has increased or decreased to the extent beyond the trading band limit. Considering that PRC securities markets can be frequently affected by trading halts and low trading volume, investors should be aware that A-share markets are more likely to suffer from illiquidity and greater price volatility, which is mostly due to greater government restriction and control relating to A-share markets. A suspension (or a sequence of suspensions) will render the management of the securities involved complicated or make it impossible for the Investment Manager to liquidate positions and/or sell its positions at a favourable price at the worst moment.

Risks related to QFI investments

Regulatory Risks:

The QFI regime is governed by QFI Regulations. QFI Regulations may be amended from time to time. It is not possible to predict how such changes could affect the relevant sub-fund.

Rules on investment restrictions and rules on repatriation of principal and profits, imposed by the Chinese government may be applicable to the QFI as a whole and not only to the investments made by the relevant sub-fund and may have an adverse effect on the sub-fund's liquidity and performance.

A QFI sub-Fund may invest in securities and investments permitted to be held or made under the relevant QFI Regulations through institutions that have obtained QFI status in China. Should such QFI status be lost, a QFI sub-fund may no longer be able to invest directly in China or may be required to dispose of its investments in the Chinese domestic securities markets, which could have an adverse effect on its performance or result in a significant loss.

Investment Restrictions and Repatriation Risks:

A QFI sub-fund may be impacted by the rules and restrictions under the QFI Regulations (including investment restrictions, limitations on foreign ownership or holdings), which may have an adverse impact on its performance and/or its liquidity. The SAFE regulates and monitors the repatriation of funds out of the PRC by QFIs pursuant to the QFI Regulations. Repatriations by QFIs

in respect of an open-ended fund, such as the QFI sub-funds, are not subject to repatriation restrictions or prior approval. There is no assurance, however, that PRC rules and regulations will not change or that repatriation restrictions will not be imposed in the future. Although the relevant QFI Regulations have recently been revised to relax regulatory restrictions on the onshore capital management by QFIs (including removing investment quota limit and simplifying process for repatriation of investment proceeds), it is a very new development therefore subject to uncertainties as to how well it will be implemented in practice, especially at such an early stage.

Any restrictions on repatriation of the invested capital and net profits may impact on the QFI sub-funds' ability to meet redemption requests from the Shareholders. In extreme circumstances, the QFI sub-funds may incur significant loss due to limited investment capabilities, or may not be able fully to implement or pursue its investment objectives or strategies, due to QFI investment restrictions, illiquidity of the PRC's securities markets, and delay or disruption in execution of trades or in settlement of trades.

PRC Custodian Risks:

The Investment Manager (in its capacity as a QFI's licence holder) and the Depositary have appointed a local sub-custodian approved by Chinese authorities (the "PRC Custodian") to maintain the QFI sub-funds' assets in custody in the PRC, pursuant to relevant laws and regulations. Onshore PRC securities are registered in the name of "the full name of the QFI – the name of the QFI sub-fund" in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations, and maintained by the PRC Custodian in electronic form via a securities account with the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear") and cash shall be maintained in a cash account with the PRC Custodian.

The Depositary will make arrangements to ensure that the PRC Custodian has appropriate procedures to properly safe-keep the QFI sub-funds' securities, including maintaining records that clearly show that such QFI sub-funds' securities are recorded in the name of such QFI sub-fund and segregated from the other assets of the PRC Custodian. Investors should however note that cash deposited in the cash account of the QFI sub-funds with the PRC Custodian will not be segregated but will be a debt owing from the PRC Custodian to the QFI sub-funds. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the PRC Custodian. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the PRC Custodian, the QFI sub-funds will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account, and will be treated and ranked an unsecured creditor, ranking pari passu with all other unsecured creditors, of the PRC Custodian. The QFI sub-funds may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the QFI sub-funds will suffer losses. Also, the QFI sub-funds may incur losses due to the acts or omissions of the PRC Custodian in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities.

PRC Brokerage Risk:

The execution and settlement of transactions or the transfer of any funds or securities may be conducted by brokers ("PRC Brokers") appointed by the Investment Manager. Reasonably competitive commission rates and prices of securities will generally be sought to execute the relevant transactions in PRC markets. It is possible that, in circumstances where only a single PRC Broker is appointed where it is considered appropriate to do so by the Investment Manager, the QFI sub-funds may not necessarily pay the lowest commission or spread available, but the transaction execution will be consistent with best execution standards and in the best interest of the Shareholders. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Investment Manager will seek to obtain the best net results for the QFI sub-funds, taking into account such factors as prevailing market conditions, price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), size of order, difficulties of execution and operational facilities of the PRC Broker involved and the PRC Broker's ability to position efficiently the relevant block of securities.

PRC Settlement Agent Risks:

The PRC Settlement Agent is appointed to provide trading and agency services of CIBM investments for the QFI sub-funds pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations. The QFI sub-funds will have to rely on the PRC Settlement Agent to perform its duties. If the PRC Settlement Agent fails to perform any part of its duties, the CIBM transactions of the QFI sub-funds may be affected.

Risk related to Direct CIBM Access

Regulatory risk:

Participation in CIBM by foreign institutional investors (such as the sub-funds) is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the Mainland Chinese authorities, i.e., the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE"). The relevant rules and regulations on investment in the CIBM is subject to change which may have potential retrospective effect. In the event that the relevant Mainland Chinese authorities suspend trading on the CIBM, the sub-fund's ability to invest in the CIBM will be limited and, after exhausting other trading alternatives, the sub-fund may suffer substantial losses as a result.

The regulations which regulate investments into CIBM by Direct CIBM Access are relatively new. The application and interpretation of the regulations are therefore relatively untested and there is uncertainty as to how they will be applied as the PRC authorities and regulators have been given wide discretion in such investment regulations and there is no precedent or certainty as to how such discretion may be exercised now or in the future.

Investment Restrictions and Repatriation Risks:

Investors should also note that investments in CIBM through Direct CIBM Access are subject to compliance with various rules and restrictions, which may have an adverse impact on its performance and/or its liquidity. PBOC and SAFE regulate and monitor the remittance and the repatriation of funds into and out of the Mainland China pursuant to the related regulations. Sub-funds may remit investment principal in RMB or foreign currency into Mainland China for investing in the CIBM. Where a sub-fund repatriates funds out of Mainland China, the ratio of RMB to foreign currency should generally match the original ratio when the investment principal was remitted into Mainland China. Repatriations of a sub-fund are not subject to prior approval. There is no assurance, however, that PRC rules and regulations will not change or that repatriation restrictions will not be imposed in the future. Any restrictions on repatriation may impact on the sub-funds' ability to meet redemption requests from the Shareholders. In extreme circumstances, the sub-funds may incur significant loss due to limited investment capabilities, or may not be able to fully implement or pursue its investment objectives or strategy.

PRC Settlement Agent Risks:

The PRC Settlement Agent is appointed, in respect of Direct CIBM Access, as a settlement agent approved by the Chinese authorities to handle all aspects of Direct CIBM Access for the sub-funds, including but not limited to, trading and settlement agency services, related registrations with Chinese authorities, CIBM specific local and foreign currency account opening, as well as fund remittance and repatriation in relation to trading in the CIBM, pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations. The Company and its sub-funds will have to rely on the PRC Settlement Agent to perform its duties. If the PRC Settlement Agent fails to perform

any part of its duties, the CIBM transactions of the sub-funds and fund remittance and repatriation may be affected.

Risks related to Stock Connect

Eligible securities

Stock Connect comprises a Northbound trading link and a Southbound trading link. Under the Northbound trading link, Hong Kong and overseas investors will be able to trade certain stocks listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE") and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE") markets. These include:

1. All the constituent stocks from time to time of the SSE 180 Index and SSE 380 Index
2. All the constituent stocks from time to time of the SZSE Component Index and SZSE Small / Mid Cap Innovation Index with market capitalization at least RMB 6 billion
3. All the SZSE-listed China A-Shares and all the SSE-listed China A-Shares that are not included as constituent stocks of the relevant indices, which have corresponding H-Shares listed on Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("SEHK"), except the following:
   (a) SSE/SZSE-listed shares which are not traded in RMB;
   (b) SSE/SZSE-listed shares which are risk alert shares; and
   (c) SZSE-listed shares which are under delisting arrangement.

It is expected that the list of eligible securities will be subject to review. If a stock is recalled from the scope of eligible securities for trading via Stock Connect, the stock can only be sold and cannot be bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of investors. Investors should therefore pay close attention to the list of eligible securities as provided and renewed from time to time by SSE, SZSE and SEHK.

Differences in trading day:

Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the Mainland China and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. So it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the Mainland China market but the sub-funds cannot carry out any China A-Shares trading. The sub-funds may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in China A-Shares during the time when Stock Connect is not trading as a result. This may adversely affect the sub-funds' ability to access mainland China and effectively pursue their investment strategies. This may also adversely affect the sub-funds' liquidity.

Settlement and Custody:

The Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC") will be responsible for the clearing, settlement and the provision of depository, nominee and other related services of the trades executed by Hong Kong market participants and investors.

The China A-Shares traded through Stock Connect are issued in scripless form, so sub-funds will not hold any physical China A-Shares. Sub-funds should maintain the China A-Shares with their brokers' or custodians' stock accounts with CCASS (the Central Clearing and Settlement System operated by HKSCC for the clearing securities listed or traded on SEHK).

Trading fees:

In addition to paying trading fees in connection with China A-Shares trading, the sub-funds may be subject to new fees which are yet to be determined by the relevant authorities.

Quota limitations:

The Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations. In particular, once the Daily Quota is exceeded during the opening call session, new buy orders will be rejected (though investors will be allowed to sell their cross-boundary securities regardless of the quota balance). Therefore, quota limitations may restrict the sub-fund's ability to invest in China A-Shares through Stock Connect on a timely basis, and the sub-funds may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategies.

Operational risk:

The Stock Connect provides a channel for investors from Hong Kong and overseas to access the China stock market directly. Market participants are able to participate in this program subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house. Due to their recent implementation and the uncertainty about their efficiency, accuracy and security, there is no assurance that the systems of the SEHK and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems failed to function properly, trading in both markets through the program could be disrupted. The sub-fund's ability to access the China A-Share market (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) will be adversely affected. Consequently, investors in the China A-Share market should be aware of the economic risk of an investment in those shares, which may lead to a partial or total loss of the invested capital.

Clearing and settlement risk:

The HKSCC and ChinaClear will establish the clearing links and each will become a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. Should ChinaClear be declared as a defaulter, HKSCC's liabilities in trades under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants in pursuing their claims against ChinaClear. In that event, the sub-funds may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not be able to fully recover its losses from ChinaClear.

Regulatory risk:

The Stock Connect is novel in nature, and will be subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities and implementation rules made by the stock exchanges in the PRC and Hong Kong from time to time. The regulations are untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied.

Ownership of China A-Shares:

China A-Shares acquired by the sub-funds through the Stock Connect are recorded in the name of HKSCC in its omnibus account held with ChinaClear. The China A-Shares are held in custody under the depository of ChinaClear and registered in the shareholders' register of the relevant listed Companies. HKSCC will record such China A-Shares in the CCASS stock account of the clearing participant.

Under Hong Kong law, HKSCC will be regarded as the legal owner (nominee owner) of the China A-Shares, holding the beneficial entitlement to the China A-Shares on behalf of the relevant clearing participant.

Under PRC law there is a lack of a clear definition of, and distinction between, "legal ownership" and "beneficial ownership". The regulatory intention appears to be that the concept of 'nominee owner" is recognised under PRC laws and that the overseas

investors should have proprietary rights over the China A-Shares. However, as the Stock Connect is a recent initiative there may be some uncertainty surrounding such arrangements. Accordingly, the sub-fund's ability to enforce its rights and interests in the China A-Shares may be adversely affected or suffer delay.

Investor compensation

Since the sub-funds will carry out Northbound trading through securities brokers in Hong Kong but not PRC brokers, they are not protected by the China Securities Investor Protection Fund (中國投資者保護基金) in the PRC.

Further information about Stock Connect is available online at the website: http://www.hkex.com.hk/eng/csm/chinaConnect.asp?LangCode=en

Risk related to Bond Connect

Regulatory risk:

Participation in CIBM by foreign institutional investors (such as the sub-funds) is governed by rules and regulations as promulgated by the Mainland Chinese authorities. The relevant rules and regulations is subject to change from time to time which may have potential retrospective effect. In the event that the relevant Mainland Chinese authorities suspend trading on the Bond Connect, the sub-fund's ability to invest in the CIBM will be limited and, after exhausting other trading alternatives, the sub-fund may suffer substantial losses as a result.

Under the prevailing regulations in Mainland China, eligible foreign investors will be allowed to invest in the bonds circulated in the China Interbank Bond Market through the northbound trading of Bond Connect ("Northbound Trading Link"). There will be no investment quota for Northbound Trading Link.

Operational risk:

Trading through Bond Connect is performed through newly developed trading platforms and operational systems. There is no assurance that such systems will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in the market. In the event the relevant systems fails to perform properly, trading through Bond Connect may be disrupted and a sub-fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy may be adversely affected.

Settlement and Custody:

An offshore custody agent recognized by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (currently, the Central Moneymarkets Unit) shall open omnibus nominee accounts with the onshore custody agent recognised by the PBOC (currently, the China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd and/or the Shanghai Clearing House). All debt securities traded by eligible foreign investors will be registered in the name of Central Moneymarkets Unit, which will hold such debt securities as a nominee owner. As such, the sub-fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of such third parties.

Risks related to investments in CNH share categories

China Market Risk

Investing in the offshore RMB market (CNH) is subject to the risks of investing in emerging markets generally. Since 1978, the Chinese government has implemented economic reform measures which emphasize decentralisation and the utilisation of market forces in the development of the Chinese economy, moving from the previous planned economy system. However, many of the economic measures are experimental or unprecedented and may be subject to adjustment and modification.

Any significant change in China's political, social or economic policies may have a negative impact on investments in the China market. The regulatory and legal framework for capital markets and joint stock companies in mainland China may deviate from those of developed countries. Chinese accounting standards and practices may deviate from international accounting standards. The Chinese governments managed process of currency conversion and movements in the RMB exchange rates may adversely affect the operations and financial results of companies in mainland China.

RMB Currency Risk

Since 2005, the RMB exchange rate is no longer pegged to the US dollar. RMB has now moved to a managed floating exchange rate based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of foreign currencies. The daily trading price of the RMB against other main currencies in the inter-bank foreign exchange market is allowed to float within a narrow band around the central parity published by the People's Bank of China. RMB convertibility from offshore RMB (CNH) to onshore RMB (CNY) is a managed currency process subject to foreign exchange control policies of and repatriation restrictions imposed by the Chinese government in coordination with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA). The value of CNH could differ, perhaps significantly, from that of CNY due to a number of factors including without limitation those foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions pursued by the Chinese government from time-to-time as well as other external market forces.

Since 2005, foreign exchange control policies pursued by the Chinese government have resulted in the general appreciation of RMB (both CNH and CNY). This appreciation may or may not continue and there can be no assurance that RMB will not be subject to devaluation at some point. Any devaluation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investors' investments in the Portfolio.

The hedged share class participates in the CNH market, which allows investors to freely transact CNH outside of mainland China with approved banks in the Hong Kong market (HKMA approved banks). The Portfolio will have no requirement to remit CNH to CNY.

APPENDIX 4 - LIQUIDATION, MERGER, TRANSFER AND SPLITTING PROCEDURES

Liquidation, Merger, Transfer and Splitting of Sub-funds

The Board of Directors shall have sole authority to decide on the effectiveness and terms of the following, under the limitations and conditions prescribed by the Law:

1) either the pure and simple liquidation of a sub-fund;
2) or the closure of a sub-fund (merging sub-fund) by transfer to another sub-fund of the Company;
3) or the closure of a sub-fund (merging sub-fund) by transfer to another UCI, whether incorporated under Luxembourg law or established in another member state of the European Union;
4) or the transfer to a sub-fund (receiving sub-fund) a) of another sub-fund of the Company, and/or b) of a sub-fund of another collective investment undertaking, whether incorporated under Luxembourg law or established in another member state of the European Union, and/or c) of another collective investment undertaking, whether incorporated under Luxembourg law or established in another member state of the European Union;
5) or the splitting of a sub-fund.

The splitting techniques will be the same as the merger one foreseen by the Law.

As an exception to the foregoing, if the Company should cease to exist as a result of such a merger, the effectiveness of this merger must be decided by a General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company resolving validly whatever the portion of the capital represented. The resolutions are taken by a simple majority of the votes expressed. The expressed votes do not include those attached to the shares for which the shareholder did not take part in the vote, abstained or voted white or no.

To avoid any investment breach due to merger, and in the interest of the shareholders, the investment manager might need to rebalance the portfolio of the Merging sub-fund before the merger. Such rebalancing shall be compliant with the investment policy of the Receiving sub-fund.

In the event of the pure and simple liquidation of a sub-fund, the net assets shall be distributed between the eligible parties in proportion to the assets they own in said sub-fund. The assets not distributed within nine months of the date of the decision to liquidate shall be deposited with the Public Trust Office (*Caisse de Consignation*) until the end of the legally specified limitation period.
Pursuant to this matter, the decision adopted at the level of a sub-fund may be adopted similarly at the level of a category or a class.

Liquidation of a Feeder Sub-fund

A Feeder sub-fund will be liquidated:

a) when the Master is liquidated, unless the CSSF grants approval to the feeder to:
   (i) invest at least 85% of the assets in units, or shares of another Master; or
   (ii) amend its investment policy in order to convert into a non-Feeder.
b) when the Master merges with another UCITS, or sub-fund or is divided into two or more UCITS, or sub-fund unless the CSSF grants approval to the feeder to:
   (i) continue to be a Feeder of the same Master or the Master resulting from the merger or division of the Master;
   (ii) invest at least 85% of its assets in units, or shares of another Master; or
   (iii) amend its investment policy in order to convert into a non-Feeder.

Dissolution and Liquidation of the Company

The Board of Directors may, at any time and for any reason whatsoever, propose to the General Meeting the dissolution and liquidation of the Company. The General Meeting will give its ruling in accordance with the same procedure as for amendments to the Articles of Association.

If the Company's capital falls below two-thirds of the minimum legal capital, the Board of Directors may submit the question of the Company's dissolution to the General Meeting. The General Meeting, for which no quorum is applicable, will decide based on a simple majority of the votes of shareholders present or represented, account shall not be taken of abstentions.

If the Company's capital falls below one-quarter of the minimum legal capital, the Board of Directors shall submit the question of the Company's dissolution to the General Meeting. The General Meeting, for which no quorum is applicable, will decide based on a part of one-quarter of the votes of shareholders present or represented, account shall not be taken of abstentions.

In the event of the Company's dissolution, the liquidation will be conducted by one or more liquidators that may be individuals or legal entities. They will be appointed by the General Shareholders' Meeting, which will determine their powers and remuneration, without prejudice to the application of the Law.

The net proceeds of the liquidation of each sub-fund, category or class will be distributed by the liquidators to the shareholders of each sub-fund, category or class in proportion to the number of shares they hold in the sub-fund, category, or class.

In the case of straightforward liquidation of the Company, the net assets will be distributed to the eligible parties in proportion to the shares held in the Company. Net assets not distributed at the time of the closure of the liquidation and at the latest within a maximum period of nine months effective from the date of the liquidation will be deposited at the Public Trust Office (*Caisse de Consignation*) until the end of the legally specified limitation period.

The calculation of the net asset value, and all subscriptions, conversions and redemptions of shares in these sub-funds, categories, or classes will also be suspended throughout the liquidation period.

The General Meeting must be held within forty days of the date on which it is ascertained that the Company's net assets have fallen below the minimum legal threshold of two-thirds or one-quarter, as applicable.

APPENDIX 5 – PRE-CONTRACTUAL DISCLOSURES FOR THE PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 8 OF SFDR AND ARTICLE 5 AND 6 OF THE TAXONOMY REGULATION

Name of the sub-fund	SFDR Category	Minimum proportion of sustainable investments in the meaning of SFDR	To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?		Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?
			Minimum percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy[1] Including sovereign bonds	Minimum Share of investments in transitional and enabling activities	
BNP Paribas Flexi I Structured Credit Europe AAA	Art. 8	15%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Structured Credit Europe IG	Art. 8	15%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Structured Credit Income	Art. 8	15%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Bond Emerging Investment Grade	Art 8	10%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Bond Nordic Investment Grade	Art 8	15%	0%	0%	Corporate Mandatory Indicators 4, 10 and 14
BNP Paribas Flexi I Euro Bond 2027	Art. 8	30%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Euro Bond 2029	Art. 8	30%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Absolute Return Convertible	Art. 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Obliselect Euro 2028	Art. 8	30%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Obliselect Euro 2029	Art. 8	30%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Obliselect Euro 2032	Art. 8	30%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Obliselect Euro July 2030	Art.8	30%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Obliselect Euro Sept 2031	Art.8	30%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Obliselect Euro June 2029	Art. 8	30%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Obliselect Euro May 2030	Art. 8	30%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Obliselect Euro May 2031	Art. 8	30%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Obliselect Euro Sept 2029	Art. 8	30%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I US Mortgage	Art. 8	50%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Incremento Azionario Europa 2030	Art. 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Incremento Azionario Globale 2029	Art. 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach
BNP Paribas Flexi I Incremento Global Megatrends 2029	Art. 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, through the General PAI Approach

[1]The Management Company relies on third party data providers to disclose such information.

BOOK II

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Bond Emerging Investment Grade

Investment objective

To increase the value of its assets over the medium term.

Investment policy

This sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets in investment grade bonds or other investment grade fixed income instruments issued by emerging countries (non-OECD countries as at 1 January 1994 as well as Turkey, and Greece), and by companies that have their registered offices in or conduct the majority of their business activity in one of these countries (including SUKUK for a maximum investment of 20% of the assets of the sub-fund), and also in financial derivative instruments on this type of asset. The sub-fund may not be invested in securities with a rating below BBB- (S&P or Fitch) or Baa3 (Moody's). In the event the rating criteria are no longer met, the manager will aim to adjust the composition of the portfolio in the interest of the shareholders within 6 months. The definition of the rating follows the following principles: In the case of securities rated by two or three agencies, one or two best rates among rates available rule will be considered. In the case of securities rated by two agencies, the best rating among the two available will be taken. In the case of securities rated by three agencies, the two best ratings among the three available will be taken.

The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 10% of its assets, may be invested in fixed income instruments, convertible bonds (including contingent convertible bonds), money market instruments, equity exposures resulting from previously held fixed income exposures or cash, and up to 10% of its assets may be invested in UCITS or UCI.

After hedging, the sub-fund's exposure to currencies other than EUR will not exceed 5%.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management and hedging as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Sustainable investment Policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund, as set out in Book I. As such, the RBC, the ESG Integration as well as the Stewardship policies are fully incorporated in the investment process of this sub-fund.

In addition, the following binding criteria also apply to its investment strategy:

- the sub-fund invests at least 75% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers evaluated against the ESG criteria, while
- the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific sub-fund risks:

- Credit Risk
- Emerging Markets risk
- Extra-financial criteria Investment Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Risks related to investments in some countries
- Sukuk Risk
- Contingent Convertible Risks

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- Are looking for a diversification of their investments in fixed income securities;
- Can accept low to medium market risks;
- Have an investment horizon of 3 years.

Accounting currency

EUR

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Bond Emerging Investment Grade

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management(max)	Performance (max)	Distribution(max)	Other(max)[2]	*TAB*[1]
AX	0.35%	none	none	0.17%	0.01%
Classic	1.00%			0.30%	0.05%
Privilege	0.50%			0.20%	0.05%
I	0.35%			0.17%	0.01%
I2	0.35%			0.17%	
I Plus	0.20%			0.10%	
X	none			0.17%	0.01%
N2	1.00%		0.25%	0.30%	0.05%

(1) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

(2) *An additional 0.03% fee may be applied for hedged share classes.*

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day:

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day unless 50% or more of the underlying assets cannot be valued.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Terms of subscription / conversion / redemption:

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation days in Luxembourg, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders [1]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP orders, 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) [2]

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 16 November 2015.

Change of name of sub-fund from "Bond Asia Investment Grade" to the current name on June 18, 2018.

Change of name of sub-fund from "Bond World Emerging Investment Grade" and change of SFDR classification to Article 8 on August 26, 2022.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Bond Nordic Investment Grade

Master-feeder structure

This sub-fund is involved in a master-feeder structure as a feeder sub-fund (the "Feeder").

The master fund (the "Master") is "ALFRED BERG Nordic Investment Grade", a Swedish UCITS governed by the provisions of the Directive 2009/65 which has appointed Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning AS as its management company.

The prospectus, KID, Articles of Association and periodical reports of the Master are available on the website www.alfredberg.no.

The agreement between the Master and the Feeder relating to the providing of all documents and information necessary for the latter to meet the requirements laid down to the UCITS regulation, and all other information concerning the Master are available upon request to the Management Company.

The Master and the Feeder have taken appropriate measures to coordinate the timing of their NAV calculation and publication in order to avoid Market Timing in their shares, preventing arbitrage opportunities.

Investment objective

Investment Objective of the Feeder

Invest in the Master.

Investment Objective of the Master

Increase the value of its assets over the medium term.

Investment policy

Investment policy of the Feeder:

This Feeder invests at least 85% of its assets in the Master through the use of « INST » shares category denominated in NOK.

The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 15% of its assets, may be invested in ancillary liquid assets within the conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Investment policy of the Master:

The fund primarily invests in Nordic bonds and money market instruments. The issuers of the bonds and money market instruments are primarily states, municipalities, counties, industrial enterprises and financial institutions with an investment grade credit rating of BBB-/Baa3 or better. Issuers will primarily be Nordic but up to 20% of the fund may be invested in securities issued by non-Nordic companies. Up to 10 % of the portfolio can be invested in instruments having a credit risk rated below investment grade, though not lower than BB/Ba2. Up to 15 % of the portfolio may be invested in subordinated capital if the issuers have a credit rating of BBB+/Baa1 or better. The fund is not permitted to invest in credit default swaps (CDS). The Fund will invest in instruments issued in NOK, SEK, DKK, EUR and USD. The fund will be denominated in NOK. All investments denominated in currencies other than NOK will be hedged to NOK. Alfred Berg Nordic Investment Grade is an actively managed fund. The portfolio's composition will be the result of the fund manager's view of the quality of individual issuers, of relative value among issuers, sectors and markets, and of possible changes in the market's structure and framework conditions.

The interest rate risk of the fund, as measured by modified duration, will normally be low/moderate, and will at all times be below 1. During periods of falling interest rates, the fund is expected to achieve low to moderate price appreciation in the bonds held in the portfolio, thus affecting the fund's total return to a limited extent. Similarly, in a market with rising interest rates, the fund is only expected to experience low to moderate price declines in the bonds. The fund has a moderate credit risk and is well diversified, but will nevertheless be affected by changes in the market's assessment of credit spread for individual issuers or sectors. The fund is a UCITS fund, and has the ability to invest in derivatives.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core financial derivative instruments may be used for hedging purposes only as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Sustainable investment Policy of the Master

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the fund, as set out in Book I.
As such, the RBC, the ESG Integration as well as the Stewardship policies are fully incorporated in the investment process of this fund.
In addition, the following binding criteria also apply to its sustainable investment strategy:

- the fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers evaluated against the ESG criteria, while

- the average portfolio ESG score of the fund is higher than the one of its investment universe; and

- the weighted average portfolio GHG intensity scope 1 & 2 of the fund is improved by at least 15% compared to its investment universe.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Bond Nordic Investment Grade

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific Feeder risks:

- Same as Master risks
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk

Specific Master Risks:

- Credit Risk
- Derivative Risk

For an overview of generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:
- Are looking for a diversification of their investments in fixed income securities;
- Can accept low to medium market risks;
- Have an investment horizon of 3 years.

Accounting Currency

NOK

Fees payable by the sub-Fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	*TAB*[(1)(2)]	Aggregate Charges Master-Feeder [(2)] (maximum)
Classic	0.50%	None	None	0.25%	0.05%	1.10%
Privilege	0.25%			0.20%		0.85%
I	0.20%			0.17%	0.01%	0.68%

(1) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

(2) *Addition of the maximum fees of the Master and the Feeder.*

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

The Feeder will not support subscription or redemption fee for its investments in the Master.
Indirect fee: 1.00% maximum

Additional information

Valuation Day:
For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day unless the net asset value of the Master is not calculated.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Bond Nordic Investment Grade

Terms of subscription / conversion / redemption:

Subscription, conversion and redemption orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on trading days common to Luxembourg and Norway. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time. Subscriptions in kind are not authorised.

Centralisation of orders [1]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP orders, 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the day preceding the Valuation Day (D-1)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum two bank business days after the Valuation Day[2] (D+2)

[1] *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

[2] *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on February 14, 2020 following the absorption of the sub-fund "PARWORLD Bond Nordic Investment Grade". Change of SFDR classification to Article 8 on June 1, 2023.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I China & Japan Protetto 90

Investment objective

The sub-fund investment objective is first to increase the value of its assets until its Maturity Date (31 October 2031) through participation in the performance of Chinese and Japanese equity markets (the "**Risky Assets**"), and second, to limit the risk of a decrease in the sub-fund's net asset value, with the investment objective to obtain at Maturity Date a NAV per share at least equal to 90% of the "**Reference NAV**", defined as the highest NAV per share during the Offering Period (except for Z share class, for which it is defined as the fixed first NAV (i.e. EUR 100). The sub-fund will be managed under portfolio insurance techniques that aim to adjust Fixed Income Assets (including high yield bonds) and the Risky Assets exposure, taking into consideration the investment objective to limit the maximum loss at Maturity Date, as described above, and market anticipations from the Investment Manager. This is an investment objective that is not guaranteed. The holder is exposed to a risk to lose at Maturity Date more than 10% of the capital invested in the occurrence of a credit event (bankruptcy, payment default, restructuring, change in the currency of interest and/or principal paid by one or more Fixed Income Assets, etc.) that would affect the issuer of one or more Fixed Income Assets or, in the event of a suspension of the listing of one or more financial instruments of Risky Assets to which the sub-fund is exposed.

Investment policy

The sub-fund's assets are first invested into Fixed Income Assets to support the investment objective to obtain at Maturity Date a NAV per share at least equal to 90% of the Reference NAV. This minimum NAV per share objective does not apply to shares redeemed prior to the Maturity Date.

The Fixed Income Assets consist of an investment in a portfolio of fixed income securities (mainly Italian treasuries, that can be high yield bonds, or money market instruments, including Money Market Funds) and UCITS or UCIs.

The part of the portfolio available once this first step has been taken into account is exposed to Risky Assets to support the performance. The Risky Assets provide exposure to:

- 50% of Chinese equities (through the performance of the MSCI China Hong Kong Listed Large Cap Select Index** components, hedging foreign exchange exposure to the EUR); and
- 50% of Japanese equities (using a systematic selection approach combining several factor styles, such as value, quality, low-volatility and momentum, hedging foreign exchange exposure to the EUR)

through the use of TRS*** which allocation will be rebalanced on a monthly basis, therefore the allocation can deviate between two rebalancings. The universe of the Chinese equities exposures consists of shares listed in Hong Kong that correspond to the components of the MSCI China Hong Kong Listed Large Cap Select Index (the "**Index**"). However, their weightings may deviate significantly from those of the Index and the sub-fund may not be exposed to some of the Index components, notably for liquidity reasons.

In addition, due to management using portfolio insurance techniques, the exposure to the Risky Assets will vary according to market conditions, both upwards and downwards and such exposure is limited to 100%.

If 30 months after the end of the offering period (the "**Lock-in Profit Date**"), the cumulative equity contribution performance is sufficient, the Management Company could decide to lock-in a part of it, allowing to increase from 90% to 100% (as percentage of Reference NAV) the minimum NAV per share objective at Maturity Date. This decision will be made taking into account the need for keeping enough equity potential after the lock-in event. The Management Company would decide to initiate the lock-in event at the Lock-in Profit Date if NAV minus present value of the enhanced protection objective is expected to be at least around 5% just after the lock-in event. This decision will only be made at the Lock-in Profit Date. In the event of lock-in profit, the Management Company will communicate on its web site (www.bnpparibas-am.com).

The investment in UCITS/UCIs funds is to invest the cash coming from the securities of the Fixed Income Assets maturing before the Maturity Date or the cash collateral received from the swap counterparties in investment funds including Money Market Funds (or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one), with the aim to back the interest owed by the sub-fund to counterparties on the collateral in accordance with the collateral remuneration agreements with the counterparties.

In order to comply with the constraints of the objective to obtain at Maturity Date a net asset value per share at least equal to 90% of the Reference NAV and/or if market conditions so require, the sub-fund may be invested only in Fixed Income Assets and the exposure to the Risky Assets may thus become zero and remain so. In this case, the sub-fund will no longer be able to participate in a possible subsequent increase in the value of the Risky Assets.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

** *with "MSCI Deutschland GmbH" as Benchmark Index administrator, the* MSCI China Hong Kong Listed Large Cap Select Index captures large cap representation across Hong Kong listed companies. *Further information on the Index, its composition, calculation and rules for periodical review and rebalancing and on the general methodology behind the MSCI indices can be found on www.msci.com.*

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I China & Japan Protetto 90

This sub-fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MSCI, any of its affiliates, any of its information providers or any other third party involved in, or related to, compiling, computing or creating any MSCI index (collectively, the "MSCI parties"). The MSCI indexes are the exclusive property of MSCI. MSCI and the MSCI index names are service mark(s) of MSCI or its affiliates and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by the sub-fund. None of the MSCI parties makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the issuer or owners of this sub-fund or any other person or entity regarding the advisability of investing in funds generally or in this sub-fund particularly or the ability of any MSCI index to track corresponding stock market performance. MSCI or its affiliates are the licensors of certain trademarks, service marks and trade names and of the MSCI indexes which are determined, composed and calculated by MSCI without regard to this sub-fund or the issuer or owners of this sub-fund or any other person or entity. None of the MSCI parties has any obligation to take the needs of the issuer or owners of this sub-fund or any other person or entity into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the MSCI indexes. None of the MSCI parties is responsible for or has participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of this sub-fund to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by or the consideration into which this sub-fund is redeemable. Further, none of the MSCI parties has any obligation or liability to the issuer or owners of this sub-fund or any other person or entity in connection with the administration, marketing or offering of this sub-fund.

Although MSCI shall obtain information for inclusion in or for use in the calculation of the MSCI indexes from sources that MSCI considers reliable, none of the MSCI parties warrants or guarantees the originality, accuracy and/or the completeness of any MSCI index or any data included therein. None of the MSCI parties makes any warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the issuer of the sub-fund, owners of the sub-fund, or any other person or entity, from the use of any MSCI index or any data included therein. None of the MSCI parties shall have any liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions of or in connection with any MSCI index or any data included therein. Further, none of the MSCI parties makes any express or implied warranties of any kind, and the MSCI parties hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with respect to each MSCI index and any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall any of the MSCI parties have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

No purchaser, seller or holder of this security, product or fund, or any other person or entity, should use or refer to any MSCI trade name, trademark or service mark to sponsor, endorse, market or promote this security without first contacting MSCI to determine whether MSCI's permission is required. Under no circumstances may any person or entity claim any affiliation with MSCI without the prior written permission of MSCI.

*** TRS help, on a continuous basis, as described on point 5 in Appendix 2 of Book I the sub-fund to build efficiently the Risky Assets.

The life of the sub-fund will have four distinct periods:

a) "Offering Period"

Within the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, the sub-fund will invest in Money Market Instruments, UCITS (such as Money Market Funds or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one up to 100% of its assets), bonds, cash and cash equivalents. Subscriptions during the Offering Period will be settled against daily NAV calculation (except for Z share class, which will only settle at the end of the Offering Period at fixed first NAV per share (i.e. EUR 100)).

MINIMUM VIABLE AMOUNT *The minimum viable amount for this sub-fund is 30 million euro (the "**Minimum Viable Amount**"). In the event that the Net Asset Value does not reach (prior to the close of the Offering Period) the Minimum Viable Amount, the Board of Directors may decide to liquidate the sub-fund in accordance with the Prospectus.*

b) "Ramp-Up Period", the one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund Offering Period.

During the Ramp-Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp-Up Period and Maturity Date.

During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

d) Liquidation

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and TRS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund is not categorised under Article 8 or Article 9 SFDR. The Taxonomy Regulation aims to establish criteria for determining whether an economic activity is considered environmentally sustainable. Thus, the EU Taxonomy is a classification system, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. Economic activities that are not recognised by the Taxonomy Regulation are not necessarily environmentally harmful or unsustainable. Moreover, not all activities that can make a substantial contribution to environmental as well as social objectives are yet part of the Taxonomy Regulation. The investments underlying this sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Cash Collateral Reinvestment Risk
- Collateral Management Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Credit Risk
- Equity risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Emerging Markets Risk
- Specific risks related to investments in Mainland China

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- ✓ want to limit the risk of a decrease in the sub-fund's net asset value. The 90% minimum NAV per share, as described above in the investment objective and investment policy, is an investment objective that is not guaranteed. This minimum NAV per share objective does not apply to shares redeemed prior to the Maturity Date;
- ✓ want to increase their net asset value by investing in Chinese and Japanese equities;
- ✓ have an investment horizon up to the Maturity Date.

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	CDSC (max)	TAB [1]
Classic	1.60%	None	None	0.25%	Not applicable	0.05%
V	1.60%	None	0.50%	0.25%	2.50%	0.05%
Z	1.60%		2.50% [2]	0.25%	Not applicable	0.05%

[1] Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.

[2] Distribution fee payable by the sub-fund to placing agents for Z share class: maximum 2.50% of the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and charged on the same day but amortised between the Ramp-Up Period and the Maturity Date without this amortisation period exceeding 5 years.

Indirect fees: 0.15% maximum

CDSC for V share classes:

- ✓ Contingent Deferred Sales Charge: A charge, paid to the Management Company and serving to cover remuneration of the distributors, that is deducted from redemption proceeds and calculated on the redemption NAV.
- ✓ Where shares are redeemed before the Maturity Date, a CDSC is levied on shares that are redeemed at a maximum rate set out in the following table:

Centralisation date of the redemption order	Applicable rate (maximum)
From Launch Date until the 1st year after the closing of the Offering Period	2.50%
During the 2nd year after the closing of the Offering Period	2.00%
During the 3rd year after the closing of the Offering Period	1.50%
During the 4th year after the closing of the Offering Period	1.00%
During the 5th year after the closing of the Offering Period	0.50%
From the Maturity Date	none

Redemption fee payable for redeeming Z share classes and to be retained by the sub-fund:

The redemption fee will be calculated on the number of redeemed shares multiplied by the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and the below maximum applicable rate decreasing over time:

Centralisation date of the redemption order	Applicable rate (maximum)
From Launch Date until the 1st year after the closing of the Offering Period	2.50%
During the 2nd year after the closing of the Offering Period	2.00%
During the 3rd year after the closing of the Offering Period	1.50%
During the 4th year after the closing of the Offering Period	1.00%

During the 5th year after the closing of the Offering Period	0.50%
From the Maturity Date	none

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg and France (a "**Valuation Day**"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day, except (i) if it is a legal public holiday in France, (ii) or if at least one of the stock exchange on which at least one Risky Asset component is listed on is closed for normal closing days or the trading day is shortened, or (iii) if the quotation of at least one Risky Asset component is suspended.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website http://www.bnpparibas-am.com

NAV calculation

After the Offering Period of the sub-fund, the sub-fund is closed to subscriptions and the NAV is calculated based on the valuation of the asset, including derivatives, at its sale price, thus integrating transaction costs estimated for the sale of the asset. This makes it possible to neutralise, for shareholders who wish to remain in the sub-fund, the costs of reorganising the assets linked to exits of other shareholders and thus ensure fair treatment between shareholders.

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown NAV in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders (1)	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
12:00 CET for STP and non STP orders on the day (a Luxembourg and France bank business day) preceding the Valuation Day (D-1)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) (2)

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*
Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund not yet launched at the date of this prospectus.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Commodities

Investment objective

To increase the value of its assets over the medium term. The objective of this sub-fund is to outperform its benchmark, the Bloomberg Commodity ex-Agriculture and Livestock Capped Total (USD) RI*.

* *The benchmark administrator of this benchmark is Bloomberg Index Services Limited. The index is valued daily. The majority of the index's underlying components are commodities. It is a Total Return index.*

Investment policy

This sub-fund can be exposed to any index representing commodities, combining all sectors that comply with the European Directive 2007/16/CEE excluding agriculture and livestock.

The exposure to indices is obtained by using a synthetic replication method. To do so, the sub-fund invests in financial derivative instruments described below on the aforementioned indices, on a regulated or over-the-counter market. In particular, the sub-fund can enter into TRS** which comply with ESMA guidelines.

TRS** (such as performance swaps on indices) provides a long-only position on underlying commodities, and can be combined inter alia with long/short positions on indices, sub-indices or baskets of commodities indices as an overlay to the long-only exposure, in order to provide the expected out-performance.

Performance sources come from factors such as but not limited to assets weighting decisions in using the aforesaid combinations of indices based on a model-driven analysis and maturity positioning by using indices in which the underlying future contract maturities can be further deferred compared to the standard front months.

This sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in bonds or other similar securities, money market instruments, transferable securities linked to prices for commodities of any kind.

The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 1/3 of its assets, may be invested in any other transferable securities, money market instruments and up to 10% of its assets may be invested in UCITS or UCIs.

The sub-fund does not hold commodities directly.

After hedging, the sub-fund's exposure to currencies other than USD will not exceed 5%.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core financial derivative instruments and TRS** may be used for efficient portfolio management and hedging as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

TRS** can be used, on a continuous basis, for efficient portfolio management, hedging and / or investment purposes, as described on point 5 in Appendix 2 of Book I.

Repurchase transactions and Reverse Repurchase transactions may be used on a temporary basis for efficient portfolio management with the aim of raising short term capital in order to enhance in a safe way the liquidity of the sub-fund as long as the conditions set out in Appendix 2 of Book I are met.

** *The rebalancing of the indices, which corresponds to technical adjustments based upon systematic algorithms, can be as much as daily. The financial indices methodology may embed certain costs in the strategy which cover amongst other things replication costs in running the index which may vary over time in line with prevailing market conditions. As an example of underlying index used for TRS, the sub-fund can use Bloomberg Commodity ex-Agriculture and Livestock Capped but other indices can also be used to create exposure to commodities. The rebalancing of the Bloomberg Commodity ex-Agriculture and Livestock Capped index (each month) does not involve any cost for the sub-fund. Investors are invited to consult the following webpage https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/BCF9607E-2489-4E48-8EEC-24BFCA35F286 to obtain a list of financial indices to which the Sub-fund can be exposed. Links to the complete breakdown of the indices, performance information and calculation methodology including rebalancing frequency are available on the same page. The rebalancing within the indices the sub-fund is exposed to, as at the date of this prospectus, does not involve any cost for the sub-fund.*

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The Sub-fund is not categorized under Article 8 or Article 9 SFDR.
The Taxonomy Regulation aims to establish the criteria for determining whether an economic activity is considered environmentally sustainable.
Thus, the EU Taxonomy is a classification system, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Economic activities that are not recognised by the Taxonomy Regulation are not necessarily environmentally harmful or unsustainable. Moreover, not all activities that can make a substantial contribution to environmental as well as social objectives are yet part of the Taxonomy Regulation.
The investments underlying this sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Collateral Management Risk
- Commodity Related Exposure Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- SFT Risk

For an overview of generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of Book I of the Prospectus.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Commodities

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- Are looking for a diversification of their investments in commodities;
- Are willing to accept higher market risks in order to potentially generate higher long-term returns;
- Can accept significant temporary losses;
- Can tolerate volatility;
- Have an investment horizon of 5 years.

Accounting currency

USD

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	*TAB*[(1)]
Classic	1.50%	None	None	0.40%	0.05%
N			0.75%		
Privilege	0.75%		None	0.25%	
I	0.75%			0.20%	0.01%
X	None			0.35%	

(1) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

Additional information

Valuation Day:

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day unless one of the reference commodity markets in the US and the UK (markets from the CME group, Intercontinental Exchange, London Metal Exchange) is closed.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

Terms of subscription / conversion / redemption:

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation days in Luxembourg, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
12:00 CET for STP and non STP orders, on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) [(1) (2)]

(1) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

(2) *Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".*

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on November 15, 2019 following the absorption of the sub-fund "BNP Paribas Funds Commodities".

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Euro Bond 2027

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to achieve until 30 June 2027 (the "**Maturity Date**"), an annual performance after fees which is higher than the performance of O.A.T. 1% 25 May 2027* by actively managing a portfolio of EUR denominated bonds. The sub-fund is not benchmark constrained and its performance may deviate from that of O.A.T. 1% 25 May 2027*.

The performance objective is based on market assumptions used by the Management Company. It does not constitute a promise of return. These market assumptions include a reinvestment risk and default or downgrade of the rating of one or more issuers in the portfolio. If these risks materialize to a greater extent than expected in the Management Company's assumptions, the management objective may not be achieved.

* O.A.T. (or "*obligations assimilables du Trésor"*) are medium and long-term bonds issued by the French State.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in sovereign, quasi-sovereign, supranational, agencies and corporate bonds, from OECD countries issuers and denominated in EUR, or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in OECD or developed countries. Such investment shall be made in fixed and floating rate bonds with a similar maturity date not exceeding that of the sub-fund by 6 months. The sub-fund may invest a minimum of 75% of its net assets in investment grade bonds, and up to 25% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (with a minimum rating B- for Fitch / S&P or B3 for Moody's). In the event the rating criteria are no longer met, the manager will aim to adjust the composition of the portfolio in the best interest of the shareholders.

The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 1/3 of its asset, may be invested in money markets instruments, deposits and up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCIs for investment and treasury purposes.

The Investment Manager makes decisions regarding the selection of issuers within countries and sectors based on a composite benchmark, according to the following target allocation: 75% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate (EUR Unhedged) and 25% of ICE BofA BB-B European Currency Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (the "Composite Index")**. The sub-fund is actively managed and as such may invest in securities that are not included in the Composite Index, therefore its performance may deviate significantly from the Composite Index.

The sub-fund adopts a "Buy and Watch" strategy but will be actively managed. It is targeting to offer a performance linked to the evolution of investment grade bond issued by OECD countries issuers denominated in EUR and maturing in 2027. Active monitoring and regular review are performed by the Investment Manager, in order to take appropriate actions (including but not limited to selling and purchasing the above-mentioned securities).

The sub-fund will invest a minimum of 10% of its net assets in green, social and sustainability bonds during the investment period.

** Benchmark administrators of those benchmarks are respectively Bloomberg Index Services Limited and ICE Benchmark Administration Limited.

The life of the sub-fund will have three distinct periods:

a) "Ramp Up Period", the one week to maximum one month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.
   During the Ramp Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

b) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp Up Period and Ramp Down Period.
   During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

c) "Ramp Down Period", the 6-month period preceding the Maturity Date.
   During the Ramp Down Period, the securities of the portfolio will gradually mature or be sold, as the case may be. Depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to either reinvest the proceeds from matured or sold bond holdings or return the proceeds back to investors. As a result, the sub-fund may adopt a more defensive attitude by holding more liquid assets such as deposits, money market instruments, or money market funds during such period.
   During the Ramp Down Period, the sub-fund will be closed to subscription.

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated. If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) do not enable the sale of the remaining assets of the portfolio at a price deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders by the Investment Manager, the sub-fund Maturity Date may be extended up to 6 months.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Euro Bond 2027

Sustainable Investment policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers that have an ESG score.

At the sub-fund's launch, the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and CDS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.

A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- ✓ Are expecting to lock in the current yield or are of the view that rates are going to decrease during the sub-fund's life;
- ✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of fixed income asset classes, globally;
- ✓ Can accept low to medium market risks;
- ✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 30 June 2027).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [(1)]
Classic	0.80%	None	None	0.25%	0.05%
Privilege	0.40%			0.20%	
E	0.60%			0.25%	
I	0.40%			0.17%	0.01%
X	None			0.17%	0.01%
N	0.80%		0.30%	0.25%	0.05%

[(1)] Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

As described in the section "Swing Pricing" in the Chapter "Net Asset Value" of the Book I of this prospectus, under normal market circumstances the swing factor does not exceed 1% from Ramp-Up Period until the Ramp Down Period. However, the swing factor does not exceed 0.5% during Ramp Down Period until the day before Maturity Date.

Terms of subscription / conversion / redemption:

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders (1)	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP and 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) (2)

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Please note that during the Ramp Down Period the sub-fund will be closed to subscription.

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 23 May 2024.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Euro Bond 2029

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to achieve until 30 June 2029 (the "**Maturity Date**"), an annual performance after fees which is higher than the performance of O.A.T. 0.5% 25 May 2029* by actively managing a portfolio of EUR denominated bonds. The sub-fund is not benchmark constrained and its performance may deviate from that of O.A.T. 0.5% 25 May 2029*.
The performance objective is based on market assumptions used by the Management Company. It does not constitute a promise of return. These market assumptions include a reinvestment risk and default or downgrade of the rating of one or more issuers in the portfolio. If these risks materialize to a greater extent than expected in the Management Company's assumptions, the management objective may not be achieved.

* O.A.T. (or "*obligations assimilables du Trésor*") are medium and long-term bonds issued by the French State.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in sovereign, quasi-sovereign, supranational, agencies and corporate bonds, from OECD countries issuers and denominated in EUR, or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity in OECD or developed countries. Such investment shall be made in fixed and floating rate bonds with a similar maturity date not exceeding that of the sub-fund by 6 months. The sub-fund may invest a minimum of 75% of its net assets in investment grade bonds, and up to 25% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (with a minimum rating B- for Fitch / S&P or B3 for Moody's). In the event the rating criteria are no longer met, the manager will aim to adjust the composition of the portfolio in the best interest of the shareholders.
The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 1/3 of its asset, may be invested in money markets instruments, deposits and up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCIs for investment and treasury purposes.
The Investment Manager makes decisions regarding the selection of issuers within countries and sectors based on a composite benchmark, according to the following target allocation: 75% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate (EUR Unhedged) and 25% of ICE BofA BB-B European Currency Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (the "Composite Index")**. The sub-fund is actively managed and as such may invest in securities that are not included in the Composite Index, therefore its performance may deviate significantly from the Composite Index.
The sub-fund adopts a "Buy and Watch" strategy but will be actively managed. It is targeting to offer a performance linked to the evolution of investment grade bond issued by OECD countries issuers denominated in EUR and maturing in 2029. Active monitoring and regular review is performed by the Investment Manager in order to take appropriate actions (including, but not limited to, selling and purchasing the above-mentioned securities).
The sub-fund will invest a minimum of 10% of its net assets in green, social and sustainability bonds during the investment period.

** Benchmark administrators of those benchmarks are respectively Bloomberg Index Services Limited and ICE Benchmark Administration Limited.

The life of the sub-fund will have three distinct periods:

a) "Ramp-Up Period", the one week to maximum one month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.
During the Ramp-Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

b) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp Up Period and Ramp Down Period.
During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

c) "Ramp Down Period", the 6-month period preceding the Maturity Date.
During the Ramp Down Period, the securities of the portfolio will gradually mature or be sold, as the case may be. Depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to either reinvest the proceeds from matured or sold bond holdings or return the proceeds back to investors. As a result, the sub-fund may adopt a more defensive attitude by holding more liquid assets such as deposits, money market instruments, or money market funds during such period.
During the Ramp Down Period, the sub-fund will be closed to subscription.

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated. If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) do not enable the sale of the remaining assets of the portfolio at a price deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders by the Investment Manager, the sub-fund Maturity Date may be extended up to 6 months.
The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Sustainable Investment policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers that have an ESG score.
At the sub-fund's launch, the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Euro Bond 2029

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and CDS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- ✓ Are expecting to lock in the current yield or are of the view that rates are going to decrease during the sub-fund's life;
- ✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of fixed income asset classes, globally;
- ✓ Can accept low to medium market risks;
- ✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 30 June 2029).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th>Management (max)</th><th>Performance (max)</th><th>Distribution (max)</th><th>Other (max)</th><th>TAB (1)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Classic</td><td>0.80%</td><td rowspan="6">None</td><td rowspan="5">None</td><td>0.25%</td><td rowspan="3">0.05%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Privilege</td><td>0.40%</td><td>0.20%</td></tr>
<tr><td>E</td><td>0.60%</td><td>0.25%</td></tr>
<tr><td>I</td><td>0.40%</td><td>0.17%</td><td>0.01%</td></tr>
<tr><td>X</td><td>None</td><td>0.17%</td><td>0.01%</td></tr>
<tr><td>N</td><td>0.80%</td><td>0.30%</td><td>0.25%</td><td>0.05%</td></tr>
</table>

(1) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

As described in the section "Swing Pricing" in the Chapter "Net Asset Value" of the Book I of this prospectus, under normal market circumstances the swing factor does not exceed 1% from Ramp-Up Period until the Ramp Down Period. However, the swing factor does not exceed 0.5% during Ramp Down Period until the day before the Maturity Date.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Euro Bond 2029

Terms of subscription / conversion / redemption:

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders [1]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP and 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) [2]

[1] *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

[2] *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day. Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".*

Please note that during the Ramp Down Period the sub-fund will be closed to subscription.

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 23 May 2024.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Incremento Azionario Europa 2030

Investment objective
The sub-fund seeks to increase the value of invested capital until 29 March 2030 (the "**Maturity Date**"), through participation in the performance of European equities using a systematic security selection approach combining several factor styles and gradually increasing this equity exposure over time. The sub-fund will be managed under portfolio incremental techniques that aim to adjust a Fixed Income Asset (as defined below) and an Equity Asset (as defined below) exposure, taking into consideration a pre-determined gradual increase of the Equity Asset exposure and gradual decrease of the Fixed Income Asset exposure.

Benchmark
The sub-fund is not benchmark constrained.

Investment policy
The sub-fund will have a dynamic asset allocation strategy, whereby it starts to invest the majority of its assets in Fixed Income Assets, gradually decreasing it over time while increasing gradually its Equity Assets exposure.
"**Equity Assets**" consist in European equities of companies that are selected using a systematic security selection process combining several factor styles. Such systematic approach will be combining several equity factor criterions such as value, quality, low-volatility and momentum. Equity Assets exposure will be obtained through (i) Money Market Instruments (including Money Market Funds or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one), and/or Fixed Income Assets (as defined below) with a short duration (the "**Financing Asset**") which performance will be used to pay OTC derivatives (TRS*) in order to gain the equity exposure ("**Synthetic Replication**"), and/or (ii) shares of the UCITS "BNP Paribas Funds Sustainable Europe Multi-Factor Equity" sub-fund, provided that no more than 20% of the sub-fund's assets are invested in the aforementioned UCITS.
"**Fixed Income Assets**" consist in government bonds, denominated in EUR, issued or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries and at least 80% of fixed income asset is bonds and debt securities issued or guaranteed by the Italian Treasury (which may be high yield bonds or high yield debt securities).
At the start of the Investment Period (as defined below), the sub-fund invests approximately 80% of its assets in Fixed Income Assets (mainly government bonds, and up to 5 % of Money Market Funds or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one) and approximately 20% in Equity Assets, approximately split into 10% shares of UCITS "BNP Paribas Funds Sustainable Europe Multi-Factor Equity" sub-fund and 10% Synthetic Replication. The allocation to Equity Assets will gradually increase of 5%[2] each quarter until the third anniversary after the end of the Offering Period, through Synthetic Replication, limiting the increase such as the allocation to the Equity Assets does not be higher than 80% of the net asset value at each end of quarter (in line with increases if any). The investments in Fixed Income Assets will gradually decrease over time with a similar pace.
Fixed Income Assets will follow a "buy and hold" strategy, whereby maturity date of each bond will be coherent with a 5% quarterly reduction of weighting in favour of quarterly increase of 5% for Equity Assets[2]. Fixed Income Assets reduction dates of weighting can be significantly different from the Equity Assets quarterly increase dates of weighting, depending on existing Fixed Income Asset securities on the financial market.
The sub-fund can enter into a series of interest rate swaps in which it will swap out an amount equal to the coupons it receives on the Fixed Income Assets in return for payments received from an OTC counterparty. The target strategic asset allocation will remain stable in last year before maturity date, except to manage the maximum of 80% Equity Assets exposure each end of quarter.
Maximum of 100% of its asset may be invested through Synthetic Replication. Up to 100% of its assets may be invested in UCITS and/or UCIs, for Synthetic Replication and to invest the cash collateral received from the swap counterparties in Money Market Funds, with the aim to back the interest owed by the sub-fund to counterparties on the collateral in accordance with the collateral remuneration agreements with the counterparties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no more than 20% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in units or shares of a single UCITS or UCI.
References to "UCITS" and "UCIs" above mainly include shares of the "BNP Paribas Funds Sustainable Europe Multi-Factor Equity" sub-fund and Money Market Funds (or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one) which will be held directly by the sub-fund.

* TRS help, on a continuous basis, as described on point 5 in Appendix 2 of Book I the sub-fund to build efficiently the Equity Assets. More information on Synthetic Replication can be found in section 7 (*Sub-funds using a Synthetic Replication Policy*) of Appendix 2 of Book I.

The life of the sub-fund will have three distinct periods:

a) "Offering Period"

At the time of the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, no investment will be made. After the Offering Period no more subscription will be accepted.

b) "Ramp-Up Period", until one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.

During the Ramp-Up Period, and in normal financial conditions in the days following the launch date, the portfolio will be built to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp-Up Period and the Maturity Date.

Within 3 months after the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be liquidated or merged into another sub-fund with a comparable risk profile and asset allocation. If the Board of Directors considers it is in the best interest of shareholders, the sub-fund's maturity

[2] Such 5% change is measured against the initial net asset value per share.

date can be extended by keeping the same risk profile as at maturity date. The target strategic asset allocation will remain stable after the Maturity Date in case of extension, merger or liquidation.
The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions
Core Financial Derivative Instruments and TRS may be used for efficient portfolio management and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation
The sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile
Specific market risks:
- Credit Risk
- Equity risk
- Cash Collateral Reinvestment Risk
- Collateral Management Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile
This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:
- ✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of asset classes;
- ✓ Are looking to gradually increase their equity exposure over time;
- ✓ Can accept medium to high market risks;
- ✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 29 March 2030).

Accounting Currency
EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [(1)]
Classic	1.40%	None	None	0.25%	0.05%
Z	1.40%		2.00%[(2)]	0.25%	0.05%

[(1)] Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.
[(2)] Distribution fee payable by the sub-fund to placing agents: maximum 2.00% of the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and charged on the same day but amortised between the Ramp-Up Period and the Maturity Date without this amortisation period exceeding 4 years.

Indirect Fees: 0.30% maximum

Redemption fee payable for redeeming Z share classes and to be retained by the sub-fund:
The redemption fee will be calculated on the number of redeemed shares multiplied by the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and the below maximum applicable rate decreasing over time:

Centralisation date of the redemption order	Applicable rate (maximum)
During the quarter of the Launch Date	2.00%
During the 1st quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2026	2.00%
During the 2nd quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2026	1.875%
During the 3rd quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2026	1.75%
During the 4th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2027	1.625%
During the 5th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2027	1.50%

During the 6th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2027	1.375%
During the 7th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2027	1.25%
During the 8th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2028	1.125%
During the 9th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2028	1.00%
During the 10th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2028	0.875%
During the 11th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2028	0.75%
During the 12th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2029	0.625%
During the 13th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2029	0.50%
During the 14th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2029	0.375%
During the 15th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2029	0.25%
During the 16th quarter after the Launch Date until 29/03/2030	0.125%
After 29/03/2030	0.00%

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "**Valuation Day**"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day, except (i) if it is a legal public holiday in France, (ii) or if at least one of the stock exchange on which at least one of the underlying stock making the Equity Assets is listed on is closed for normal closing days or the trading day is shortened, or (iii) if the quotation of at least one underlying stock making the Equity Assets is suspended.
It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

NAV calculation

After the Offering Period of the sub-fund, the sub-fund is closed to subscriptions and the NAV is calculated based on the valuation of the asset, including derivatives, at its sale price, thus integrating transaction costs estimated for the sale of the asset. This makes it possible to neutralize, for shareholders who wish to remain in the sub-fund, the costs of reorganizing the assets linked to exits of other shareholders and thus ensure fair treatment between shareholders.

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders (1)	**Orders Trade Date**	**NAV calculation and publication date**	**Orders Settlement Date**
12:00 CET for STP and non STP orders on the day (a Luxembourg and France bank business day) preceding the Valuation Day (D-1)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) (2)

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*
Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 26 March 2026.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Incremento Azionario Globale 2029

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to increase the value of invested capital until 31 July 2029 (the "**Maturity Date**"), through participation in the performance of the MSCI World SRI S-Series PAB 5% Capped Index* (the "**Index**") components, gradually increasing the equity exposure over time. The sub-fund will be managed under portfolio incremental techniques that aim to adjust a Fixed Income Asset (as defined below) and an Equity Asset (as defined below) exposure, taking into consideration a pre-determined gradual increase of the "equity asset" exposure and gradual decrease of the "fixed income asset" exposure.

** with "MSCI Deutschland GmbH" as Benchmark Index administrator, the MSCI World SRI S-Series PAB 5% Capped Index is composed of large cap companies across developed markets countries in the world, selected on the basis of a minimum Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) criteria (environmental opportunity, pollution and waste, human capital, corporate governance, etc.) and based on their efforts to reduce their exposure to coal and unconventional fossil fuels. It implements a cap that limits a company's maximum weight within the Index to 5% on each rebalancing date. In addition, the Index aims to comply with the Paris Aligned Benchmark (PAB) targets of reducing carbon intensity by at least 50% relative to the initial investment universe and achieving an additional decarbonisation target of 7% each year. As a result, companies involved in sectors with a potentially high negative ESG impact, those subject to significant violations of the UN Global Compact principles and those involved in severe ESG-related controversies are excluded from the Index. The type of approach used here is Best-in-class (Best-in-class approach identifies leaders in each sector based on the best ESG practices, while avoiding those that present high levels of risk and do not comply with minimum ESG standards according to the Index administrator and its specialised partners). The extra-financial strategy of the Index, carried out at each step of the investment process, may comprise methodological limitations such as the risk related to ESG investment or the Index rebalancing .Further information on the Index, its composition, calculation and rules for periodical review and rebalancing and on the general methodology behind the MSCI indices can be found on www.msci.com.*

This sub-fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MSCI, any of its affiliates, any of its information providers or any other third party involved in, or related to, compiling, computing or creating any MSCI index (collectively, the "MSCI parties"). the MSCI indexes are the exclusive property of MSCI. MSCI and the MSCI index names are service mark(s) of MSCI or its affiliates and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by the sub-fund. None of the MSCI parties makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the issuer or owners of this sub-fund or any other person or entity regarding the advisability of investing in funds generally or in this sub-fund particularly or the ability of any MSCI index to track corresponding stock market performance. MSCI or its affiliates are the licensors of certain trademarks, service marks and trade names and of the MSCI indexes which are determined, composed and calculated by MSC without regard to this sub-fund or the issuer or owners of this sub-fund or any other person or entity. None of the MSCI parties has any obligation to take the needs of the issuer or owners of this sub-fund or any other person or entity into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the MSCI indexes. None of the MSCI parties is responsible for or has participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of this sub-fund to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by or the consideration into which this sub-fund is redeemable. Further, none of the MSCI parties has any obligation or liability to the issuer or owners of this sub-fund or any other person or entity in connection with the administration, marketing or offering of this sub-fund.

Although MSCI shall obtain information for inclusion in or for use in the calculation of the MSCI indexes from sources that MSCI considers reliable, none of the MSCI parties warrants or guarantees the originality, accuracy and/or the completeness of any MSCI index or any data included therein. None of the MSCI parties makes any warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the issuer of the sub-fund, owners of the sub-fund, or any other person or entity, from the use of any MSCI index or any data included therein. None of the MSCI parties shall have any liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions of or in connection with any MSCI index or any data included therein. Further, none of the MSCI parties makes any express or implied warranties of any kind, and the MSCI parties hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with respect to each MSCI index and any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall any of the MSCI parties have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

No purchaser, seller or holder of this security, product or fund, or any other person or entity, should use or refer to any MSCI trade name, trademark or service mark to sponsor, endorse, market or promote this security without first contacting MSCI to determine whether MSCI's permission is required. Under no circumstances may any person or entity claim any affiliation with MSCI without the prior written permission of MSCI.

Benchmark

Regarding the Equity Assets (as defined below), the MSCI World SRI S-Series PAB 5% Capped Index is used for investment universe selection and performance comparison only.

The sub-fund is not benchmark constrained and its performance may deviate significantly from that of the benchmark.

Investment policy

The sub-fund will have a dynamic asset allocation strategy, whereby it starts to invest the majority of its assets in "fixed income assets", gradually decreasing it over time while increasing gradually its "equity assets" exposure.

"**Equity Assets**" consist in equities following the Index through (i) Money Market Instruments (including Money Market Funds or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one), and/or Fixed Income Assets (as defined below) close to maturity (the "**Financing Asset**") which performance will be used to pay OTC derivatives (TRS**) in order to gain exposure to the Index ("**Synthetic Replication**"), and/or (ii) UCITS.

"**Fixed Income Assets**" consist in government bonds, denominated in EUR, issued or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries and at least 80% of fixed income asset is bonds and debt securities issued or guaranteed by the Italian Treasury (which may be high yield bonds or high yield debt securities).

At the start of the Investment Period (as defined below), the sub-fund invests approximately 80% of its assets in Fixed Income Assets (mainly government bonds, and up to 5 % of Money Market Funds or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one) and approximately 20% in Equity Assets, approximately split into 10% UCITS following the Index and 10% Synthetic Replication. The allocation to Equity Assets will gradually increase of 3%[3] each quarter until the third anniversary after the end of the Offering Period, through Synthetic Replication, limiting the increase such as the allocation to the Equity Assets does not be higher than 60% of the net asset value at each end of quarter (in line with increases if any). The investments in Fixed Income Assets will gradually decrease over time with a similar pace.

Fixed Income Assets will follow a "buy and hold" strategy, whereby maturity date of each bond will be coherent with a 3% quarterly reduction of weighting in favour of quarterly increase of 3% for Equity Assets[2]. Fixed Income Assets reduction dates of weighting can be significantly different from the Equity Assets quarterly increase dates of weighting, depending on existing Fixed Income Asset securities on the financial market.

The sub-fund can enter into a series of interest rate swaps in which it will swap out an amount equal to the coupons it receives on the Fixed Income Assets in return for payments received from an OTC counterparty. The target strategic asset allocation will remain stable in last year before maturity date, except to manage the maximum of 60% Equity Assets exposure each end of quarter.

Maximum of 80% of its asset may be invested through Synthetic Replication. Up to 100% of its assets may be invested in UCITS and/or UCIs, for Synthetic Replication, to be exposed to the Index or equities making up the Index, and to invest the cash collateral received from the swap counterparties in Money Market Funds, with the aim to back the interest owed by the sub-fund to counterparties on the collateral in accordance with the collateral remuneration agreements with the counterparties.

References to "UCITS" and "UCIs" above mainly include UCITS following the Index (of which possibly ETFs) and Money Market Funds (or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one) which will be held directly by the sub-fund.

** TRS help, on a continuous basis, as described on point 5 in Appendix 2 of Book I the sub-fund to build efficiently the Equity Assets. More information on Synthetic Replication can be found in section 7 (*Sub-funds using a Synthetic Replication Policy*) of Appendix 2 of Book I.

The life of the sub-fund will have three distinct periods:

a) "Offering Period"

At the time of the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, no investment will be made. After the Offering Period no more subscription will be accepted.

b) "Ramp-Up Period", until one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.

During the Ramp-Up Period, and in normal financial conditions in the days following the launch date, the portfolio will be built to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp-Up Period and the Maturity Date.

Within 3 months after the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be liquidated or merged into another sub-fund with a comparable risk profile and asset allocation. If the Board of Directors considers it is in the best interest of shareholders, the sub-fund's maturity date can be extended by keeping the same risk profile as at maturity date. The target strategic asset allocation will remain stable after the Maturity Date in case of extension, merger or liquidation.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and TRS may be used for efficient portfolio management and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.

A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- Equity risk
- Cash Collateral Reinvestment Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

[3] Such 3% change is measured against the initial net asset value per share.

- Counterparty Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- ✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of asset classes;
- ✓ Are looking to gradually increase their equity exposure over time;
- ✓ Can accept medium to high market risks;
- ✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 31 July 2029).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [1]
Classic	1.30%	None	None	0.25%	0.05%
Z	1.30%		2.00%[2]	0.25%	0.05%

[1] Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.

[2] Distribution fee payable by the sub-fund to placing agents: maximum 2.00% of the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and charged on the same day but amortised between the Ramp-Up Period and the Maturity Date without this amortisation period exceeding 4 years.

Redemption fee payable for redeeming Z share classes and to be retained by the sub-fund:

The redemption fee will be calculated on the number of redeemed shares multiplied by the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and the below maximum applicable rate decreasing over time:

Centralisation date of the redemption order in case of launch date July, 28th 2025	Applicable rate (maximum)
During the quarter of the Launch Date until 30/09/2025	2.00%
During the 1st quarter after the Launch Date until 30/12/2025	2.00%
During the 2nd quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2026	1.875%
During the 3rd quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2026	1.75%
During the 4th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2026	1.625%
During the 5th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2026	1.50%
During the 6th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2027	1.375%
During the 7th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2027	1.25%
During the 8th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2027	1.125%
During the 9th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2027	1.00%
During the 10th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2028	0.875%
During the 11th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2028	0.75%
During the 12th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2028	0.625%
During the 13th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2028	0.50%
During the 14th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2029	0.375%
During the 15th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2029	0.25%
During the 16th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/07/2029	0.125%
After 31/07/2029	None

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Indirect Fees: 0.30% maximum

Additional information

Valuation Day

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Incremento Azionario Globale 2029

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "**Valuation Day**"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day, except if it is a legal public holiday in France, or if the Euronext Paris, EUREX, London Stock Exchange (LSE), New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) or Tokyo Stock Exchange are closed for normal closing days. All the business days of the stock exchanges with an early closure of one stock exchange could be considered as a closed day for the relevant stock exchange.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

NAV calculation

After the Offering Period of the sub-fund, the sub-fund is closed to subscriptions and the NAV is calculated based on the valuation of the asset, including derivatives, at its sale price, thus integrating transaction costs estimated for the sale of the asset. This makes it possible to neutralize, for shareholders who wish to remain in the sub-fund, the costs of reorganizing the assets linked to exits of other shareholders and thus ensure fair treatment between shareholders.

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders [1]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
12:00 CET for STP and non STP orders on the day (a Luxembourg and France bank business day) preceding the Valuation Day (D-1)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) [2]

[1] *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

[2] *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 28 July 2025.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Incremento Global Megatrends 2029

Investment objective
The sub-fund seeks to increase the value of invested capital until 31 October 2029 (the "**Maturity Date**"), through participation in the performance of global equities of companies which seek to take advantage of secular mega trends, gradually increasing the equity exposure over time. The sub-fund will be managed under portfolio incremental techniques that aim to adjust a Fixed Income Asset (as defined below) and an Equity Asset (as defined below) exposure, taking into consideration a pre-determined gradual increase of the "equity asset" exposure and gradual decrease of the "fixed income asset" exposure.

Benchmark
The sub-fund is not benchmark constrained.

Investment policy
The sub-fund will have a dynamic asset allocation strategy, whereby it starts to invest the majority of its assets in "fixed income assets", gradually decreasing it over time while increasing gradually its "equity assets" exposure.
"**Equity Assets**" consist in global equities of companies which seek to take advantage of secular mega trends driving market performance. These secular mega trends include but are not limited to the following sectors: technological and healthcare innovation, geopolitics, sustainability and demography. Equity Assets exposure will be obtained through (i) Money Market Instruments (including Money Market Funds or UCITS which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one), and/or Fixed Income Assets (as defined below) with a short duration (the "**Financing Asset**") which performance will be used to pay OTC derivatives (TRS*) in order to gain the equity exposure ("**Synthetic Replication**"), and/or (ii) shares of the UCITS "BNP Paribas Funds Global Megatrends" sub-fund, provided that no more than 20% of the sub-fund's assets are invested in the aforementioned UCITS.
The Equity Assets that consist in Synthetic Replication are based on equities selected by the Investment Manager based on the recommendations of the Advisor.
"**Fixed Income Assets**" consist in government bonds, denominated in EUR, issued or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries and at least 80% of fixed income asset is bonds and debt securities issued or guaranteed by the Italian Treasury (which may be high yield bonds or high yield debt securities).
At the start of the Investment Period (as defined below), the sub-fund invests approximately 80% of its assets in Fixed Income Assets (mainly government bonds, and up to 5 % of Money Market Funds or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one) and approximately 20% in Equity Assets, approximately split into 10% shares of UCITS "BNP Paribas Funds Global Megatrends" sub-fund and 10% Synthetic Replication. The allocation to Equity Assets will gradually increase of 3%[4] each quarter until the third anniversary after the end of the Offering Period, through Synthetic Replication, limiting the increase such as the allocation to the Equity Assets does not be higher than 60% of the net asset value at each end of quarter (in line with increases if any). The investments in Fixed Income Assets will gradually decrease over time with a similar pace.
Fixed Income Assets will follow a "buy and hold" strategy, whereby maturity date of each bond will be coherent with a 3% quarterly reduction of weighting in favour of quarterly increase of 3% for Equity Assets[3]. Fixed Income Assets reduction dates of weighting can be significantly different from the Equity Assets quarterly increase dates of weighting, depending on existing Fixed Income Asset securities on the financial market.
The sub-fund can enter into a series of interest rate swaps in which it will swap out an amount equal to the coupons it receives on the Fixed Income Assets in return for payments received from an OTC counterparty. The target strategic asset allocation will remain stable in last year before maturity date, except to manage the maximum of 60% Equity Assets exposure each end of quarter.
Maximum of 70% of its asset may be invested through Synthetic Replication. Up to 100% of its assets may be invested in UCITS and/or UCIs, for Synthetic Replication and to invest the cash collateral received from the swap counterparties in Money Market Funds, with the aim to back the interest owed by the sub-fund to counterparties on the collateral in accordance with the collateral remuneration agreements with the counterparties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no more than 20% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in units or shares of a single UCITS or UCI.
References to "UCITS" and "UCIs" above mainly include shares of the "BNP Paribas Funds Global Megatrends" sub-fund and Money Market Funds (or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one) which will be held directly by the sub-fund.

* TRS help, on a continuous basis, as described on point 5 in Appendix 2 of Book I the sub-fund to build efficiently the Equity Assets. More information on Synthetic Replication can be found in section 7 (*Sub-funds using a Synthetic Replication Policy*) of Appendix 2 of Book I.

The life of the sub-fund will have three distinct periods:

d) "Offering Period"

At the time of the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, no investment will be made. After the Offering Period no more subscription will be accepted.

e) "Ramp-Up Period", until one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.

During the Ramp-Up Period, and in normal financial conditions in the days following the launch date, the portfolio will be built to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

f) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp-Up Period and the Maturity Date.

Within 3 months after the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be liquidated or merged into another sub-fund with a comparable risk profile and asset allocation. If the Board of Directors considers it is in the best interest of shareholders, the sub-fund's maturity

[4] Such 3% change is measured against the initial net asset value per share.

date can be extended by keeping the same risk profile as at maturity date. The target strategic asset allocation will remain stable after the Maturity Date in case of extension, merger or liquidation.
The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions
Core Financial Derivative Instruments and TRS may be used for efficient portfolio management and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation
The sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile
Specific market risks:
- Credit Risk
- Equity risk
- Cash Collateral Reinvestment Risk
- Collateral Management Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile
This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:
- ✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of asset classes;
- ✓ Are looking to gradually increase their equity exposure over time;
- ✓ Can accept medium to high market risks;
- ✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 31 October 2029).

Accounting Currency
EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Advisory Fee (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [1]
Classic	1.30%	0.15%	None	None	0.25%	0.05%
Z	1.30%	0.15%		2.00%[2]	0.25%	0.05%

[1] Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.
[2] Distribution fee payable by the sub-fund to placing agents: maximum 2.00% of the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and charged on the same day but amortised between the Ramp-Up Period and the Maturity Date without this amortisation period exceeding 4 years.

Indirect Fees: 0.30% maximum

Redemption fee payable for redeeming Z share classes and to be retained by the sub-fund:
The redemption fee will be calculated on the number of redeemed shares multiplied by the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and the below maximum applicable rate decreasing over time:

Centralisation date of the redemption order in case the launch date is 27 October 2025	Applicable rate (maximum)
During the quarter of the Launch Date until 31/12/2025	2.00%
During the 1st quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2026	2.00%
During the 2nd quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2026	1.875%
During the 3rd quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2026	1.75%
During the 4th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2026	1.625%

During the 5th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2027	1.50%
During the 6th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2027	1.375%
During the 7th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2027	1.25%
During the 8th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2027	1.125%
During the 9th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2028	1.00%
During the 10th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2028	0.875%
During the 11th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2028	0.75%
During the 12th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2028	0.625%
During the 13th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2029	0.50%
During the 14th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2029	0.375%
During the 15th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/09/2029	0.25%
During the 16th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/10/2029	0.125%
After 31/10/2029	0.00%

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "**Valuation Day**"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day, except (i) if it is a legal public holiday in France, (ii) or if at least one of the stock exchange on which at least one of the underlying stock making the Equity Assets is listed on is closed for normal closing days or the trading day is shortened, or (iii) if the quotation of at least one underlying stock making the Equity Assets is suspended.
It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

NAV calculation

After the Offering Period of the sub-fund, the sub-fund is closed to subscriptions and the NAV is calculated based on the valuation of the asset, including derivatives, at its sale price, thus integrating transaction costs estimated for the sale of the asset. This makes it possible to neutralize, for shareholders who wish to remain in the sub-fund, the costs of reorganizing the assets linked to exits of other shareholders and thus ensure fair treatment between shareholders.

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders (1)	**Orders Trade Date**	**NAV calculation and publication date**	**Orders Settlement Date**
12:00 CET for STP and non STP orders on the day (a Luxembourg and France bank business day) preceding the Valuation Day (D-1)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) (2)

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*
Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 27 October 2025.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Absolute Return Convertible

Investment objective

Seek capital appreciation over the medium term by investing in convertible bonds from any countries and/or other fixed income securities such as corporate bonds.

Investment policy

The sub-fund aims to generate absolute positive returns through investment cycle via a combination of capital appreciation and income generation.

The sub-fund will invest at least 2/3 of its assets in fixed income securities including convertible bonds, corporate and government bonds, and money market instruments.

The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 1/3 of its assets, may be invested in mandatory and preferred convertible bonds and equities.

The sub-fund will focus on convertible bonds strategies, investing in convertible bonds securities or achieving exposure to such securities by investing in fixed income securities (such as corporate bonds).

The sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCI.

After hedging, the sub-fund's exposure to currencies other than USD may not exceed 25%.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core financial derivative instruments, as well as TRS* and/or CFD may be used for efficient portfolio management and hedging as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

TRS* can be used, on a temporary basis, for efficient portfolio management, hedging and / or investment purposes, as described on point 5 in Appendix 2 of Book I

Repurchase transactions are used on a temporary basis for efficient portfolio management with the aim of raising short term capital in order to enhance in a safe way the liquidity of the sub-fund as long as the conditions set out in Appendix 2 of Book I are met. The strategies implemented will look to extract income through the hedging of convertibles securities, relative value trades between convertible issuance, as well as to take advantage of pricing anomalies specific to the asset class.

** One of the strategy indices that might be used to get exposure to the sub-fund universe is UBS Thomson Reuters Global Focus Hedged Convertible Bond (USD) Index. The investment universe of the aforesaid index is composed of convertible bonds. The rebalancing of the index (each month) does not involve any cost for the sub-fund. Additional details regarding the index is available on the website https://financial.thomsonreuters.com/en/products/data-analytics/market-data/indices/convertible-bond-indices.html*

Sustainable investment Policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund, as set out in Book I. As such, the RBC, the ESG Integration as well as the Stewardship policies are fully incorporated in the investment process of this sub-fund.

In addition, the following binding criteria also apply to its investment strategy:

- the sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers evaluated against the ESG criteria, while
- the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific sub-fund risks:

- Collateral Management Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Extra-financial criteria Investment Risk
- SFT Risk
- Currency Exchange Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Absolute Return Convertible

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- are looking for a hybrid securities with both equity and debt components;
- are looking for long-term capital growth but with potentially lower market risk than for pure equity sub-funds;
- Have an investment horizon of 3 years.

Accounting currency

USD

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance[1] (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [2]
Classic	0.90%	Yes	None	0.30%	0.05%
N	0.90%	Yes	0.75%	0.30%	0.05%
Privilege	0.45%	Yes	None	0.25%	0.05%
I	0.40%	Yes	None	0.17%	0.01%
X	None	No	None	0.17%	0.01%

(1) *15% with SOFR* + 1% as hurdle rate for USD denominated share classes*

*15% with EURIBOR 1 Month** + 1% as hurdle rate for RH EUR share classes*

*15% with PRIBOR CZK 1M*** + 1% as hurdle rate for RH CZK share classes.*

(2) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

** with the "Federal Reserve Bank of New York" as Benchmark Administrator. Central Banks are exempt from registration in the Benchmark Register.** with "European Central Bank" as Benchmark Index administrator. Central Banks are exempt from registration in the Benchmark Register.*

****The Benchmark PRIBOR CZK 1M is published by the Czech Financial Benchmark Facility s.r.o., a benchmark Index administrator registered in the Benchmark Register at the date of this Prospectus.*

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day:

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding net asset value which is dated that Valuation Day, unless 50% or more of the underlying assets cannot be valued.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

Terms of subscription / conversion / redemption:

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation days in Luxembourg, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders [1]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP orders, 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D).	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3)[2]

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on February 14, 2020 following the absorption of the sub-fund "PARWORLD Flexible Convertible Bond".
Change of SFDR classification to Article 8 on August 26, 2022.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Absolute Return Convertible

Sub-fund renamed “BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Absolute Return Convertible” as from 13 January 2025 (previously named “BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Flexible Convertible Bond”.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Multi-Asset Booster

Investment objective
Increase the value of its assets over the medium term while seeking to maintain the VaR (99%; 1-month) of the portfolio close to 17.5%.

Investment policy
In order to achieve this objective, the sub-fund may invest directly in transferable securities, money market instruments and/or in shares or units issued by UCITS or UCIs, and also in cash.

The sub-fund follows an iso-VaR investment process with an objective to maintain the VaR (99%; 1-month) of the portfolio close to 17.5%. In order to achieve this target VaR objective, the sub-fund may apply an asset allocation strategy in order to invest in a range of asset classes, which will usually include equity, commodities*, credit, interest rates, inflation-linked indexes, currencies and other assets underlying derivatives such as volatility, variance, correlation and dispersion. This shall result in a diversified portfolio.

The sub-fund uses leverage. The allocation in % between the different asset classes listed above is fixed over medium period based on BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT research, except for the drift due to difference of markets' evolutions. On a yearly basis, the allocation is reviewed based on the strategic view of BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT associated with an internal proprietary quantitative tool (so called "Quantamental" approach). For each allocation, a maximum leverage is defined by BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT in order to protect the shareholder from an extreme drawdown. Only the leverage can change over time along those medium periods during which the strategy is implemented systematically according to volatility market conditions using an algorithm which objective is to maintain the 17.5% target VaR by adjusting the asset classes exposures should the need arise. For this purpose, The VaR (99%; 1-month) is computed on a daily basis. Each time the result of this computation does not lie between 16% and 19%, the algorithm adjusts the leverage so that the VaR (99%; 1-month) is again 17.5%, as soon as it does not breach the relevant maximum leverages.

The sub-fund only enters into long positions through various underlyings (for instance, without being neither mandatory nor restrictive, futures on representative equity indexes of the Eurozone, the US, the Japanese or the emerging markets, diversified commodities futures indices or government bonds futures).

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in shares or units issued by UCITS or other UCIs.

The following investment restrictions will apply:
- In case of investment in unfunded derivative instruments, the sub-fund will be left with a substantial amount of cash. Such cash available may be invested in short-term deposits and money market instruments for a main portion of the sub-fund's net assets;
- investments in derivatives traded over-the-counter are only possible if the counterparty is a first-rate financial institution specialising in this type of transaction;
- When a derivative is defined by reference to an index the index must be sufficiently diversified, constitute an adequate benchmark for the relevant market, and be published in an appropriate manner.

** Investments in derivatives on financial indexes based on commodities and in transferable securities that are sensitive to fluctuations in commodities prices. The sub-fund will not invest directly in commodities.*

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions
Core financial derivative instruments and CDS may be used for efficient portfolio management and hedging as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.
TRS* can be used, on a continuous basis, for efficient portfolio management and investment purpose, as described on point 5 in Appendix 2 of Book I.
* TRS could be used to get exposure to the reference universe of the sub-fund. One of the strategy index (the "Strategy Index") that might be used to get exposure to the sub-fund universe is iBoxx USD Liquid High Yield Index. The Strategy Index measures the USD denominated, sub-investment grade, corporate bond market offering satisfactory liquidity conditions. This index is rebalanced every quarter, but this rebalancing does not involve any cost for the sub-fund. The strategy indices could be used either for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management purposes with the objective of an efficient management of cash flows and better coverage of markets. The allocation is discretionary and will be determined on the basis of a risk budget type approach. The allocated risk budget may vary over time according to market fluctuations and their interpretation in terms of risks by the manager. Additional information on the strategy indices, their composition, calculation and rules for periodical review and rebalancing and on the general methodology behind, are made available on the website https://ihsmarkit.com/products/iboxx.html or can be provided to investors upon request by the Management Company.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Multi-Asset Booster

Leverage details:

a) The expected leverage, estimated at 5, is defined as the sum of the absolute values of the derivatives notional (with neither netting nor hedging arrangement) divided by the NAV. A higher leverage level could be reached during the life of the sub-fund regarding its investment strategy. The expected leverage results for its main part of equities derivative positions: index futures purchases have a high leverage contribution.

b) Higher leverage: under certain circumstances, the leverage can be higher in case of low market volatility environment and in case of strong allocation to fixed income.

c) Leverage Risk Warning: please be advised that leverage may under certain circumstances generate an opportunity for higher return and therefore more important income, but at the same time, may increases the volatility of the value of the assets of the sub fund hence a risk to lose capital.

d) Risk management: the risk management process supervises the sub-fund through the daily VaR (99%, 1 month) completed by back testing and stress testing.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund is not categorized under Article 8 or Article 9 SFDR.
The Taxonomy Regulation aims to establish the criteria for determining whether an economic activity is considered environmentally sustainable.
Thus, the EU Taxonomy is a classification system, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Economic activities that are not recognised by the Taxonomy Regulation are not necessarily environmentally harmful or unsustainable. Moreover, not all activities that can make a substantial contribution to environmental as well as social objectives are yet part of the Taxonomy Regulation.
The investments underlying this sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Risk profile

Specific sub-fund risks:

- Collateral Management Risk
- Commodity Related Exposure Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Equity Risk
- Risks Related to Investments in Some Countries

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of asset classes, globally;
- are willing to accept higher market risks in order to potentially generate higher long-term returns;
- can accept significant temporary losses;
- can tolerate medium to high volatility;
- Have an investment horizon of 6 years.

Accounting currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	*TAB* [(1)]
Classic	1.75%	No	None	0.35%	0.05%
Privilege	0.90%	No	None	0.25%	0.05%
I	0.75%	No	None	0.30%	0.01%
I Plus	0.40%	No	None	0.20%	0.01%
X	None	No	None	0.10%	0.01%

(1) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Multi-Asset Booster

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day:

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding net asset value which is dated that Valuation Day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

Terms of subscription / conversion / redemption:

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation days in Luxembourg, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders [1]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
14:00 CET for STP orders, 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D).	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) [2]

[1] *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

[2] *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on February 7, 2020 following the absorption of the sub-fund "PARWORLD Multi-Asset Booster".

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro 2028

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to achieve until 30 June 2028 (the "**Maturity Date**"), an annual performance after fees of at least 3%, which is comparable to that of its investment universe at the end of the "Ramp Up Period" as defined below. The performance objective is based on market assumptions used by the Management Company. It does not constitute a promise of return. These market assumptions include a reinvestment risk, markets, default or downgrade of the rating of one or more issuers in the portfolio. If these risks materialize to a greater extent than expected in the Management Company's assumptions, the management objective may not be achieved.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in quasi-sovereign and corporate, investment grade and non-investment grade bonds denominated in EUR issued, or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries. Such investment shall be made in fixed rate bonds with a maturity date not exceeding that of the sub-fund by 6 months. The sub-fund may invest a minimum of 70% of its net assets in investment grade bonds, and up to 30% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (observed at the end of Ramp Up Period). The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 1/3 of its asset, may be invested in money markets instruments, deposits and up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCIs. The Investment Manager makes decision regarding the selection of issuers within countries and sectors based on a composite benchmark, according to the following target allocation: 75% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate (EUR Unhedged) and 25% of ICE BofA BB-B European Currency Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (the "Composite Index")*.The sub-fund is actively managed and as such may invest in securities that are not included in the Composite Index. Nevertheless, due to similar geographical and thematic constraints, investors should be aware that the sub-fund's risk and return profile, at the end of the "Ramp Up Period", may be comparable to the risk and return profile of the Composite Index.
The sub-fund adopts a "Buy and hold" strategy in order to obtain a portfolio of bonds that are mainly hold until their maturity. Active monitoring and regular review is performed by the Investment Manager, in order to take appropriate actions (including but not limited to selling and purchasing the above mentioned securities).
The sub-fund will invest a minimum of 20% of its net assets in green, social and sustainability bonds during the investment period.

* Benchmark administrators of those benchmarks are respectively Bloomberg Index Services Limited and ICE Benchmark Administration Limited.

a) "Offering Period"
At the time of the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, no investment will be made. After this period no more subscription will be accepted.

b) "Ramp Up Period", the one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.
During the Ramp Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp Up Period and Ramp Down Period.
During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

d) "Ramp Down Period", the one-year period preceding the Maturity Date.
During the Ramp Down Period, the securities of the portfolio will gradually mature or be sold, as the case may be. Depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to either reinvest the proceeds from matured or sold bond holdings or return the proceeds back to investors. As a result, the sub-fund may adopt a more defensive attitude by holding more liquid assets such as deposits, money market instruments, or money market funds during such period (up to 100% of its assets).

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated. If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) do not enable the sale of the remaining assets of the portfolio at a price deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders by the Investment Manager, the sub-fund Maturity Date may be extended up to 6 months.
The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Sustainable Investment policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers that have an ESG score.
At the sub-Fund's launch (observed at the end of Ramp Up Period), the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.
Due to the sub-fund's « Buy & Hold » investment strategy, the extra-financial criteria may no longer be met following specific events (such as but not limited to a significant deterioration of the assets/issuers ESG score). Should this happen, downgraded assets will not be sold, thus preventing the portfolio from being adjusted to meet the requirements of the sub-fund's extra-financial criteria. Consequently, the SFDR categorization of the sub-fund may change. The prospectus will then be updated, together with the publication of a notice informing the shareholders of this change, in the shortest possible time.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro 2028

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and CDS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

✓ Are expecting to lock in the current yield or are of the view that rates are going to decrease during the sub-fund's life;
✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of asset classes, globally;
✓ Can accept low to medium market risks;
✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 30 June 2028).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [(1)]
Classic	0.80%	None	None	0.25%	0.05%
Privilege	0.40%			0.20%	
E	0.60%			0.25%	
I	0.40%			0.17%	0.01%
X	None			0.17%	0.01%

(1) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com/

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the web site www.bnpparibas-am.com.

As described in the section "Swing Pricing" in the Chapter "Net Asset Value" of the Book I of this prospectus, under normal market circumstances the swing factor does not exceed 1% from ramp-up period until the ramp-down period. However, the swing factor does not exceed 0.5% during Ramp Down Period until the day before Maturity Date.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro 2028

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders [2]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP and 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) [1]

[1] *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*
Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

[2] *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 6 November 2023.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro 2029

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to achieve until 30 March 2029 (the "**Maturity Date**"), an annual performance after fees of at least 3%, which is comparable to that of its investment universe at the end of the "Ramp Up Period" as defined below. The performance objective is based on market assumptions used by the Management Company. It does not constitute a promise of return. These market assumptions include a reinvestment risk, markets, default or downgrade of the rating of one or more issuers in the portfolio. If these risks materialize to a greater extent than expected in the Management Company's assumptions, the management objective may not be achieved.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in quasi-sovereign and corporate, investment grade and non-investment grade bonds denominated in EUR issued, or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries. Such investment shall be made in fixed rate bonds with a maturity date not exceeding that of the sub-fund by 6 months. The sub-fund may invest a minimum of 70% of its net assets in investment grade bonds, and up to 30% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (observed at the end of Ramp Up Period). The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 1/3 of its asset, may be invested in money markets instruments, deposits and up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCIs. The Investment Manager makes decision regarding the selection of issuers within countries and sectors based on a composite benchmark, according to the following target allocation: 75% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate (EUR Unhedged) and 25% of ICE BofA BB-B European Currency Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (the "Composite Index")*. The sub-fund is actively managed and as such may invest in securities that are not included in the Composite Index. Nevertheless, due to similar geographical and thematic constraints, investors should be aware that the sub-fund's risk and return profile, at the end of the "Ramp Up Period", may be comparable to the risk and return profile of the Composite Index.
The sub-fund adopts a "Buy and hold" strategy in order to obtain a portfolio of bonds that are mainly hold until their maturity. Active monitoring and regular review is performed by the Investment Manager, in order to take appropriate actions (including but not limited to selling and purchasing the above-mentioned securities).
The sub-fund will invest a minimum of 20% of its net assets in green, social and sustainability bonds during the investment period.

* Benchmark administrators of those benchmarks are respectively Bloomberg Index Services Limited and ICE Benchmark Administration Limited.

The life of the sub-fund will have four distinct periods:

a) "Offering Period"
At the time of the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, no investment will be made. After this period no more subscription will be accepted.

b) "Ramp Up Period", the one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.
During the Ramp Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp Up Period and Ramp Down Period.
During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

d) "Ramp Down Period", the one-year period preceding the Maturity Date.
During the Ramp Down Period, the securities of the portfolio will gradually mature or be sold, as the case may be. Depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to either reinvest the proceeds from matured or sold bond holdings or return the proceeds back to investors. As a result, the sub-fund may adopt a more defensive attitude by holding more liquid assets such as deposits, money market instruments, or money market funds during such period (up to 100% of its assets).

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated. If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) do not enable the sale of the remaining assets of the portfolio at a price deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders by the Investment Manager, the sub-fund Maturity Date may be extended up to 6 months.
The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Sustainable Investment policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers that have an ESG score.
At the sub-Fund's launch (observed at the end of Ramp Up Period), the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.
Due to the sub-fund's « Buy & Hold » investment strategy, the extra-financial criteria may no longer be met following specific events (such as but not limited to a significant deterioration of the assets/issuers ESG score). Should this happen, downgraded assets will not be sold, thus preventing the portfolio from being adjusted to meet the requirements of the sub-fund's extra-financial

criteria. Consequently, the SFDR categorization of the sub-fund may change. The prospectus will then be updated, together with the publication of a notice informing the shareholders of this change, in the shortest possible time.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and CDS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

✓ Are expecting to lock in the current yield or are of the view that rates are going to decrease during the sub-fund's life;
✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of asset classes, globally;
✓ Can accept low to medium market risks;
✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 30 March 2029).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [(1)]
Classic	0.80%	None	None	0.25%	0.05%
Privilege	0.40%			0.20%	
E	0.60%			0.25%	
I	0.40%			0.17%	0.01%
X	None			0.17%	0.01%

(1) Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com/

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the web site www.bnpparibas-am.com.

As described in the section "Swing Pricing" in the Chapter "Net Asset Value" of the Book I of this prospectus, under normal market circumstances the swing factor does not exceed 1% from ramp-up period until the ramp-down period. However, the swing factor does not exceed 0.5% during Ramp Down Period until the day before Maturity Date.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro 2029

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders [2]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP and 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) [1]

[1] If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.
Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".
[2] Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 9 January 2024.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro 2032

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to achieve until 30 June 2032 (the "**Maturity Date**"), an annual performance after fees of at least 3%, which is comparable to that of its investment universe at the end of the "Ramp-Up Period" as defined below. The performance objective is based on market assumptions used by the Management Company. It does not constitute a promise of return. These market assumptions include a reinvestment risk, markets, default or downgrade of the rating of one or more issuers in the portfolio. If these risks materialize to a greater extent than expected in the Management Company's assumptions, the management objective may not be achieved.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in quasi-sovereign and corporate, investment grade and non-investment grade bonds denominated in EUR issued, or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries. Such investment shall be made in fixed rate bonds with a maturity date not exceeding that of the sub-fund by 6 months. The sub-fund may invest a minimum of 70% of its net assets in investment grade bonds, and up to 30% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (observed at the end of Ramp-Up Period). The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 1/3 of its asset, may be invested in Money Markets Instruments, sovereign bonds, deposits and up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCIs. The Investment Manager makes decision regarding the selection of issuers within countries and sectors based on a composite benchmark, according to the following target allocation: 75% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate (EUR Unhedged) and 25% of ICE BofA BB-B European Currency Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (the "**Composite Index**")*.The sub-fund is actively managed and as such may invest in securities that are not included in the Composite Index. Nevertheless, due to similar geographical and thematic constraints, investors should be aware that the sub-fund's risk and return profile, at the end of the Ramp-Up Period, may be comparable to the risk and return profile of the Composite Index.
The sub-fund adopts a "Buy and Hold" strategy in order to obtain a portfolio of bonds that are mainly hold until their maturity. Active monitoring and regular review are performed by the Investment Manager, in order to take appropriate actions (including but not limited to selling and purchasing the above-mentioned securities).

* Benchmark administrators of those benchmarks are respectively Bloomberg Index Services Limited and ICE Benchmark Administration Limited.

The life of the sub-fund will have four distinct periods:

a) "Offering Period"
At the time of the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, no investment will be made. After this period no more subscription will be accepted.

According to the market conditions, new Offering Periods (the "**New Window Period**") can be opened to investors, for a maximum length of 2 months, until 18 Months before the Maturity Date. In such case, (i) there will be no Ramp-Up Period as defined under b), (ii) the portfolio will be invested in compliance with the applicable investment restrictions as well as investment objective and strategy, as defined under c), and (iii) the subscription orders will be treated according to the NAV cycle.

b) "Ramp-Up Period", the one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.
During the Ramp-Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp-Up Period and Ramp-Down Period.
During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

d) "Ramp-Down Period", the one-year period preceding the Maturity Date.
During the Ramp-Down Period, the securities of the portfolio will gradually mature or be sold, as the case may be. Depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to either reinvest the proceeds from matured or sold bond holdings or return the proceeds back to investors. As a result, the sub-fund may adopt a more defensive attitude by holding more liquid assets such as deposits, sovereign bonds, Money Market Instruments, or Money Market Funds during such period (up to 100% of its assets).

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated. If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) do not enable the sale of the remaining assets of the portfolio at a price deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders by the Investment Manager, the sub-fund Maturity Date may be extended up to 6 months.
The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Sustainable Investment policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers that have an ESG score.
At the sub-fund's launch (observed at the end of Ramp-Up Period), the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

Due to the sub-fund's "Buy and Hold" investment strategy, the extra-financial criteria may no longer be met following specific events (such as but not limited to a significant deterioration of the assets/issuers ESG score). Should this happen, downgraded assets will not be sold, thus preventing the portfolio from being adjusted to meet the requirements of the sub-fund's extra-financial criteria. Consequently, the SFDR categorization of the sub-fund may change. The prospectus will then be updated, together with the publication of a notice informing the shareholders of this change, in the shortest possible time.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and CDS (maximum 50% of the NAV) may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- ✓ Are expecting to lock in the current yield or are of the view that rates are going to decrease during the sub-fund's life;
- ✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of fixed income asset classes, globally;
- ✓ Can accept low to medium market risks;
- ✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 30 June 2032).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [1]
Classic	1.30%[2]	None	None	0.25%	0.05%
Privilege	0.70%[2]			0.20%	
E	0.90%[2]			0.25%	
I	0.50%[2]			0.17%	0.01%

(1) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

(2) Management Fee (max) will be reduced to 0.10% for all share classes 3 years after end of the Offering Period

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com/

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the web site www.bnpparibas-am.com.

As described in the section "Swing Pricing" in the Chapter "Net Asset Value" of the Book I of this prospectus, under normal market circumstances the swing factor does not exceed 1% from Ramp-Up Period until the Ramp-Down Period. However, the swing factor does not exceed 0.5% during Ramp-Down Period until the day before Maturity Date.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro 2032

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders [1]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP and 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) [2]

[1] *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

[2] *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*
Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Not yet launched

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro July 2030

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to increase the value of invested capital until 31 July 2030 (the "**Maturity Date**"), while offering a broad spread of risks.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in quasi-sovereign and corporate, investment grade and non-investment grade bonds denominated in EUR issued, or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries. Such investment shall be made in fixed rate bonds with a maturity date not exceeding that of the sub-fund by 6 months. The sub-fund may invest a minimum of 65% of its net assets in investment grade bonds, and up to 35% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (observed at the end of Ramp-Up Period). Maximum of 1/3 of its asset may be invested in money markets instruments, sovereign bonds, deposits and up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCIs. The Investment Manager makes decision regarding the selection of issuers within countries and sectors based on a composite benchmark, according to the following target allocation: 70% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate (EUR Unhedged) and 30% of ICE BofA BB-B European Currency Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (the "**Composite Index**")*. The sub-fund is actively managed and as such may invest in securities that are not included in the Composite Index. Nevertheless, due to similar geographical and thematic constraints, investors should be aware that the sub-fund's risk and return profile, at the end of the "Ramp-Up Period", may be comparable to the risk and return profile of the Composite Index.

The sub-fund adopts a "Buy and Hold" strategy in order to obtain a portfolio of bonds that are mainly hold until their maturity. Active monitoring and regular review are performed by the Investment Manager, in order to take appropriate actions (including but not limited to selling and purchasing the above-mentioned securities).

The sub-fund will invest a minimum of 20% of its net assets in green, social and sustainability bonds during the investment period.

* Benchmark administrators of those benchmarks are respectively Bloomberg Index Services Limited and ICE Benchmark Administration Limited.

The life of the sub-fund will have four distinct periods:

a) "Offering Period"

At the time of the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, no investment will be made. After the Offering Period, subscriptions will only be accepted if a New Window Period is opened.

According to the market conditions, new Offering Periods (the "**New Window Period**") can be opened to investors, for a maximum length of 2 months, until 18 Months before the Maturity Date. In such case, there will be no Ramp-Up Period as defined under b), and (i) the portfolio will be invested in compliance with the applicable investment restrictions as well as investment objective and strategy, as defined under c) and (ii) the subscription orders will be treated according to the NAV cycle.

b) "Ramp-Up Period", the one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.

During the Ramp-Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp-Up Period and Ramp-Down Period.

During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

d) "Ramp-Down Period", the one-year period preceding the Maturity Date.

During the Ramp-Down Period, the securities of the portfolio will gradually mature or be sold, as the case may be. Depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to either reinvest the proceeds from matured or sold bond holdings or return the proceeds back to investors. As a result, the sub-fund may adopt a more defensive attitude by holding deposits, sovereign bonds, money market instruments, or money market funds during such period (up to 100% of its assets).

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated. If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) do not enable the sale of the remaining assets of the portfolio at a price deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders by the Investment Manager, the sub-fund Maturity Date may be extended up to 6 months.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Sustainable Investment policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers that have an ESG score.

At the sub-fund's launch (observed at the end of Ramp-Up Period), the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

Due to the sub-fund's "Buy and Hold" investment strategy, the extra-financial criteria may no longer be met following specific events (such as but not limited to a significant deterioration of the assets/issuers ESG score). Should this happen, downgraded assets will not be sold, thus preventing the portfolio from being adjusted to meet the requirements of the sub-fund's extra-financial criteria. Consequently, the SFDR categorization of the sub-fund may change. The prospectus will then be updated, together with the publication of a notice informing the shareholders of this change, in the shortest possible time.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro July 2030

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and CDS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.

A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- ✓ Are expecting to lock in the current yield or are of the view that rates are going to decrease during the sub-fund's life;
- ✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of fixed income asset classes, globally;
- ✓ Can accept low to medium market risks;
- ✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 31 July 2030).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [1]
Classic	0.80%	None	None	0.25%	0.05%
Privilege	0.40%			0.20%	
E	0.60%			0.25%	
I	0.40%			0.17%	0.01%
X	None			0.17%	0.01%
Z	0.80%		2.00%[2]	0.25%	0.05%

[1] Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.

[2] Distribution fee payable by the sub-fund to placing agents: maximum 2.00% of the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and charged on the same day but amortised between the Ramp-Up Period and the Maturity Date without this amortisation period exceeding 5 years.

Redemption fee payable for redeeming Z share classes and to be retained by the sub-fund:

The redemption fee will be calculated on the number of redeemed shares multiplied by the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and the below maximum applicable rate decreasing over time:

Centralisation date of the redemption order	Applicable rate (maximum)
During the quarter of the Launch Date until 31/12/2025	2.00%
During the 1st quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2026	2.00%
During the 2nd quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2026	1.90%
During the 3rd quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2026	1.80%
During the 4th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2026	1.70%
During the 5th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2027	1.60%
During the 6th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2027	1.50%
During the 7th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2027	1.40%
During the 8th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2027	1.30%
During the 9th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2028	1.20%
During the 10th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2028	1.10%

During the 11th quarter after the Launch Date until 29/09/2028	1.00%
During the 12th quarter after the Launch Date until 29/12/2028	0.90%
During the 13th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/03/2029	0.80%
During the 14th quarter after the Launch Date until 29/06/2029	0.70%
During the 15th quarter after the Launch Date until 28/09/2029	0.60%
During the 16th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2029	0.50%
During the 17th quarter after the Launch Date until 29/03/2030	0.40%
During the 18th quarter after the Launch Date until 28/06/2030	0.30%
During the 19th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/07/2030	0.20%
After 30/07/2030	None

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "**Valuation Day**"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

As described in the section "Swing Pricing" in the Chapter "Net Asset Value" of the Book I of this prospectus, under normal market circumstances the swing factor does not exceed 1% from Ramp-Up Period until the Ramp-Down Period. However, the swing factor does not exceed 0.5% during Ramp-Down Period until the day before Maturity Date.

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders (1)	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP and 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) (2)

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 19 November 2025.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro June 2029

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to achieve until 29 June 2029 (the "**Maturity Date**"), an annual performance after fees of at least 3%, which is comparable to that of its investment universe at the end of the "Ramp Up Period" as defined below. The performance objective is based on market assumptions used by the Management Company. It does not constitute a promise of return. These market assumptions include a reinvestment risk, markets, default or downgrade of the rating of one or more issuers in the portfolio. If these risks materialize to a greater extent than expected in the Management Company's assumptions, the management objective may not be achieved.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in quasi-sovereign and corporate, investment grade and non-investment grade bonds denominated in EUR issued, or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries. Such investment shall be made in fixed rate bonds with a maturity date not exceeding that of the sub-fund by 6 months. The sub-fund may invest a minimum of 70% of its net assets in investment grade bonds, and up to 30% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (observed at the end of Ramp Up Period). The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 1/3 of its asset, may be invested in money markets instruments, deposits and up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCIs. The Investment Manager makes decision regarding the selection of issuers within countries and sectors based on a composite benchmark, according to the following target allocation: 75% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate (EUR Unhedged) and 25% of ICE BofA BB-B European Currency Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (the "Composite Index")*. The sub-fund is actively managed and as such may invest in securities that are not included in the Composite Index. Nevertheless, due to similar geographical and thematic constraints, investors should be aware that the sub-fund's risk and return profile, at the end of the "Ramp Up Period", may be comparable to the risk and return profile of the Composite Index.
The sub-fund adopts a "Buy and hold" strategy in order to obtain a portfolio of bonds that are mainly hold until their maturity. Active monitoring and regular review are performed by the Investment Manager, in order to take appropriate actions (including but not limited to selling and purchasing the above-mentioned securities).
The sub-fund will invest a minimum of 20% of its net assets in green, social and sustainability bonds during the investment period.

* Benchmark administrators of those benchmarks are respectively Bloomberg Index Services Limited and ICE Benchmark Administration Limited.

The life of the sub-fund will have four distinct periods:

a) "Offering Period"

At the time of the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, no investment will be made. After the Offering Period, subscriptions will only be accepted if a New Window Period is opened.
According to the market conditions, new Offering Periods (the "New Window Period") can be opened to investors, for a maximum length of 2 months, until 18 Months before Maturity Date.
In such case, there will be no Ramp Up Period as defined under b), and

(1) the portfolio will be invested in compliance with the applicable investment restrictions as well as investment objective and strategy, as defined under c) and
(2) the subscription orders will be treated according to the NAV cycle.

b) "Ramp Up Period", the one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.

During the Ramp Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp Up Period and Ramp Down Period.

During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

d) "Ramp Down Period", the one-year period preceding the Maturity Date.

During the Ramp Down Period, the securities of the portfolio will gradually mature or be sold, as the case may be. Depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to either reinvest the proceeds from matured or sold bond holdings or return the proceeds back to investors. As a result, the sub-fund may adopt a more defensive attitude by holding more liquid assets such as deposits, money market instruments, or money market funds during such period (up to 100% of its assets).

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated. If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) do not enable the sale of the remaining assets of the portfolio at a price deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders by the Investment Manager, the sub-fund Maturity Date may be extended up to 6 months.
The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Sustainable Investment policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers that have an ESG score.
At the sub-Fund's launch (observed at the end of Ramp Up Period), the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.
Due to the sub-fund's « Buy & Hold » investment strategy, the extra-financial criteria may no longer be met following specific events (such as but not limited to a significant deterioration of the assets/issuers ESG score). Should this happen, downgraded assets will not be sold, thus preventing the portfolio from being adjusted to meet the requirements of the sub-fund's extra-financial criteria. Consequently, the SFDR categorization of the sub-fund may change. The prospectus will then be updated, together with the publication of a notice informing the shareholders of this change, in the shortest possible time.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and CDS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:
✓ Are expecting to lock in the current yield or are of the view that rates are going to decrease during the sub-fund's life;
✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of asset classes, globally;
✓ Can accept low to medium market risks.
✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 29 June 2029).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [(1)]
Classic	0.80%	None	None	0.25%	0.05%
Privilege	0.40%			0.20%	
E	0.60%			0.25%	
I	0.40%			0.17%	0.01%
X	None			0.17%	0.01%

(1) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com/

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the web site www.bnpparibas-am.com.

As described in the section "Swing Pricing" in the Chapter "Net Asset Value" of the Book I of this prospectus, under normal market circumstances the swing factor does not exceed 1% from ramp-up period until the ramp-down period. However, the swing factor does not exceed 0.5% during Ramp Down Period until the day before Maturity Date.

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders [2]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP and 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) [1]

[1] If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

[2] Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 15 July 2024.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro May 2030

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to increase the value of invested capital until 31 May 2030 (the "**Maturity Date**"), while offering a broad spread of risks.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in quasi-sovereign and corporate, investment grade and non-investment grade bonds denominated in EUR issued, or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries. Such investment shall be made in fixed rate bonds with a maturity date not exceeding that of the sub-fund by 6 months. The sub-fund may invest a minimum of 65% of its net assets in investment grade bonds, and up to 35% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (observed at the end of Ramp-Up Period). Maximum of 1/3 of its asset may be invested in money markets instruments, sovereign bonds, deposits and up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCIs. The Investment Manager makes decision regarding the selection of issuers within countries and sectors based on a composite benchmark, according to the following target allocation: 70% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate (EUR Unhedged) and 30% of ICE BofA BB-B European Currency Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (the "**Composite Index**")*****. The sub-fund is actively managed and as such may invest in securities that are not included in the Composite Index. Nevertheless, due to similar geographical and thematic constraints, investors should be aware that the sub-fund's risk and return profile, at the end of the "Ramp-Up Period", may be comparable to the risk and return profile of the Composite Index.

The sub-fund adopts a "Buy and Hold" strategy in order to obtain a portfolio of bonds that are mainly hold until their maturity. Active monitoring and regular review are performed by the Investment Manager, in order to take appropriate actions (including but not limited to selling and purchasing the above-mentioned securities).

The sub-fund will invest a minimum of 20% of its net assets in green, social and sustainability bonds during the investment period.

* Benchmark administrators of those benchmarks are respectively Bloomberg Index Services Limited and ICE Benchmark Administration Limited.

The life of the sub-fund will have four distinct periods:

a) "Offering Period"

At the time of the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, no investment will be made. After the Offering Period, subscriptions will only be accepted if a New Window Period is opened.

According to the market conditions, new Offering Periods (the "**New Window Period**") can be opened to investors, for a maximum length of 2 months, until 18 Months before the Maturity Date. In such case, there will be no Ramp-Up Period as defined under b), and (i) the portfolio will be invested in compliance with the applicable investment restrictions as well as investment objective and strategy, as defined under c) and (ii) the subscription orders will be treated according to the NAV cycle.

b) "Ramp-Up Period", the one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.

During the Ramp-Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp-Up Period and Ramp-Down Period.

During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

d) "Ramp-Down Period", the one-year period preceding the Maturity Date.

During the Ramp-Down Period, the securities of the portfolio will gradually mature or be sold, as the case may be. Depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to either reinvest the proceeds from matured or sold bond holdings or return the proceeds back to investors. As a result, the sub-fund may adopt a more defensive attitude by holding deposits, sovereign bonds, money market instruments, or money market funds during such period (up to 100% of its assets).

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated. If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) do not enable the sale of the remaining assets of the portfolio at a price deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders by the Investment Manager, the sub-fund Maturity Date may be extended up to 6 months.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Sustainable Investment policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers that have an ESG score.

At the sub-fund's launch (observed at the end of Ramp-Up Period), the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

Due to the sub-fund's "Buy and Hold" investment strategy, the extra-financial criteria may no longer be met following specific events (such as but not limited to a significant deterioration of the assets/issuers ESG score). Should this happen, downgraded assets will not be sold, thus preventing the portfolio from being adjusted to meet the requirements of the sub-fund's extra-financial criteria. Consequently, the SFDR categorization of the sub-fund may change. The prospectus will then be updated, together with the publication of a notice informing the shareholders of this change, in the shortest possible time.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and CDS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro May 2030

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.

A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- ✓ Are expecting to lock in the current yield or are of the view that rates are going to decrease during the sub-fund's life;
- ✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of fixed income asset classes, globally;
- ✓ Can accept low to medium market risks;
- ✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 31 May 2030).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [1]
Classic	0.80%	None	None	0.25%	0.05%
Privilege	0.40%			0.20%	
E	0.60%			0.25%	
I	0.40%			0.17%	0.01%
X	None			0.17%	0.01%
Z	0.80%		2.00%[2]	0.25%	0.05%

[1] Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.

[2] Distribution fee payable by the sub-fund to placing agents: maximum 2.00% of the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and charged on the same day but amortised between the Ramp-Up Period and the Maturity Date without this amortisation period exceeding 5 years.

Redemption fee payable for redeeming Z share classes and to be retained by the sub-fund:

The redemption fee will be calculated on the number of redeemed shares multiplied by the first NAV per share class (i.e. EUR 100) and the below maximum applicable rate decreasing over time:

Centralisation date of the redemption order in case of launch date May, 7th 2025	Applicable rate (maximum)
During the quarter of the Launch Date until 30/06/2025	2.00%
During the 1st quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2025	2.00%
During the 2nd quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2025	1.90%
During the 3rd quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2026	1.80%
During the 4th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2026	1.70%
During the 5th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2026	1.60%
During the 6th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2026	1.50%
During the 7th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2027	1.40%
During the 8th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2027	1.30%
During the 9th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2027	1.20%
During the 10th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2027	1.10%
During the 11th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2028	1.00%
During the 12th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2028	0.90%

During the 13th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2028	0.80%
During the 14th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2028	0.70%
During the 15th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2029	0.60%
During the 16th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/06/2029	0.50%
During the 17th quarter after the Launch Date until 30/09/2029	0.40%
During the 18th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/12/2029	0.30%
During the 19th quarter after the Launch Date until 31/03/2030	0.20%
During the 20th quarter after the Launch Date from 1/04/2030 to 30/05/2030	0.10%
After 30/05/2030	None

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "**Valuation Day**"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

As described in the section "Swing Pricing" in the Chapter "Net Asset Value" of the Book I of this prospectus, under normal market circumstances the swing factor does not exceed 1% from Ramp-Up Period until the Ramp-Down Period. However, the swing factor does not exceed 0.5% during Ramp-Down Period until the day before Maturity Date.

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders (1)	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP and 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) (2)

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 7 May 2025.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro May 2031

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to increase the value of invested capital until 30 May 2031 (the "**Maturity Date**"), while offering a broad spread of risks.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in quasi-sovereign and corporate, investment grade and non-investment grade bonds denominated in EUR issued, or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries. Such investment shall be made in fixed rate bonds with a maturity date not exceeding that of the sub-fund by 6 months. The sub-fund may invest a minimum of 65% of its net assets in investment grade bonds, and up to 35% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (observed at the end of Ramp-Up Period). Maximum of 1/3 of its asset may be invested in Money Markets Instruments, sovereign bonds, deposits and up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCIs. The Investment Manager makes decision regarding the selection of issuers within countries and sectors based on a composite benchmark, according to the following target allocation: 70% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate (EUR Unhedged) and 30% of ICE BofA BB-B European Currency Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (the "**Composite Index**")*****. The sub-fund is actively managed and as such may invest in securities that are not included in the Composite Index. Nevertheless, due to similar geographical and thematic constraints, investors should be aware that the sub-fund's risk and return profile, at the end of the "Ramp-Up Period", may be comparable to the risk and return profile of the Composite Index.

The sub-fund adopts a "Buy and Hold" strategy in order to obtain a portfolio of bonds that are mainly hold until their maturity. Active monitoring and regular review are performed by the Investment Manager, in order to take appropriate actions (including but not limited to selling and purchasing the above-mentioned securities).

The sub-fund will invest a minimum of 10% of its net assets in green, social and sustainability bonds during the investment period.

* Benchmark administrators of those benchmarks are respectively Bloomberg Index Services Limited and ICE Benchmark Administration Limited.

The life of the sub-fund will have four distinct periods:

a) "Offering Period"

Within the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, the sub-fund will invest in Money Market Instruments, UCITS (such as Money Market Funds), bonds, cash and cash equivalents. Subscriptions during the Offering Period will be settled against daily NAV calculation. After the Offering Period, subscriptions will only be accepted if a New Window Period is opened.

According to the market conditions, new offering periods (the "**New Window Period**") can be opened to investors, for a maximum length of 2 months, until 18 Months before the Maturity Date. In such case, there will be no Ramp-Up Period as defined under b), and (i) the portfolio will be invested in compliance with the applicable investment restrictions as well as investment objective and strategy, as defined under c) and (ii) the subscription orders will be treated according to the NAV cycle.

MINIMUM VIABLE AMOUNT *The minimum viable amount for this sub-fund is 30 million euro (the "**Minimum Viable Amount**"). In the event that the Net Asset Value falls under or does not reach (prior to the close of the offering period) the Minimum Viable Amount, the Management Company may decide not to launch the sub-fund or to liquidate the sub-fund in accordance with the Prospectus.*

b) "Ramp-Up Period", the one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund Offering Period.

During the Ramp-Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp-Up Period and Ramp-Down Period.

During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

d) "Ramp-Down Period", the one-year period preceding the Maturity Date.

During the Ramp-Down Period, the securities of the portfolio will gradually mature or be sold, as the case may be. Depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to either reinvest the proceeds from matured or sold bond holdings or return the proceeds back to investors. As a result, the sub-fund may adopt a more defensive attitude by holding deposits, sovereign bonds, Money Market Instruments, or Money Market Funds during such period (up to 100% of its assets).

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated. If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) do not enable the sale of the remaining assets of the portfolio at a price deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders by the Investment Manager, the sub-fund Maturity Date may be extended up to 6 months.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro May 2031

Sustainable Investment policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers that have an ESG score.

At the end of Ramp-Up Period, the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

Due to the sub-fund's "Buy and Hold" investment strategy, the extra-financial criteria may no longer be met following specific events (such as but not limited to a significant deterioration of the assets/issuers ESG score). Should this happen, downgraded assets will not be sold, thus preventing the portfolio from being adjusted to meet the requirements of the sub-fund's extra-financial criteria. Consequently, the SFDR categorization of the sub-fund may change. The prospectus will then be updated, together with the publication of a notice informing the shareholders of this change, in the shortest possible time.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and CDS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.

A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- ✓ Are expecting to lock in the current yield or are of the view that rates are going to decrease during the sub-fund's life;
- ✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of fixed income asset classes, globally;
- ✓ Can accept low to medium market risks;
- ✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 30 May 2031).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	CDSC (max)	TAB [(1)]
Classic	0.80%	None	None	0.25%	Not applicable	0.05%
Privilege	0.40%			0.20%		
V	0.80%		0.40%	0.25%	2%	0.05%

[(1)] Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.

CDSC:

- ✓ Contingent Deferred Sales Charge: A charge, paid to the Management Company and serving to cover remuneration of the distributors, that is deducted from redemption proceeds and calculated on the redemption NAV.
- ✓ Where shares are redeemed before the Maturity Date, a CDSC is levied on shares that are redeemed at a maximum rate set out in the following table:

Centralisation date of the redemption order	Applicable rate (maximum)

From Launch Date until the 1st year after the closing of the Offering Period	2.00%
During the 2nd year after the closing of the Offering Period	1.60%
During the 3rd year after the closing of the Offering Period	1.20%
During the 4th year after the closing of the Offering Period	0.80%
During the 5th year after the closing of the Offering Period	0.40%
From the Maturity date	none

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "**Valuation Day**"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

As described in the section "Swing Pricing" in the Chapter "Net Asset Value" of the Book I of this prospectus, under normal market circumstances the swing factor does not exceed 1% from Ramp-Up Period until the Ramp-Down Period. However, the swing factor does not exceed 0.5% during Ramp-Down Period until the day before Maturity Date.

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown NAV in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders (1)	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP and 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) (2)

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund not yet launched at the date of this prospectus.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro Sept 2029

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to achieve until 28 September 2029 (the "**Maturity Date**"), an annual performance after fees of at least 3%, which is comparable to that of its investment universe at the end of the "Ramp Up Period" as defined below. The performance objective is based on market assumptions used by the Management Company. It does not constitute a promise of return. These market assumptions include a reinvestment risk, markets, default or downgrade of the rating of one or more issuers in the portfolio. If these risks materialize to a greater extent than expected in the Management Company's assumptions, the management objective may not be achieved.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in quasi-sovereign and corporate, investment grade and non-investment grade bonds denominated in EUR issued, or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries. Such investment shall be made in fixed rate bonds with a maturity date not exceeding that of the sub-fund by 6 months. The sub-fund may invest a minimum of 70% of its net assets in investment grade bonds, and up to 30% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (observed at the end of Ramp Up Period). The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 1/3 of its asset, may be invested in money markets instruments, deposits and up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCIs. The Investment Manager makes decision regarding the selection of issuers within countries and sectors based on a composite benchmark, according to the following target allocation: 75% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate (EUR Unhedged) and 25% of ICE BofA BB-B European Currency Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (the "**Composite Index**")*. The sub-fund is actively managed and as such may invest in securities that are not included in the Composite Index. Nevertheless, due to similar geographical and thematic constraints, investors should be aware that the sub-fund's risk and return profile, at the end of the "Ramp Up Period", may be comparable to the risk and return profile of the Composite Index.
The sub-fund adopts a "Buy and hold" strategy in order to obtain a portfolio of bonds that are mainly hold until their maturity. Active monitoring and regular review is performed by the Investment Manager, in order to take appropriate actions (including but not limited to selling and purchasing the above mentioned securities).
The sub-fund will invest a minimum of 20% of its net assets in green, social and sustainability bonds during the investment period.

* Benchmark administrators of those benchmarks are respectively Bloomberg Index Services Limited and ICE Benchmark Administration Limited.

The life of the sub-fund will have four distinct periods:

a) "Offering Period"

At the time of the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, no investment will be made. After the Offering Period, subscriptions will only be accepted if a New Window Period is opened.
According to the market conditions, new Offering Periods (the "New Window Period") can be opened to investors, for a maximum length of 2 months, until 18 Months before Maturity Date.
In such case, there will be no Ramp Up Period as defined under b), and

(1) the portfolio will be invested in compliance with the applicable investment restrictions as well as investment objective and strategy, as defined under c) and
(2) the subscription orders will be treated according to the NAV cycle.

b) "Ramp Up Period", the one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund launch date.

During the Ramp Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp Up Period and Ramp Down Period.

During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

d) "Ramp Down Period", the one-year period preceding the Maturity Date.

During the Ramp Down Period, the securities of the portfolio will gradually mature or be sold, as the case may be. Depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to either reinvest the proceeds from matured or sold bond holdings or return the proceeds back to investors. As a result, the sub-fund may adopt a more defensive attitude by holding more liquid assets such as deposits, money market instruments, or money market funds during such period (up to 100% of its assets).

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated. If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) do not enable the sale of the remaining assets of the portfolio at a price deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders by the Investment Manager, the sub-fund Maturity Date may be extended up to 6 months.
The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Sustainable Investment policy

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro Sept 2029

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers that have an ESG score.
At the sub-Fund's launch (observed at the end of Ramp Up Period), the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.
Due to the sub-fund's « Buy & Hold » investment strategy, the extra-financial criteria may no longer be met following specific events (such as but not limited to a significant deterioration of the assets/issuers ESG score). Should this happen, downgraded assets will not be sold, thus preventing the portfolio from being adjusted to meet the requirements of the sub-fund's extra-financial criteria. Consequently, the SFDR categorization of the sub-fund may change. The prospectus will then be updated, together with the publication of a notice informing the shareholders of this change, in the shortest possible time.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and CDS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:
✓ Are expecting to lock in the current yield or are of the view that rates are going to decrease during the sub-fund's life;
✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of asset classes, globally;
✓ Can accept low to medium market risks;
✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 28 September 2029).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	TAB [(1)]
Classic	0.80%	None	None	0.25%	0.05%
Privilege	0.40%			0.20%	
E	0.60%			0.25%	
I	0.40%			0.17%	0.01%
X	None			0.17%	0.01%

(1) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com/

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the web site www.bnpparibas-am.com.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro Sept 2029

As described in the section “Swing Pricing” in the Chapter “Net Asset Value” of the Book I of this prospectus, under normal market circumstances the swing factor does not exceed 1% from ramp-up period until the ramp-down period. However, the swing factor does not exceed 0.5% during Ramp Down Period until the day before Maturity Date.

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders [2]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP and 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) [1]

[1] If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.
Each time the “Orders Settlement Date” occurs before or on the same day of the “NAV calculation and publication date”, the “Orders Settlement Date” will instead happen the next bank business day following the “NAV calculation and publication date”.
[2] Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 28 January 2025.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Obliselect Euro Sept 2031

Investment objective

The sub-fund seeks to increase the value of invested capital until 30 September 2031 (the "**Maturity Date**"), while offering a broad spread of risks.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 2/3 of its assets in quasi-sovereign and corporate, investment grade and non-investment grade bonds denominated in EUR issued, or whose issuer conducts a significant portion of its activity, in developed countries. Such investment shall be made in fixed rate bonds with a maturity date not exceeding that of the sub-fund by 6 months. The sub-fund may invest a minimum of 65% of its net assets in investment grade bonds, and up to 35% of its net assets in non-investment grade bonds (observed at the end of Ramp-Up Period). Maximum of 1/3 of its asset may be invested in Money Markets Instruments, sovereign bonds, deposits and up to 10% of its assets in UCITS or UCIs. The Investment Manager makes decision regarding the selection of issuers within countries and sectors based on a composite benchmark, according to the following target allocation: 70% of Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate (EUR Unhedged) and 30% of ICE BofA BB-B European Currency Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (the "**Composite Index**")*. The sub-fund is actively managed and as such may invest in securities that are not included in the Composite Index. Nevertheless, due to similar geographical and thematic constraints, investors should be aware that the sub-fund's risk and return profile, at the end of the "Ramp-Up Period", may be comparable to the risk and return profile of the Composite Index.

The sub-fund adopts a "Buy and Hold" strategy in order to obtain a portfolio of bonds that are mainly hold until their maturity. Active monitoring and regular review are performed by the Investment Manager, in order to take appropriate actions (including but not limited to selling and purchasing the above-mentioned securities).

The sub-fund will invest a minimum of 10% of its net assets in green, social and sustainability bonds during the investment period.

* Benchmark administrators of those benchmarks are respectively Bloomberg Index Services Limited and ICE Benchmark Administration Limited.

The life of the sub-fund will have four distinct periods:

a) "Offering Period"

Within the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, the sub-fund will invest in Money Market Instruments, UCITS (including up to 100% of Money Market Funds), bonds, cash and cash equivalents. Subscriptions during the Offering Period will be settled against daily NAV calculation. After the Offering Period, subscriptions will only be accepted if a New Window Period is opened

According to the market conditions, new offering periods (the "**New Window Period**") can be opened to investors, for a maximum length of 2 months, until 18 Months before the Maturity Date. In such case, there will be no Ramp-Up Period as defined under b), and (i) the portfolio will be invested in compliance with the applicable investment restrictions as well as investment objective and strategy, as defined under c) and (ii) the subscription orders will be treated according to the NAV cycle.

MINIMUM VIABLE AMOUNT *The minimum viable amount for this sub-fund is 30 million euro (the "**Minimum Viable Amount**"). In the event that the Net Asset Value falls under or does not reach (prior to the close of the Offering Period) the Minimum Viable Amount, the Management Company may decide not to launch the sub-fund or to liquidate the sub-fund in accordance with the Prospectus.*

b) "Ramp-Up Period", the one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund Offering Period.

During the Ramp-Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

c) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp-Up Period and Ramp-Down Period.

During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

d) "Ramp-Down Period", the one-year period preceding the Maturity Date.

During the Ramp-Down Period, the securities of the portfolio will gradually mature or be sold, as the case may be. Depending on market conditions, the Investment Manager may decide to either reinvest the proceeds from matured or sold bond holdings or return the proceeds back to investors. As a result, the sub-fund may adopt a more defensive attitude by holding deposits, sovereign bonds, Money Market Instruments, or Money Market Funds during such period (up to 100% of its assets).

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated. If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions (such as, but not limited to, disruptive market conditions or extremely volatile markets) do not enable the sale of the remaining assets of the portfolio at a price deemed to be in the best interests of the shareholders by the Investment Manager, the sub-fund Maturity Date may be extended up to 6 months.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Sustainable Investment policy

The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers that have an ESG score.

At the end of the Ramp-Up Period, the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund will be higher than the one of its investment universe.

Due to the sub-fund's "Buy and Hold" investment strategy, the extra-financial criteria may no longer be met following specific events (such as but not limited to a significant deterioration of the assets/issuers ESG score). Should this happen, downgraded assets will not be sold, thus preventing the portfolio from being adjusted to meet the requirements of the sub-fund's extra-financial criteria. Consequently, the SFDR categorisation of the sub-fund may change. The prospectus will then be updated, together with the publication of a notice informing the shareholders of this change, in the shortest possible time.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and CDS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.

A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Credit Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- ✓ Are expecting to lock in the current yield or are of the view that rates are going to decrease during the sub-fund's life;
- ✓ Are looking for a diversification of their investments through exposure to a range of fixed income asset classes, globally;
- ✓ Can accept low to medium market risks;
- ✓ Have an investment horizon until the Maturity Date (i.e. 30 September 2031).

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	CDSC (max)	TAB [(1)]
Classic	0.80%	None	None	0.25%	Not applicable	0.05%
Privilege	0.40%			0.20%		
V	0.80%		0.40%	0.25%	2%	0.05%

[(1)] Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.

CDSC:

- ✓ Contingent Deferred Sales Charge: A charge, paid to the Management Company and serving to cover remuneration of the distributors, that is deducted from redemption proceeds and calculated on the redemption NAV.
- ✓ Where shares are redeemed before the Maturity Date, a CDSC is levied on shares that are redeemed at a maximum rate set out in the following table:

Centralisation date of the redemption order	Applicable rate (maximum)
From Launch Date until the 1st year after the closing of the Offering Period	2.00%
During the 2nd year after the closing of the Offering Period	1.60%
During the 3rd year after the closing of the Offering Period	1.20%

During the 4th year after the closing of the Offering Period	0.80%
During the 5th year after the closing of the Offering Period	0.40%
From the Maturity Date	none

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg (a "**Valuation Day**"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.

As described in the section "Swing Pricing" in the Chapter "Net Asset Value" of the Book I of this prospectus, under normal market circumstances the swing factor does not exceed 1% from Ramp-Up Period until the Ramp-Down Period. However, the swing factor does not exceed 0.5% during Ramp-Down Period until the day before Maturity Date.

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown NAV in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders (1)	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP and 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) (2)

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund not yet launched at the date of this prospectus.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Strategia Dinamica Protetta 90

Investment objective

The sub-fund investment objective is first to increase the value of its assets until its Maturity Date (30 June 2031) through participation in the performance of a dynamic multi-asset allocation component (the "**Risky Assets**"), and second, to limit the risk of a decrease in the sub-fund's net asset value, with the investment objective to obtain at Maturity Date a NAV per share at least equal to 90% of the highest NAV per share during the Offering Period. The sub-fund will be managed under portfolio insurance techniques that aim to adjust Fixed Income Assets (including high yield bonds) and the Risky Assets exposure, taking into consideration the investment objective to limit the maximum loss at Maturity Date, as described above, and market anticipations from the Investment Manager. This is an investment objective that is not guaranteed. The holder is exposed to a risk to lose at Maturity Date more than 10% of the capital invested in the occurrence of a credit event (bankruptcy, payment default, restructuring, change in the currency of interest and/or principal paid by one or more Fixed Income Assets, etc.) that would affect the issuer of one or more fixed income assets or, in the event of a suspension of the listing of one or more financial instruments of Risky Assets to which the sub-fund is exposed.

Investment policy

The sub-fund's assets are first invested into Fixed Income Assets to support the investment objective to obtain at Maturity Date a NAV per share at least equal to 90% of the highest NAV per share during the Offering Period as described in the investment objective. This minimum NAV per share objective does not apply to shares redeemed prior to the Maturity Date. The Fixed Income Assets consist of an investment in a portfolio of fixed income securities (mainly Italian treasuries, that can be high yield bonds, or money market instruments, including Money Market Funds) and UCITS or UCIs.

The part of the portfolio available once this first step has been taken into account is exposed to Risky Assets to support the performance. The Risky Assets provide exposure to a dynamically managed multi-asset diversified portfolio consisting of fixed income, equity, commodities* and listed real estate companies through the use of TRS**. At launch, the underlying assets of this TRS will be index futures, German State bonds and US treasury notes futures, as well as ETFs.
The allocation between assets within the Risky Assets is determined on the basis of an analysis of the evolution of long-term historical returns ("**Strategic Allocation**").
This analysis defines a reference allocation between the different asset classes in such a way that:

- 50% of the so-called "risk-on" reference allocation is exposed to the equity markets*** of any geographical area, including emerging equity markets, credit markets, interest rate markets, high yield bonds and diversified assets such as commodity markets (excluding agricultural commodities) or listed European real estate companies;
- 50% of the so-called "risk-off" reference allocation is exposed to high quality Eurozone government bonds and/or US Treasury bonds.

This Strategic Allocation is reviewed throughout the life of the sub-fund, on a discretionary basis ("**Dynamic Allocation**") by the Investment Manager, who will take into account the long-term and short-term volatility of these markets.
This Dynamic Allocation will vary within the limits of the risk budget allocated to each asset class, adjusting the exposure to the different assets within each asset class as necessary.
Within the Dynamic Allocation of the Risky Assets, the weight of each asset class may vary between 0% and 100%. In addition, due to management using portfolio insurance techniques, the exposure to the Risky Assets will vary according to market conditions, both upwards and downwards and such exposure can be higher than 100%.

The investment in UCITS/UCIs funds is to invest the cash coming from the securities of the Fixed Income Assets maturing before the Maturity Date or the cash collateral received from the swap counterparties in investment funds including Money Market Funds (or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one), with the aim to back the interest owed by the sub-fund to counterparties on the collateral in accordance with the collateral remuneration agreements with the counterparties.

In order to comply with the constraints of the objective to obtain at Maturity Date a net asset value per share at least equal to 90% of the highest NAV per share during the Offering Period and/or if market conditions so require, the sub-fund may be invested only in Fixed Income Assets and the exposure to the Risky Assets may thus become zero and remain so. In this case, the sub-fund will no longer be able to participate in a possible subsequent increase in the value of the Risky Assets.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

* Investments in derivatives on financial indexes based on commodities (e.g. Bloomberg Commodity ex-Agriculture and Livestock) that are sensitive to fluctuations in commodities prices. The sub-fund will not invest directly in commodities.

** TRS help, on a continuous basis, as described on point 5 in Appendix 2 of Book I the sub-fund to build efficiently the Risky Assets.

*** Such equity exposure is mainly achieved through index futures. These index futures are rebalanced on a monthly basis, and the cost impact of this rebalancing will be limited to position deviations arising at the monthly rebalancing.

The life of the sub-fund will have four distinct periods:

e) "Offering Period"

Within the Offering Period, during which the sub-fund is marketed towards investors, the sub-fund will invest in Money Market Instruments, UCITS (such as Money Market Funds or UCIs which behaviour aims at being very similar to Money Market Funds' one up to 100% of its assets), bonds, cash and cash equivalents. Subscriptions during the Offering Period will be settled against daily NAV calculation.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Strategia Dinamica Protetta 90

MINIMUM VIABLE AMOUNT *The minimum viable amount for this sub-fund is 30 million euro (the "**Minimum Viable Amount**"). In the event that the Net Asset Value does not reach (prior to the close of the Offering Period) the Minimum Viable Amount, the Board of Directors may decide to liquidate the sub-fund in accordance with the Prospectus.*

f) "Ramp-Up Period", the one-month period subsequent to the sub-fund Offering Period.

During the Ramp-Up Period, the portfolio will be built gradually to achieve a composition complying with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy.

g) "Investment Period", the period between Ramp-Up Period and Maturity Date.

During the Investment Period, the sub-fund achieves and pursues its target portfolio composition in line with the applicable investment restrictions as well as its investment objective and strategy and implement active monitoring and regular review to make the appropriate adjustment deemed necessary by market conditions and portfolio composition.

At the Maturity Date, the sub-fund will be dissolved and liquidated.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core Financial Derivative Instruments and TRS may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging purposes and investment purposes as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund is not categorized under Article 8 or Article 9 SFDR. The Taxonomy Regulation aims to establish the criteria for determining whether an economic activity is considered environmentally sustainable. Thus, the EU Taxonomy is a classification system, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. Economic activities that are not recognised by the Taxonomy Regulation are not necessarily environmentally harmful or unsustainable. Moreover, not all activities that can make a substantial contribution to environmental as well as social objectives are yet part of the Taxonomy Regulation. The investments underlying this sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Risk profile

Specific market risks:

- Cash Collateral Reinvestment Risk
- Collateral Management Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Credit Risk
- Equity risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Commodity Related Exposure Risk
- Real Estate Related Exposure Risk
- Emerging Markets Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- ✓ want to limit the risk of a decrease in the sub-fund's net asset value. The 90% minimum NAV per share, as described above in the investment objective and investment policy, is an investment objective that is not guaranteed. This minimum NAV per share objective does not apply to shares redeemed prior to the Maturity Date.
- ✓ want to increase their net asset value by investing in a diversified multi-asset portfolio
- ✓ have an investment horizon up to the Maturity Date.

Accounting Currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	CDSC (max)	TAB [(1)]
Classic	1.60%	None	None	0.25%	Not applicable	0.05%
V	1.60%		0.50%	0.25%	2.50%	0.05%

[(1)] Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.

Indirect fees: 0.15% maximum

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Strategia Dinamica Protetta 90

CDSC:

- ✓ Contingent Deferred Sales Charge: A charge, paid to the Management Company and serving to cover remuneration of the distributors, that is deducted from redemption proceeds and calculated on the redemption NAV.
- ✓ Where shares are redeemed before the Maturity Date, a CDSC is levied on shares that are redeemed at a maximum rate set out in the following table:

Centralisation date of the redemption order	Applicable rate (maximum)
From Launch Date until the 1st year after the closing of the Offering Period	2.50%
During the 2nd year after the closing of the Offering Period	2.00%
During the 3rd year after the closing of the Offering Period	1.50%
During the 4th year after the closing of the Offering Period	1.00%
During the 5th year after the closing of the Offering Period	0.50%
From the Maturity Date	none

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg and France (a "**Valuation Day**"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day, except (i) if it is a legal public holiday in France, (ii) or if at least one of the stock exchange on which at least one Risky Asset component is listed on is closed for normal closing days or the trading day is shortened, or (iii) if the quotation of at least one Risky Asset component is suspended.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website http://www.bnpparibas-am.com

NAV calculation

After the Offering Period of the sub-fund, the sub-fund is closed to subscriptions and the NAV is calculated based on the valuation of the asset, including derivatives, at its sale price, thus integrating transaction costs estimated for the sale of the asset. This makes it possible to neutralize, for shareholders who wish to remain in the sub-fund, the costs of reorganizing the assets linked to exits of other shareholders and thus ensure fair treatment between shareholders.

Terms of conversion / redemption:

Redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown NAV in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation Days. The time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders (1)	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
12:00 CET for STP and non STP orders on the day (a Luxembourg and France bank business day) preceding the Valuation Day (D-1)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) (2)

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund not yet launched at the date of this prospectus.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Structured Credit Europe AAA

Investment objective

To increase the value of its assets over the medium term.

Investment policy

The sub-fund seeks to be exposed primarily to the European securitisation market, by investing up to 100% of its net assets in Structured Debt Securities, such as ABS, RMBS and CLO.

In addition, the sub-fund may also invest for up to 49% of its net assets in any other type of international fixed income instruments (*inter alia* bonds, EMTNs and all types of negotiable debt securities, whether fixed and/or variable rate), Money Market Instruments.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in shares or units issued by UCITS or other UCIs.

With respect to rated securities, the sub-fund may only invest in securities rated AAA (Standard & Poor's, Fitch or DBRS) or rated Aaa (Moody's), or whose credit quality is deemed equivalent by the manager, on their respective purchase date. These securities will be kept by the sub-fund only if, on the last business day of each quarter, they are rated "AA-" or higher (S&P or Fitch) or "AA Low" or higher (DBRS) or "Aa3" or higher (Moody's), or whose credit quality is deemed equivalent by the manager.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Investment in Structured Debt Securities
The sub-fund will invest in majority in securities which rank senior in the payment priority of the issuing vehicle. The sub-fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in the most senior classes outstanding (which rank amongst the top ones remaining in terms of payment priorities).

The sub-fund will not invest more than:
- 30% of its net assets in any single type of Structure Debt Securities, as defined on the basis of the underlying assets types (such as Prime RMBS, Buy-to-Let, Auto Loans, Leases, SME loans, large corporate loans, etc.);
- 30% of its net assets in Structured Debt Securities backed by underlying assets originated in any single country.

As exceptions to the two limits mentioned above, the sub-fund may invest:
- up to 10% of its net assets in Structured Debt Securities backed by underlying assets originated in Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal or Spain. The combined exposure in relation to these five countries should not exceed 30% of the sub-fund's net assets;
- up to 40% of its net assets in CLO securities taken broadly, with up to 10% of the sub-fund's net assets in US CLOs (primarily backed by US corporate loans);
- up to 20% of its net assets in Dutch RMBS.

Additional constraints
Securities composing the portfolio shall be denominated in a currency of member countries of the OECD.
After hedging, the sub-fund's exposure to currencies other than the EUR will not exceed 5%.
The sub-fund's overall sensitivity to the credit spreads may fluctuate between 0 and 3 years.
The sub-fund's sensitivity to interest rate movements may vary between -1 and 3 years.

Financial derivative instruments
The manager may use futures, currency futures, options or swaps (in particular interest rate swaps, currency swaps or single-issuer credit default swaps (CDS) and index-based CDS), for hedging purposes or for achieving its investment objective.

The sub-fund may also invest in securities with embedded derivatives such as Structured Debt Securities, structured EMTNs and structured credit-linked notes (CLN). The use of securities with embedded derivatives aims to achieve the sub-fund's management objective by allowing exposure to a credit risk in line with the sub-fund's strategy.
The maximum loss incurred on these instruments may amount to their purchase price.

Repurchase transactions and Reverse Repurchase transactions
Repurchase transactions and Reverse Repurchase transactions are used for efficient portfolio management with the aim of raising short term capital in order to enhance in a safe way the liquidity of the sub-fund as long as the conditions set out in Appendix 2 of Book I are met.

Sustainable investment Policy
The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund, as set out in Book I. As such, the RBC, the ESG Integration as well as the Stewardship policies are fully incorporated in the investment process of this sub-fund.

In addition, the following binding criteria also apply to its investment strategy:

- the sub-fund invests at least 75% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers evaluated against the ESG criteria, while
- the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific sub-fund risks:

- Credit Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- SFT Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Securitised Products Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:
- Are looking for a diversification of their investments in fixed income securities;
- Can accept low to medium market risks;
- Have an investment horizon of 1 year.

Accounting currency
EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management(max)	Performance (max)	Distribution(max)	Other(max)	*TAB*[1]
Classic	0.60%	none	none	0.20%	0.05%
Privilege	0.30%				
I	0.20%			0.10%	0.01%
I Plus	0.10%				
X	None				

(1) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day:

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg and France (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day unless 50% or more of the underlying assets cannot be valued.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Structured Credit Europe AAA

Terms of subscription / conversion / redemption:

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation days in Luxembourg, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
12:00 CET on the bank business day preceding the Valuation Day (D-1)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3)[(1) (2)]

(1) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

(2) *Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".*

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on January 25, 2019 following the transfer of the "I – CAP/DIS", "X – CAP/DIS" and "Privilege – CAP/DIS" unit classes of the French FCP BNP PARIBAS ABS Europe AAA.

Change of SFDR classification to Article 8 on January 10, 2022.

Name change in February 2024 to "Structured Credit Europe AAA" (previously, "ABS Europe AAA").

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Structured Credit Europe IG

Investment objective

To increase the value of its assets over the medium term.

Investment policy

The sub-fund seeks to be exposed primarily to the European securitisation market, by investing up to 100% of its net assets in senior and mezzanine Structure Debt Securities, such as ABS, RMBS and CLO.
The Fund may invest in majority in investment grade mezzanine Structured Debt Securities, such as ABS, RMBS and CLO.

In addition, the sub-fund may also invest for up to 49% of its net assets in any other type of international fixed income instruments (*inter alia* bonds, EMTNs and all types of negotiable debt securities, whether fixed and/or variable rate), Money Market Instruments.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in shares or units issued by UCITS or other UCIs.

With respect to rated securities other than CLOs, the sub-fund may only be exposed to securities rated "BBB-" or higher (Standard & Poor's or Fitch) or "BBB Low" or higher (DBRS) or "Baa3" or higher (Moody's), or whose credit quality is deemed equivalent by the manager on their respective purchase date.

Regarding CLO securities, the sub-fund may only be exposed to securities rated "A-" or higher (Standard & Poor's or Fitch) or "A Low" or higher (DBRS) or "A3" or higher (Moody's), or whose credit quality is deemed equivalent by the manager on their respective purchase date.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Additional constraints
Securities composing the portfolio shall be denominated in a currency of member countries of the OECD.
After hedging, the sub-fund's exposure to currencies other than the EUR will not exceed 5%.
The sub-fund's overall sensitivity to the credit spreads may fluctuate between 0 and 15 years.
The sub-fund's sensitivity to interest rate movements may vary between -1 and 5 years.

Financial derivative instruments
The manager may use forwards (such as currency futures), futures, options or swaps (such as interest rate swaps, currency swaps, single-issuer credit default swaps (CDS) and, on an ancillary basis, index-based CDS and tranche-based CDS), for hedging purposes or for achieving its investment objective.

The sub-fund may also invest in securities with embedded derivatives such as Structured Debt Securities, structured EMTNs and structured credit-linked notes (CLN). The use of securities with embedded derivatives aims to achieve the sub-fund's management objective by allowing exposure to a credit risk in line with the sub-fund's strategy.
The maximum loss incurred on these instruments may amount to their purchase price.

Repurchase transactions and Reverse Repurchase transactions
Repurchase transactions and Reverse Repurchase transactions are used for efficient portfolio management with the aim of raising short term capital in order to enhance in a safe way the liquidity of the sub-fund as long as the conditions set out in Appendix 2 of Book I are met.

Sustainable investment Policy
The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund, as set out in Book I. As such, the RBC, the ESG Integration as well as the Stewardship policies are fully incorporated in the investment process of this sub-fund.

In addition, the following binding criteria also apply to its investment strategy:
- the sub-fund invests at least 75% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers evaluated against the ESG criteria, while
- the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation
The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Structured Credit Europe IG

Risk profile

Specific sub-fund risks:

- Credit Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- SFT Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Securitised Products Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- Are looking for a diversification of their investments in fixed income securities;
- Can accept low to medium market risks;
- Have an investment horizon of 3 years.

Accounting currency

EUR

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	*TAB*[2]
Classic	0.70%	Yes[1]	none	0.25%	0.05%
Privilege	0.35%			0.20%	
I	0.25%			0.17%	0.01%
X	None				

[1] *15% Performance Fee above EURIBOR 3 Months* + 1.50% as hurdle rate for EUR share classes*

*15% Performance Fee above SOFR** + 1.50% as hurdle rate for USD share classes*

*15% Performance Fee above SORA 3 Months*** + 1.50% as hurdle rate for SGD share classes*

*15% Performance Fee above SONIA**** + 1.50% as hurdle rate for GBP share classes*

[2] *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

** with "European Central Bank" as Benchmark Index administrator. Central Banks are exempt from registration in the Benchmark Register.*
***with the "Federal Reserve Bank of New York" as Benchmark Administrator. Central Banks are exempt from registration in the Benchmark Register.*
****The Benchmark SORA is published by MAS Monetary Authority of Singapore" as Benchmark Index administrator. Central Banks are exempt from registration in the Benchmark Register.*
***** with "Bank of England" as Benchmark Index administrator. Central Banks are exempt from registration in the Benchmark Register.*

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day:

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg and France (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day unless 50% or more of the underlying assets cannot be valued.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Structured Credit Europe IG

Terms of subscription / conversion / redemption:

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation days in Luxembourg, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
12:00 CET on the bank business day preceding the Valuation Day (D-1)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3)[(1)] [(2)]

(1) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

(2) *Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".*

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on January 25, 2019 following the transfer of the "I – CAP/DIS", "X – CAP/DIS" and "Privilege – CAP/DIS" unit classes of the French FCP BNP PARIBAS ABS Europe IG.

Change of SFDR classification to Article 8 on January 10, 2022.

Name change in February 2024 to "Structured Credit Europe IG" (previously, "ABS Europe IG").

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Structured Credit Income

Investment objective

To increase the value of its assets over the medium term.

Investment policy

The sub-fund seeks to be exposed primarily to the European securitisation market, by investing up to 100% of its net assets in Structured Debt Securities, such as ABS, RMBS and CLO.

In addition, the sub-fund may also invest for up to 49% of its net assets in any other type of international fixed income instruments (*inter alia* bonds, EMTNs and all types of negotiable debt securities, whether fixed and/or variable rate), Money Market Instruments.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in shares or units issued by UCITS or other UCIs.

The sub-fund is not subject to any restriction in terms of issuer's rating and may be exposed to non-rated securities. The Fund may invest in majority in mezzanine and junior tranches of Structured Debt Securities such as ABS, RMBS and CLO (including non-investment grade mezzanine tranches, equity tranches, non-rated securities). However, the sub-fund shall invest a minimum of 30% of its net assets in securities rated "BBB-" or higher (Standard & Poor's or Fitch) or "BBB Low" or higher (DBRS) or "Baa3" or higher (Moody's), or whose credit quality is deemed equivalent by the manager on their purchase date. The sub-fund may invest up to 70% in non-investment grade and not rated Structured Debt Securities, such as ABS, RMBS and CLO.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Additional constraints
Securities composing the portfolio shall be denominated in a currency of member countries of the OECD.
After hedging, the sub-fund's exposure to currencies other than the EUR will not exceed 5%.
The sub-fund's overall sensitivity to relevant credit spreads may fluctuate between 0 and 30 years.
The sub-fund's sensitivity to interest rate movements may vary between -1 and 10 years.

Financial derivative instruments
The manager may use forwards (such as currency futures), futures, options or swaps (such as currency swaps, interest rate swaps, single-issuer credit default swaps (CDS), index-based CDS and tranche-based CDS), for hedging purposes or for achieving its investment objective.

The sub-fund may also invest in securities with embedded derivatives such as Structured Debt Securities, structured EMTNs and structured credit-linked notes (CLN). The use of securities with embedded derivatives aims to achieve the sub-fund's management objective by allowing exposure to a credit risk in line with the sub-fund's strategy.
The maximum loss incurred on these instruments may amount to their purchase price.

Repurchase transactions and Reverse Repurchase transactions
Repurchase transactions and Reverse Repurchase transactions are used for efficient portfolio management with the aim of raising short term capital in order to enhance in a safe way the liquidity of the sub-fund as long as the conditions set out in Appendix 2 of Book I are met.

Sustainable investment Policy
The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund, as set out in Book I. As such, the RBC, the ESG Integration as well as the Stewardship policies are fully incorporated in the investment process of this sub-fund.

In addition, the following binding criteria also apply to its investment strategy:
- the sub-fund invests at least 75% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers evaluated against the ESG criteria, while
- the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Structured Credit Income

Risk profile

Specific sub-fund risks:

- Credit Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- SFT Risk
- High Yield Bond Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Securitised Products Risk
- Derivatives Risk
- Counterparty Risk
- Collateral Management Risk

For an overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- Are looking for a diversification of their investments in fixed income securities;
- Can accept medium market risks;
- Have an investment horizon of 5 years.

Accounting currency

EUR

Share Categories

As an exception to the provisions of Book I of the prospectus:

- The minimum holding amount for the Classic share class is set at 10.000,- in the Reference Currency
- This sub-fund is reserved to "sophisticated investors", meanings investors with sufficient investment knowledge and experience to measure risks and opportunities of a specific investment.

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Fees payable by the sub-fund

<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th>Management(max)</th><th>Performance (max)</th><th>Distribution(max)</th><th>Other(max)</th><th>TAB(2)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Classic</td><td>1.00%</td><td rowspan="5">Yes(1)</td><td rowspan="5">none</td><td>0.30%</td><td rowspan="2">0.05%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Privilege</td><td>0.50%</td><td>0.20%</td></tr>
<tr><td>I</td><td>0.45%</td><td rowspan="3">0.17%</td><td rowspan="3">0.01%</td></tr>
<tr><td>X</td><td rowspan="2">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>X2</td></tr>
</table>

(1) *15% above EURIBOR 3 Months* as hurdle rate + 3,50%*

*15% above SOFR** as hurdle rate + 3,50% for USD share classes*

*15% above SORA 3 Months*** as hurdle rate + 3,50% for SGD share classes*

*15% above PRIBOR CZK 3M**** as hurdle rate + 3,50% for CZK share classes*

(2) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

** with "European Central Bank" as Benchmark Index administrator. Central Banks are exempt from registration in the Benchmark Register.*

*** with the "Federal Reserve Bank of New York" as Benchmark Administrator. Central Banks are exempt from registration in the Benchmark Register.*

**** The Benchmark SORA 3 months is published by MAS Monetary Authority of Singapore as Benchmark Index administrator. Central Banks are exempt from registration in the Benchmark Register.*

***** The Benchmark PRIBOR CZK 3M is published by the Czech Financial Benchmark Facility s.r.o., a benchmark Index administrator registered in the Benchmark Register at the date of this Prospectus.*

For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day:

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg and France (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding NAV which is dated the same day unless 50% or more of the underlying assets cannot be valued.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Structured Credit Income

Terms of subscription and conversion in:

Subscription and conversion in orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation days in Luxembourg, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
12:00 CET on the bank business day preceding the Valuation Day (D-1)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3)[(1) (2)]

(1) If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.

(2) Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Terms of redemption and conversion out:

Redemption and conversion out orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation days in Luxembourg, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
12:00 CET on the tenth bank business day preceding the Valuation Day (D-10)	Valuation Day (D)	Day after the Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3)[(1) (2)]

(1) If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.

(2) Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on February 06, 2019 following the transfer of the "I – CAP/DIS", "X – CAP/DIS" and "Privilege – CAP/DIS" unit classes of the French FCP BNP PARIBAS ABS Opportunities.
Change of SFDR classification to Article 8 on January 10, 2022.
Name change in February 2024 to "Structured Credit Income" (previously, "ABS Opportunities").

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I US Mortgage

Investment objective

The investment objective of the sub-fund is to attain as high a level of total return as may be consistent with the preservation of capital.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests at least 70% of its assets in agency mortgage-backed securities. Such investments shall be listed or traded on Regulated Markets worldwide. The sub-fund aims to maintain an average U.S. dollar-weighted duration (interest rate sensitivity) within one year plus or minus of the average U.S. dollar-weighted duration of the Bloomberg Mortgage-Backed Securities Index (formerly, the Lehman Brothers Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, a market value-weighted index which covers the mortgage-backed securities component of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index The index is composed of agency mortgage-backed pass-through securities of the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) with a minimum $150 million par amount outstanding and a weighted-average maturity of at least 1 year. The index includes reinvestment of income). Although it may do so, the sub-fund is not obliged to invest in the components of the Bloomberg Mortgage-Backed Securities Index. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the sub-fund will be achieved.

The remaining portion, namely a maximum of 30% of its assets, may be invested in non-agency RMBS, commercial mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities (including consumer receivables – for example auto loans, credit cards, student loans – and commercial receivables – for example dealer floor plans, equipment leases, sea containers, cell towers), other mortgage-related securities (i.e. securities backed by a loan, lease or receivable against assets), transferable securities, money market instruments or cash, and up to 10% of its assets may be invested in other UCITS or UCI.

The Investment Manager seeks to exploit relative-value opportunities within the market using both bottom-up and top-down analysis. Security selection and the analysis of factors that drive prepayment differentials are key to the Investment Manager's style. The Investment Manager seeks to exploit the following market inefficiencies: (i) prepayments - prepayment models are based on historical data and can often miss key turning points in borrower behaviour and the characteristics which drive prepayment differentials; (ii) structural: investor preferences for securities that are priced close to par can lead to deviations from market rationality; (iii) liquidity: investor preferences for horizon holding periods and marketability can lead to pricing anomalies; (iv) volatility: investor risk aversion can lead to risk premiums that may be unwarranted; and (v) complexity: investors may avoid securities because of their complexity and the difficulty of measuring risk leads to opportunities for more sophisticated investors.

The total return sought by the sub-fund will consist of current income, capital appreciation, or a combination of capital appreciation and current income, depending on whether the Investment Manager believes that current and anticipated levels of interest rates, exchange rates and other factors affecting investments generally (including for example, the likelihood of prepayments) favour emphasising one element or another in seeking maximum total return.

The sub-fund will invest only in debt securities that are rated at least BBB by S&P or Fitch, Baa by Moody's or, in the case of bank obligations (such as certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances), B by Thomson Bankwatch, or determined by the Investment Manager to be of similar creditworthiness. When a MBS holding is down-graded to lower than B3 (rated by Moody's) or B- (rated by S&P), such asset will be sold within 6 months. In case of split rating between 2 agencies, the lower rating should be applicable. In case of split rating between 3 agencies, the middle rating should be applicable.

Subject to the requirement that the sub-fund maintain an average U.S. dollar-weighted duration within one year plus or minus of the average U.S. dollar-weighted duration of the Bloomberg Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, the sub-fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in debt securities of varying durations. Because most mortgage-backed securities allow the borrower to prepay part or all of their outstanding loan balance at any time, the timing or exact amount of cash flows that will be paid during the life of a security are not always known. As a result, interest rate risk for mortgage-backed securities is calculated using "effective duration", which incorporates expected changes in cash flows under varying interest rate scenarios. Because the exact amount of prepayments is not known in advance, effective durations are calculated using tools which model patterns of consumer prepayment behaviour, and may not always be accurate predictors of price changes. Therefore, actual effective durations as a result of interest rate changes in the future may vary from effective durations measured for the sub-fund at any given time.

Investment techniques and financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management and/or investment purposes within the limits set forth in Appendix 2. The sub-fund shall hold only long positions through the use of financial derivative instruments. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market risk or gain exposure to an underlying market. Options may be used to hedge or achieve exposure to a particular market instead of using a physical security. Forward contracts may be used to hedge or gain exposure to an increase in the value of an asset or currency. Swaps (including swaptions) may be used to achieve profit as well as to hedge existing long positions. Interest rate swaps may be used to increase or reduce exposure to interest rates. Dollar roll transactions, To-Be Announced Transactions and When-Issued Securities may be used to enter into or maintain exposure to a given market, such as mortgages and bonds, which may have delayed settlement. The sub-fund may be leveraged up to 100% of its Net Asset Value as a result of its use of financial derivative instruments. The sub-fund uses the commitment approach to measure its global exposure.

Normally, the sub-fund will invest substantially all of its assets to meet its investment objective. To the extent that the sub-fund's assets are not fully invested in accordance with the objectives set out above, the sub-fund may invest the remainder of its assets in debt securities with maturities of less than one year, money market instruments, cash equivalents (such as government securities, discount notes, certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, commercial paper and treasury bills of

investment grade and non-investment grade and which are listed or traded on Regulated Markets worldwide) or may hold cash. The percentage of the sub-fund invested in such holdings will vary and depend on several factors, including market conditions.

For temporary defensive purposes, including during periods of high cash inflows, the sub-fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in these securities or may hold cash. During such periods, the sub-fund may not achieve its investment objective.

The sub-fund may hold ancillary liquid assets within the limits and conditions described in Book I, Appendix 1 – Eligible Assets, point 7.

Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

Core financial derivative instruments and TRS*/TBAs may be used for efficient portfolio management and hedging as described in points 2 and 3 of Appendix 2 of Book I.

TRS* can be used, on a temporary basis, for efficient portfolio management and hedging, as described on point 5 in Appendix 2 of Book I

**TRS could be used to get exposure to the reference investment universe of the sub-fund, such as but not limited to the Bloomberg US MBS Index. This will either be used for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management purposes with the objective of an efficient management of cash flows and better coverage of markets. The investment universe of the aforesaid index is composed of agency MBS, the second most liquid market in fixed income.*
The index is rebalanced every month, but this rebalancing does not involve any cost for the sub-fund. Additional details regarding the index are available on the website https://www.bloomberg.com/quote/LUMSTRUU:IND.

Sustainable investment Policy
The Investment Manager applies BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT's Sustainable Investment Policy, which takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria in the investment process of the sub-fund, as set out in Book I. As such, the RBC, the ESG Integration as well as the Stewardship policies are fully incorporated in the investment process of this sub-fund.

In addition, the following binding criteria also apply to its investment strategy:
- the sub-fund invests at least 90% of its assets (except ancillary liquid assets) in securities issued by issuers evaluated against the ESG criteria, while
- the average portfolio ESG score of the sub-fund is higher than the one of its investment universe.

Information relating to SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The sub-fund promotes environmental and / or social characteristics, characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices, in accordance with article 8 of SFDR, and it will have a minimum proportion of its assets considered as sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS RELATING TO THIS SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX OF THE PROSPECTUS SET OUT IN BOOK III.
A summary of the commitments is also available in Appendix 5 of Book I.

Risk profile

Specific sub-fund risks:

- Credit Risk
- Extra-Financial Criteria Investment Risk
- SFT Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Securitised Products Risks

For overview of the generic risks, please refer to the Appendix 3 of the Book I of the Prospectus.

Investor type profile

This sub-fund is suitable for investors who:

- Are looking for a diversification of their investments in fixed income securities;
- Can accept low to medium market risks.
- Have an investment horizon of 3 years.

Accounting Currency

USD

BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I US Mortgage

Fees payable by the sub-fund

Category	Management (max)	Performance (max)	Distribution (max)	Other (max)	*TAB*[1]
Classic	0.90%	None	None	0.30%	0.05%
Privilege	0.45%			0.20%	
Privilege Plus	0.35%				0.05%
I	0.30%			0.17%	0.01%
X	none				

(1) *Taxe d'abonnement: in addition, the Company may be subject to foreign UCI's tax, and/or other regulators levy, in the country where the sub-fund is registered for distribution.*

The complete list of shares offered is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com
For each active share, a KID is available on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com

Additional information

Valuation Day:

For each day of the week on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg and on which US bond markets are open (a "Valuation Day"), there is a corresponding net asset value which is dated that Valuation Day, unless 50% or more of the underlying assets cannot be valued.

It is available at the Company's registered office, from local agents, and in any newspapers designated by the Board of Directors and the web site www.bnpparibas-am.com.

Terms of subscription / conversion / redemption:

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders will be processed at an unknown net asset value in accordance with the rules set out below, only on Valuation days in Luxembourg, and the time mentioned is Luxembourg time.

Centralisation of orders [1]	Orders Trade Date	NAV calculation and publication date	Orders Settlement Date
16:00 CET for STP orders, 12:00 CET for non STP orders on the Valuation Day (D).	Valuation Day (D)	Day after Valuation Day (D+1)	Maximum three bank business days after the Valuation Day (D+3) [2]

(1) *Centralisation for December 24 and 31 will be exceptionally advanced to 12:00 CET for STP orders due to an early closure of markets.*

(2) *If the settlement day is a currency holiday, the settlement will occur the following business day.*

Each time the "Orders Settlement Date" occurs before or on the same day of the "NAV calculation and publication date", the "Orders Settlement Date" will instead happen the next bank business day following the "NAV calculation and publication date".

Historical information:

Sub-fund launched on 25 September 2015 by transfer of the same Irish sub-fund launched on 31 October 2006.
Change of SFDR classification to Article 8 on January 10, 2022.

Taxation:

Potential shareholders are recommended to seek full information in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile on the possible tax consequences associated with their investment.

BOOK III

PRE-CONTRACTUAL DISCLOSURES

for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of SFDR and Article 6, first paragraph, of the Taxonomy Regulation.

Template pre-contractual 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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name : **BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I BOND EMERGING INVESTMENT GRADE**

Legal Entity Identifier : 213800ZT8PTRHSE8GL04

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● [ ] Yes

●○ [x] No

[ ] It will make a minimum of sustainable investments 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

[ ] It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%

[x] 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 10% of sustainable investments

- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [x] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [x] with a social objective

[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental, social and governance practices.

Corporate issuers

The investment strategy selects:

Corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are

not limited to:

- Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

Sovereign issuers

The investment strategy selects sovereign issuers based on their performance across the environmental, social and governance pillars. The ESG performance of each country is assessed using an internal Sovereign ESG methodology that focuses on measuring governments' efforts to produce and preserve assets, goods, and services with high ESG values, according to their level of economic development. This involves evaluation of a country against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors, which include but not limited to:

- Environmental: climate mitigation, biodiversity, energy efficiency, land resources, pollution

- Social: life conditions, economic inequality, education, employment, health infrastructure, human capital

- Governance: business rights, corruption, democratic life, political stability, security

BNP Paribas Asset Management's Global Sustainability Strategy places a strong emphasis on combatting climate change. Therefore, given the importance of sovereigns in addressing climate change, the internal Sovereign ESG methodology includes an additional scoring component that captures the country's contribution to progress towards the net-zero goals set out in the Paris Agreement. This additional scoring component reflects countries' commitment to future targets balanced by their current policies and their forward-looking physical climate risk exposure. It combines temperature alignment methodology for determining national contributions to climate change with an assessment of the laws and policies countries have in place for addressing climate change.

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

  - The percentage of the portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy

  - The percentage of the portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

  - The weighted average ESG score of the portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus

  - The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation

- **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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;

b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;

b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation 'POSITIVE' or 'NEUTRAL' from the Sustainability Center following the issuer

and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm 'DNSH' principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/14787511-CB33-49FC-B9B5-7E934948BE63

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process : RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 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.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 indicator:
15. GHG intensity
16. Investee countries subject to social violations

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement:
https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF
In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an 'exclusion list' and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a 'watch list' monitored, as appropriate.

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 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?

X Yes

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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions :

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe

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 indicator:
15. GHG intensity
16. Investee countries subject to social violations

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF
In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

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?

- The financial product shall comply with the RBC Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labor 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 (https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/sustainability-documents/)

- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus

- The financial product shall have at least 75% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

- The financial product shall invest at least 10% of its assets in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as 'sustainable investment' are indicated in the above question 'What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives' and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus

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

The financial product does not commit to a reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics. The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair)
- Board diversity
- Executive pay (remuneration policy)
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower)
- Tax disclosure
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 26% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

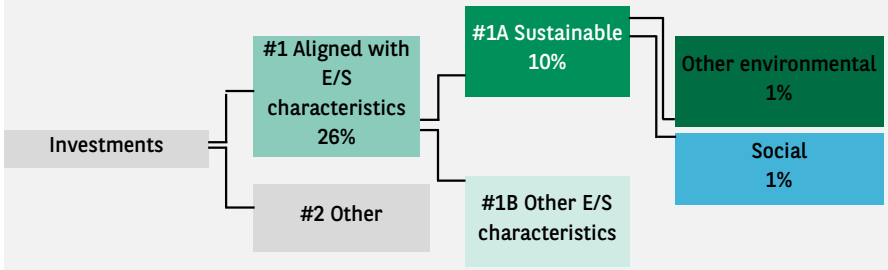
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum and the exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 10%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

- 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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the 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?**

  Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for fossil gas include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For nuclear energy, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules

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

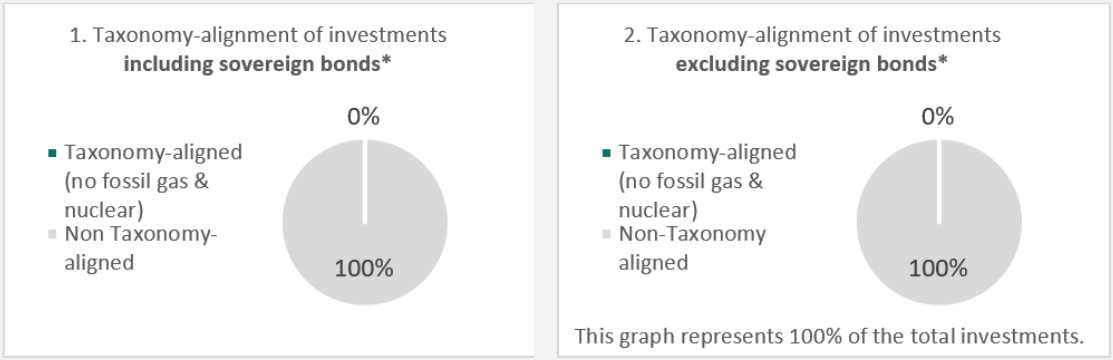
	Yes
	In fossil gas
	In Nuclear Energy
X	No

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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

Not applicable

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?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

- The proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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



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?

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

  Not applicable

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

  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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/ after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section 'Sustainability-related disclosures' dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I BOND NORDIC INVESTMENT GRADE Legal entity identifier: 21380067Z61BX7QI0F58

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/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 15 % 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental, social and governance practices.

Corporate issuers

The investment strategy selects corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

- Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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.

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy) of BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) and of Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning AS (Alfred Berg).

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 of BNP Paribas Asset Management and of Alfred Berg, where applicable.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the BNPP AM and Alfred Berg's RBC policies;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology of the delegated manager of the Master Fund;

§ The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio as determined by Alfred Berg compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the prospectus.

§ The weighted average portfolio GHG intensity scope 1&2 of the financial product's portfolio is improved by at least 15% compared to the weighted average portfolio GHG intensity scope 1&2 of its investment universe

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

The internal methodology integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation,

sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
    b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;
    b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation “POSITIVE” or “NEUTRAL” from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm “DNSH” principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment managers:

Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com)

Alfredberg - Dokumenter om bærekraft

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process : RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth). 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 3 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 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 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.

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT **SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.**

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights.This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an "exclusion list" and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a "watch list" monitored, as appropriate.

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 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

The product considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars 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 BNPP AM and Alfred Berg RBC's policies establish 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 BNPP AM's 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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions:

§ 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe.

Based on the above approach, and depending on the underlying assets, 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:

<u>Corporate mandatory indicators:</u>

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)

<u>Corporate voluntary indicators:</u>

<u>Environment</u>

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

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT **SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations**.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The fund is a feeder fund of the master fund ALFRED BERG NORDIC Investment Grade (the "Master Fund").

The fund primarily invests in Nordic bonds and money market instruments. The issuers of the bonds and money market instruments are primarily states, municipalities, counties, industrial enterprises and financial institutions with an investment grade credit rating of BBB-/Baa3 or better. Issuers will primarily be Nordic but up to 20% of the fund may be invested in securities issued by non-Nordic companies. Up to 10 % of the portfolio can be invested in instruments having a credit risk rated below investment grade, though not lower than BB/Ba2. Up to 15 % of the portfolio may be invested in subordinated capital if the issuers have a credit rating of BBB+/Baa1 or better. The fund is not permitted to invest in credit default swaps (CDS). The Fund will invest in instruments issued in NOK, SEK, DKK, EUR and USD. The fund will be denominated in NOK. All investments denominated in currencies other than NOK will be hedged to NOK. Alfred Berg Nordic Investment Grade is an actively managed fund. The portfolio's composition will be the result of the fund manager's view of the quality of individual issuers, of relative value among issuers, sectors and markets, and of possible changes in the market's structure and framework conditions. The interest rate risk of the fund, as measured by modified duration, will normally be low/moderate, and will at all times be below 1. During periods of falling interest rates, the fund is expected to achieve low to moderate price appreciation in the bonds held in the portfolio, thus affecting the fund's total return to a limited extent. Similarly, in a market with rising interest rates, the fund is only expected to experience low to moderate price declines in the bonds. The fund has a moderate credit risk and is well diversified, but will nevertheless be affected by changes in the market's assessment of credit spread for individual issuers or sectors. The fund is a UCITS fund, and has the ability to invest in derivatives.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

The financial product shall comply with the BNPP AM and Alfred Berg RBC's Policies by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labor 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 shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus
- The financial product shall have at least 90 % of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on both the ESG internal proprietary methodology of BNP Paribas Asset Management and Alfred Berg.
- The financial product shall have the weighted average portfolio GHG intensity scope 1&2 of the sub-fund improved by at least 15% compared to the weighted average portfolio GHG intensity scope 1&2 of its investment universe
- The financial product shall invest a proportion of its assets in “sustainable investments” as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as 'sustainable investment' are indicated in the above question 'What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives' and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

Assessing good governance practices of the investee companies are applied. The majority of issuers are covered by the processes of BNP Paribas Asset Management, while a minority are covered by Alfred Berg.

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics. The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
- Board diversity,
- Executive pay (remuneration policy),
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors,
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),
- Tax disclosure,
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company’s approach to corporate governance.

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.

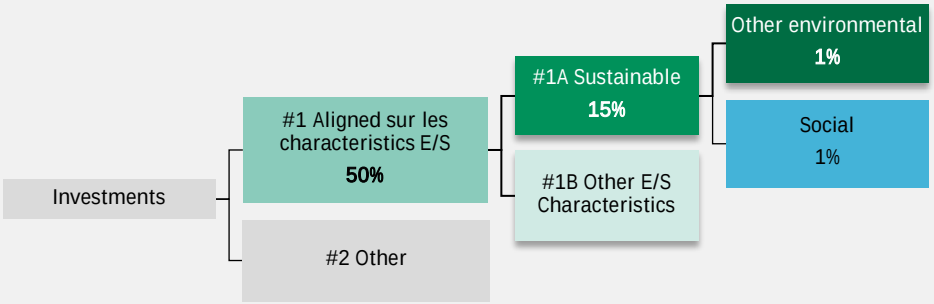
The investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product taking into account all the binding elements of its investment strategy as mentioned above, represent the proportion of assets with a positive ESG score combined with a positive E score or a positive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

The minimum proportion of such investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product shall be at least 50%.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum commitment and the real percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 15 %.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"



#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 **#1 Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1 B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

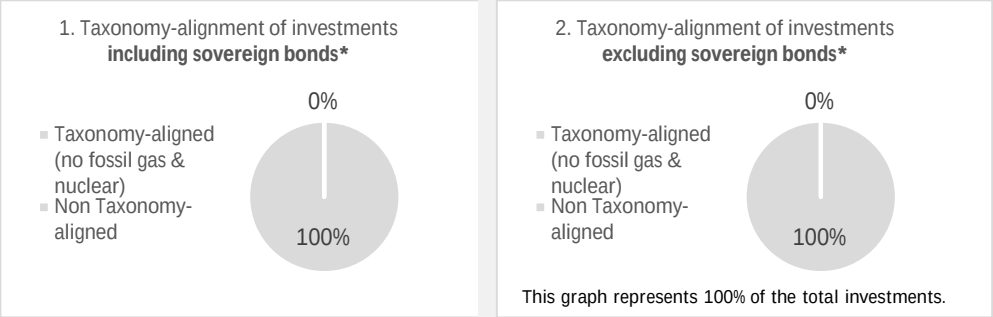
- *Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?*

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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.

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

Not applicable.

[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 an 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.

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?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%. The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product. The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

- the proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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

- BNP Paribas Asset Management RBC policy and Alfred Berg 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.

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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

Not applicable

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

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Euro Bond 2027

Legal entity identifyier: 213800XFBKWGJ5CGA353

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/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental,social and governance practices.

Corporate issuers

The investment strategy selects :

- Corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

- Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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.

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology
- The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water

supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
    b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;
    b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation "POSITIVE" or "NEUTRAL" from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm "DNSH" principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com).

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

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 investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process: RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision – the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 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.

The financial product considers and addresses or mitigates the following principal adverse sustainability impacts indicators:

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an "exclusion list" and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a "watch list" monitored, as appropriate.

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 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

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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions:

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe.

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

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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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

- The financial product 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 shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology.

- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

- The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "*What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives*" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
- Board diversity,
- Executive pay (remuneration policy),
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors,
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),

- Tax disclosure,
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

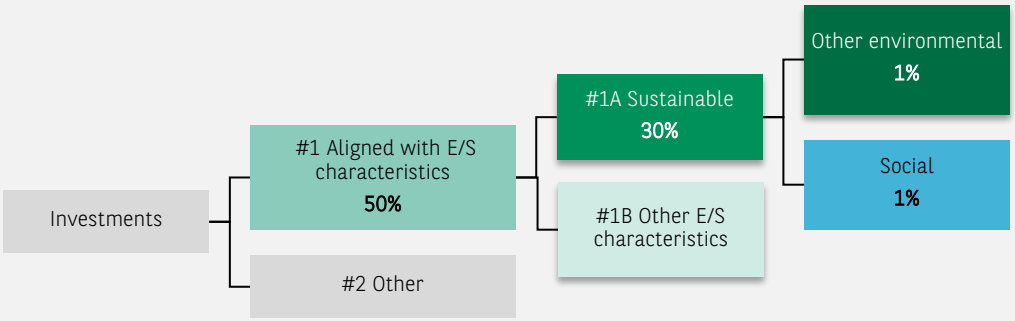
At least 50% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum commitment and the real percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 30%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

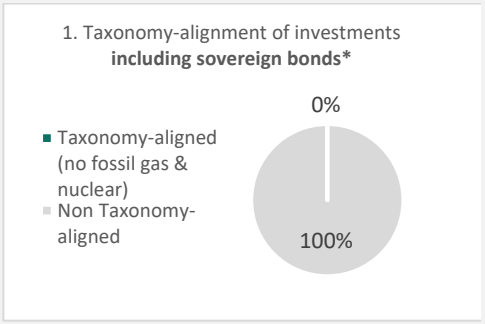
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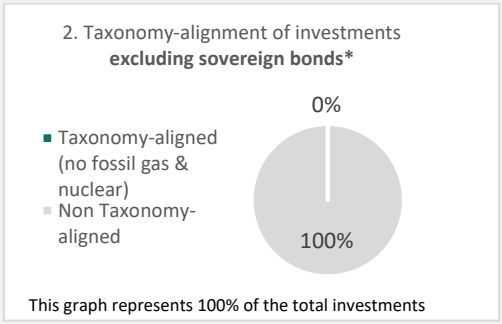
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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*

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.

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

Not applicable.

[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 an 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.

 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?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%. The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product. The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.



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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

- the proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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.



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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

Not applicable

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

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Euro Bond 2029

Legal entity identifyier: 2138007FUXOZ3NA32986

ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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.

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/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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 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 characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental,social and governance practices.

Corporate issuers

The investment strategy selects :

- Corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

- Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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.

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology
- The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water

supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
    b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;
    b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation "POSITIVE" or "NEUTRAL" from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm "DNSH" principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com).

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

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 investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process: RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision – the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 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.

The financial product considers and addresses or mitigates the following principal adverse sustainability impacts indicators:

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an "exclusion list" and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a "watch list" monitored, as appropriate.

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 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

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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions:

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe.

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

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Sovereign mandatory indicators

15. GHG intensity

16. Investee countries subject to social violations

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

- The financial product 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 shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology.

- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

- The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "*What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives*" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
- Board diversity,
- Executive pay (remuneration policy),
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors,
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),

- Tax disclosure,
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

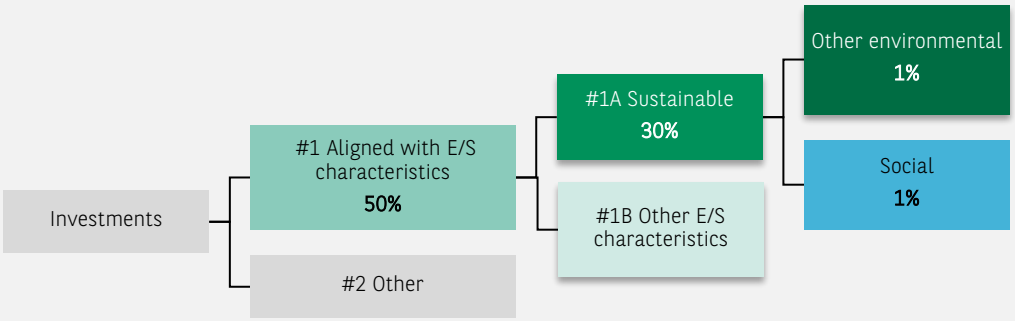
At least 50% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum commitment and the real percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 30%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

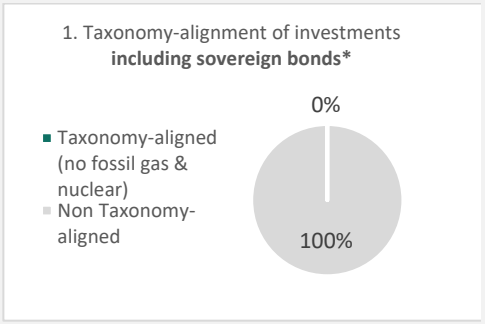
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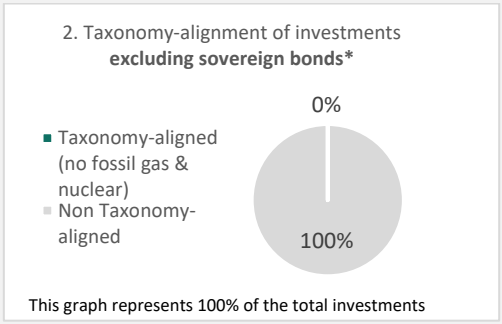
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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*

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.

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

Not applicable.

[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 an 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.

 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?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%. The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product. The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.



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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

- the proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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.



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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

Not applicable

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

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP Paribas Flexi I Incremento Azionario Europa 2030 Legal entity identifyier: 213800XJVWTOK4XJ6O51

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**: ___%

- ☐ 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**: ___%

☐ 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 ___% 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**

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.

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

The financial product, through its investments in "equity asset", promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing the underlying investments by taking into account Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria. As such, the product is partially exposed to issuers that demonstrate good environmental and social practices, while implementing robust corporate governance practices within their sector of activity.

The investment strategy, relating to the "equity asset" portfolio, consists of partial exposure, through UCITs and/or Total Return Swap (TRS), to a dynamic portfolio of European equities of companies that are selected using a systematic security selection process combining several factor styles. Such systematic approach will be combining several equity factor criterions such as value, quality, low-volatility and momentum. Starting at 20%, the allocation to "equity asset" will gradually increase of 5% each quarter until the third anniversary (included) (such 5% change is measured against the initial net asset value), to maximum of 80% of the net asset value. In addition, these companies will meet Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria established by the investment manager.

For indirect exposure to "equity asset", the Engagement and Voting Policy do not apply.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

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

- The percentage of the "equity asset" which is compliant with the RBC Policy;
- The percentage of the "equity asset" which is covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology
- The weighted average ESG score of the "equity asset" compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe.

- *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 financial product does not intend to make any sustainable investment.

- *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 financial product does not intend to make any sustainable investment

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

Not Applicable.

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

Not Applicable.

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 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?

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.

✖ Yes, the product considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors through its exposure to the "equity asset". The equity selection takes into account the principal adverse impacts by identifying, assessing and managing the adverse effects of portfolio investment decisions on environmental, social and personnel issues, respect for human rights and anti-corruption issues.

The following points illustrate how are taking into account each of the mandatory and voluntary indicators.

1- All companies and other issuers must meet the financial and ESG criteria before being included in the list of companies eligible for inclusion in "equity asset". Once all the data have been collected, an ESG report is prepared and an internal ESG score is assigned. When a company or issuer does not achieve a sufficient ESG quality, it is excluded from the investment universe. In cases where a company has a low ESG score but is not considered to cause significant harm and is not excluded, the size of the position in that company will be capped within the portfolio for risk management reasons. The Management company does not intend to exclude a particular number or percentage of companies or issuers, but rather seeks an absolute level of ESG quality based on a qualitative judgement.

2- Dialogue with companies: as part of his ongoing internal ESG analysis at the level of companies and issuers, the Management company identifies the issues and risks specific to each company and issuer and actively dialogue with them on these issues. In the context of an individualised dialogue with companies, the objective usually consists of solving or improving the problem identified in the ESG analysis and, once this objective has been achieved, moving to the next objective or suspending the dialogue.

As part of a more global approach with companies, each year the Management company assesses and defines the dialogue priorities for the next 12 months. These priorities depend on market developments and emerging sustainability issues that are considered relevant and significant for companies and issuers. The Management company then identifies the companies and issuers that he considers to be most exposed to these issues and focuses his dialogue on specific companies and issuers. For global dialogue areas, the Management company defines specific steps as objectives he seeks to achieve through exchanges. Analysts are identified as responsible for each area of global dialogue

3- When the Management company identifies an unmanaged risk and his usual dialogue-based management approach does not produce positive results, his escalation policy is activated.

If the Management company considers that the company or issuer in question does not respond to the dialogue or does not wish to consider other options presenting less risk to shareholders, he will escalate the dialogue by:

- seeking alternative or higher level contacts within the company or issuer
- stakeholder or dialogue with other shareholders
- stakeholder or dialogue with other institutions or organisations (multiple stakeholders)
- highlighting the issue and/or joint dialogues on the issue through institutional platforms and/or
- jointly tabling or tabling resolutions at General Assemblies.

If the interventions fail or that the company's governance strategy/structures have been modified due to an incident, to the extent that the company's performance prospects,

strategy and quality no longer meet expectations, the company will be excluded from the investment universe and/or removed from the portfolio.

The annual financial product report will contain information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were taken into account during the year for "equity asset".

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

The Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

- The "equity asset" part shall comply with the RBC Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labor 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 - Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/sustainability-documents/)
- The financial product shall have at least 90% of its "equity asset" part covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology
- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its "equity asset" part higher than the one of its investment universe, as defined in the prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

The ESG rating methodology is used for the assessment of Good Governance Practices for "equity asset" as described below.

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

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

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to include but are not limited to:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
- Board diversity,
- Executive pay (remuneration policy),
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors,
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),
- Tax disclosure,
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The financial product applies indirect replication to achieve the final performance of the "equity asset". Consequently, the asset allocation planned for this financial product, as well as any minimum proportion described below, are those of the "equity asset".

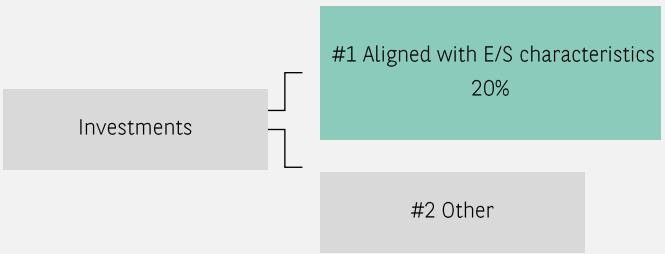
Given the variable exposure to the "equity asset" in relation to the investment policy, the proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product will be between 20% of the initial net asset value and the maximum allocation to "equity asset" allowed by the investment strategy.

The exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

In the context of indirect exposure to "equity asset", derivative financial instruments such as Total Return Swaps (TRS) are used continuously to implement the investment policy that promotes environmental or social characteristics.

Exposure to "equity asset" is a framework in which the TRS counterparty hedges its position and thus provides liquidity to some or all of the ESG underlying securities.

Other derivative instruments may also be used for efficient portfolio management and/or exposure and/or hedging purposes. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

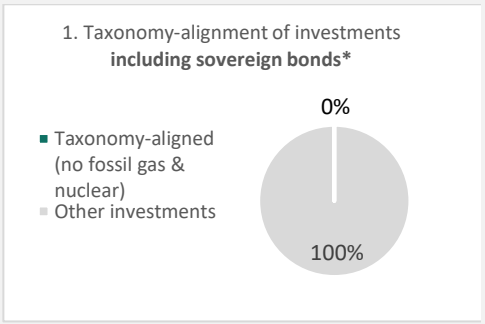
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities th with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

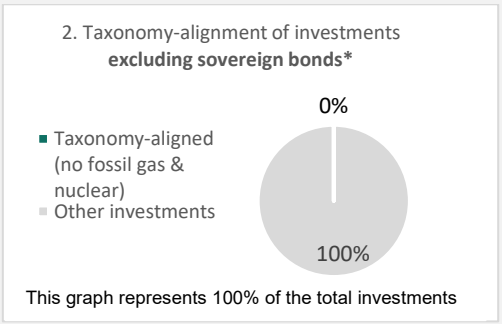
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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*

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 an among others have greenhouse gas emissio levels corresponding to the best performance.

[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 an 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.

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

Not applicable



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?

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

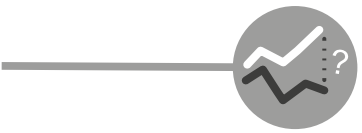
- the proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. These assets are used for investment purposes, or

- 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.



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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

Not applicable.

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

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.

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP Paribas Flexi I Incremento Azionario Globale 2029 Legal entity identifyier: 213800RVTCTPG3PGPW25

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**: ___%

- ☐ 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**: ___%

☐ 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 ___% 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**

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.

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

The financial product, through its investments in "equity asset", promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing the underlying investments by taking into account Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria. As such, the product is partially exposed to issuers that demonstrate good environmental and social practices, while implementing robust corporate governance practices within their sector of activity.

The investment strategy, relating to the "equity asset" portfolio, consists of partial exposure, through UCITs and/or Total Return Swap (TRS), to a dynamic portfolio of equities selected in the universe of the MSCI World SRI S-Series PAB 5% Capped Index ("Index"). Starting at 20%, the allocation to "equity asset" will gradually increase of 3% each quarter until the third anniversary (included) (such 3% change is measured against the initial net asset value), to maximum of 60% of the net asset value. In addition, these companies will meet Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria established by the Index sponsor.

For indirect exposure to "equity asset", the Engagement and Voting Policy do not apply.

The financial product is a fund whose final performance is linked in particular to changes in the Index. This exposure is through UCITS and/or synthetic, i.e. obtained through derivatives, and the Index has been designated as a benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the financial product through the "equity asset" and are based on the benchmark methodology:

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

- The percentage of the reference benchmark compliant with business involvement and controversies exclusion criteria;
- The percentage of the reference benchmark covered by the ESG analysis based on the index provider ESG methodology;
- The minimum percentage of the benchmark investment universe reduction by sector due to exclusion of securities with low ESG score and/or sector exclusions and/or any other extra financial criteria.

- *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 financial product does not intend to make any sustainable investment.

- *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 financial product does not intend to make any sustainable investment

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

Not Applicable.

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

Not Applicable.

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 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, the product considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors through its exposure to the "equity asset".

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.

In order for the management company to determine which main adverse impacts are taken into account and managed or mitigated, the ESG Index provider methodology is used.

The policy used to analyse how the main negative impacts are taken into account for the "equity asset" rests mainly on the following three pillars:

1- Analysis of the integrated exclusion process leading the "equity asset" to eliminate industries and behaviours that present a high risk of negative impacts in violation of international standards and conventions and issuers that participate in activities presenting an unacceptable risk to society and/or the environment;

2- How the ESG ratings used throughout the investment process include in their methodology consideration of the main negative impacts on sustainability factors, and to what extent these ratings are used in the investment strategy;

3- Commitment and voting policy, where applicable.

In addition, the management company ensured that the investment universe of the "fixed income asset" of the product was analysed with a view to identifying the highly controversial countries that are subject to social and human rights violations, as mentioned above international treaties and conventions. The system relating to controversial countries in place within the BNP Paribas Group establishes restrictive measures in respect of certain countries and/or activities considered to be particularly exposed to the risks related to money laundering and terrorist financing. The proprietary ESG rating methodology includes the assessment of a number of negative impacts on the sustainability factors caused by sovereign bonds in which we invest.

The ESG rating methodology for sovereign issuers takes into account various indicators related to the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and, in particular, without this being limiting:

- Environmental indicators (GHG emissions per capita, CO2 emissions from the energy sector, CO2 emissions from industry, CO2 emissions from gaseous fuel consumption);
- Commitments to reduce GHG emissions to comply with the 2°C limit for nationally determined contributions;
- Policies to tackle climate change.

Several measures and indicators related to social offences are integrated within the proprietary methodology, including but not limited to:

- Work and social protection (ratification or implementation in equivalent national legislation of the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration on Fundamental Rights and Principles at Work of the International Labour Organisation);
- Democratic life (participation and transparency, rule of law, etc.);
- Security (military expenditure, armed forces personnel, refugee population).

The result of this assessment may have an impact on the valuation models as well as on the construction of the portfolio and the issuers chosen according to the seriousness and importance of the negative impacts identified. The composition of "fixed income asset" will take into account these valuation criteria.

The annual financial product report will contain information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were taken into account during the year.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?



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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

The Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

- The "equity asset" part shall comply with the reference benchmark business involvement and controversies exclusion criteria
- The financial product shall have at least 90% of its "equity asset" part covered by the ESG analysis based on the index provider methodology
- The "equity asset" part aims to include the securities with the highest ESG ratings making up 25% of the market capitalization in each sector and region of the parent index of the reference benchmark (MSCI World)

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

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG rating methodology of the benchmark assesses corporate governance, such as sound management structures, employee relations, employee compensation and tax transparency, using a set of standard key performance indicators that focus on board of directors, compensation, separation of powers, and accounting practices.Further information on the reference benchmark, its composition, calculation and rules for periodical review and rebalancing and on the general methodology behind the MSCI indices can be found on www.msci.com.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The financial product applies indirect replication to achieve the final performance of the "equity asset". Consequently, the asset allocation planned for this financial product, as well as any minimum proportion described below, are those of the Index.

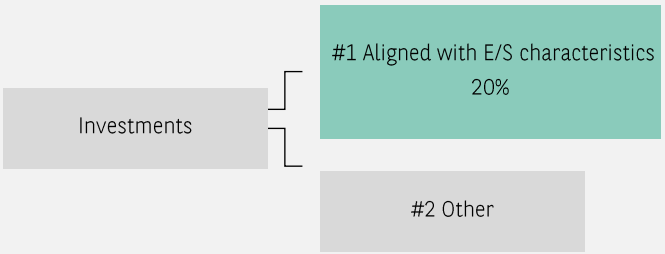
Given the variable exposure to the "equity asset" in relation to the investment policy, the proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product will be between 20% of the initial net asset value and the maximum allocation to "equity assets" allowed by the investment strategy.

The exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

In the context of indirect exposure to "equity asset", derivative financial instruments such as Total Return Swaps (TRS) are used continuously to implement the investment policy that promotes environmental or social characteristics.

Exposure to "equity asset" is a framework in which the TRS counterparty hedges its position and thus provides liquidity to some or all of the ESG underlying securities.

Other derivative instruments may also be used for efficient portfolio management and/or exposure and/or hedging purposes. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Not applicable.

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

☐ Yes:

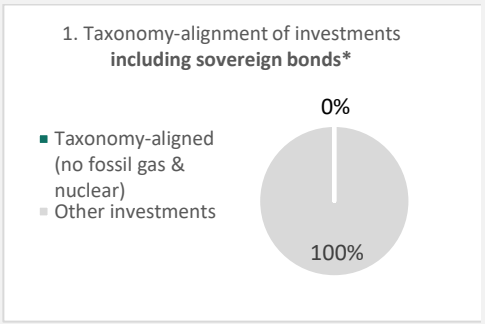
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

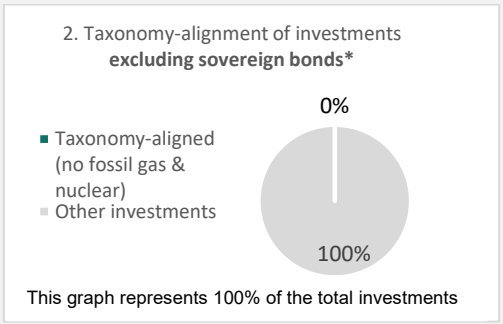
☒ No

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 an among others have greenhouse gas emissio levels corresponding tc the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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*

[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 an 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.

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

Not applicable

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?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

- the proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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.

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

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?

The MSCI World SRI S-Series PAB 5% Capped Index has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

The environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are directly linked to those of the reference benchmark, since the "equity asset" of the financial product is implemented through exposure to the reference benchmark.

The reference benchmark is rule-based and therefore continuously apply its methodology, including environmental or social characteristics.

However, there is no guarantee that extra-financial filter or criteria is applied at any moment. For instance, and not limited to, between two index reshuffles, if a company were deemed to not fulfil anymore an ESG criteria, it may be excluded only at the next reshuffle following the index provider rules.

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

The alignment of the investment strategy with the index methodology is intrinsic to the investment objective of the financial product, which is to be exposed throughout the life of the fund, for "equity asset", partly to the performance of the reference benchmark.

- *How does the designated index differ from a relevant 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.

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

The methodology used for the calculation of the reference benchmark can be found at: www.msci.com.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP Paribas Flexi I Incremento Global Megatrends 2029 Legal entity identifyier: 213800GRK8MMNX4IR802

ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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.

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/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum 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 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 characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The financial product, through its investments in "equity asset", promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing the underlying investments by taking into account Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria. As such, the product is partially exposed to issuers that demonstrate good environmental and social practices, while implementing robust corporate governance practices within their sector of activity.

The investment strategy, relating to the "equity asset" portfolio, consists of partial exposure, through UCITs and/or Total Return Swap (TRS), to a dynamic portfolio of equities which seek to take advantage of secular mega trends driving market performance. These secular mega trends include but are not limited to the following sectors: Technological and Healthcare Innovation, Geopolitics, Sustainability and Demography). Starting at 20%, the allocation to "equity asset" will gradually increase of 3% each quarter until the third anniversary (included) (such 3% change is measured against the initial net asset value), to maximum of 60% of the net asset value. In addition, these companies will meet

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria established by the investment manager on the basis of the Advisor's recommendations, as described in the prospectus.

For indirect exposure to "equity asset", the Engagement and Voting Policy do not apply.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

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

- The percentage of the "equity asset" which is compliant with the RBC Policy;
- The percentage of the "equity asset" which is covered by ESG analysis based on the proprietary methodology developed by the Advisor (BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT UK);
- The weighted average ESG score of the "equity asset" compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe.

- *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 financial product does not intend to make any sustainable investment.

- *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 financial product does not intend to make any sustainable investment

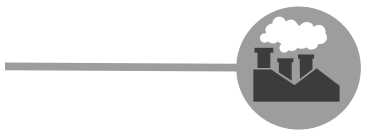
Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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

Not Applicable.

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

Not Applicable.



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

✖ Yes, the product considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors through its exposure to the "equity asset". The equity selection is proposed by the Advisor, who takes into account the principal adverse impacts by identifying, assessing and managing the adverse effects of portfolio investment decisions on environmental, social and personnel issues, respect for human rights and anti-corruption issues.

The following points illustrate how the Advisor intended to manage this exposure, once identified and assessed, taking into account each of the mandatory and voluntary indicators.

1- All companies and other issuers must meet the financial and ESG criteria before being included in the list of companies eligible for inclusion in "equity asset". Once all the data have been collected, an ESG report is prepared and an internal ESG score is assigned. When a company or issuer does not achieve a sufficient ESG quality, it is excluded from the investment universe. In cases where a company has a low ESG score but is not considered to cause significant harm and is not excluded, the size of the position in that company will be capped within the portfolio for risk management reasons. The Advisor does not intend to exclude a particular number or percentage of companies or issuers, but rather seeks an absolute level of ESG quality based on a qualitative judgement.

2- Dialogue with companies: as part of his ongoing internal ESG analysis at the level of companies and issuers, the Advisor identifies the issues and risks specific to each company and issuer and actively dialogue with them on these issues. In the context of an individualised dialogue with companies, the objective usually consists of solving or improving the problem identified in the ESG analysis and, once this objective has been achieved, moving to the next objective or suspending the dialogue.

As part of a more global approach with companies, each year the Advisor assesses and defines the dialogue priorities for the next 12 months. These priorities depend on market developments and emerging sustainability issues that are considered relevant and significant for companies and issuers. The Advisor then identifies the companies and issuers that he considers to be most exposed to these issues and focuses his dialogue on specific companies and issuers. For global dialogue areas, the Advisor defines specific steps as objectives he seeks to achieve through exchanges. Analysts are identified as responsible for each area of global dialogue

3- When the Advisor identifies an unmanaged risk and his usual dialogue-based management approach does not produce positive results, his escalation policy is activated.

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 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.

If the Advisor considers that the company or issuer in question does not respond to the dialogue or does not wish to consider other options presenting less risk to shareholders, he will escalate the dialogue by:

- seeking alternative or higher level contacts within the company or issuer
- stakeholder or dialogue with other shareholders
- stakeholder or dialogue with other institutions or organisations (multiple stakeholders)
- highlighting the issue and/or joint dialogues on the issue through institutional platforms and/or
- jointly tabling or tabling resolutions at General Assemblies.

If the interventions fail and the Advisor considers that the risk profile of the company has deteriorated significantly or that the company's governance strategy/structures have been modified due to an incident, to the extent that the company's performance prospects, strategy and quality no longer meet expectations, the company will be excluded from the investment universe and/or removed from the portfolio.

The annual financial product report will contain information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were taken into account during the year for "equity asset".

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

The Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

- The "equity asset" part shall comply with the RBC Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labor 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 - Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/sustainability-documents/)

- The financial product shall have at least 90% of its "equity asset" part covered by the ESG analysis developed by the Advisor (BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT UK)
- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its "equity asset" part higher than the one of its investment universe, as defined in the prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The Advisor's ESG rating methodology is used for the assessment of Good Governance Practices for "equity asset" as described below.

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to include but are not limited to:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
- Board diversity,
- Executive pay (remuneration policy),
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors,
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),
- Tax disclosure,
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

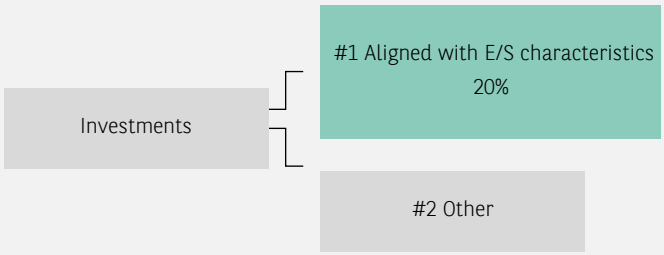
The financial product applies indirect replication to achieve the final performance of the "equity asset". Consequently, the asset allocation planned for this financial product, as well as any minimum proportion described below, are those of the "equity asset".

Given the variable exposure to the "equity asset" in relation to the investment policy, the proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product will be between 20% of the initial net asset value and the maximum allocation to "equity asset" allowed by the investment strategy.

The exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?



#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.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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.

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

In the context of indirect exposure to "equity asset", derivative financial instruments such as Total Return Swaps (TRS) are used continuously to implement the investment policy that promotes environmental or social characteristics.

Exposure to "equity asset" is a framework in which the TRS counterparty hedges its position and thus provides liquidity to some or all of the ESG underlying securities.

Other derivative instruments may also be used for efficient portfolio management and/or exposure and/or hedging purposes. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Not applicable.

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

☐ Yes:

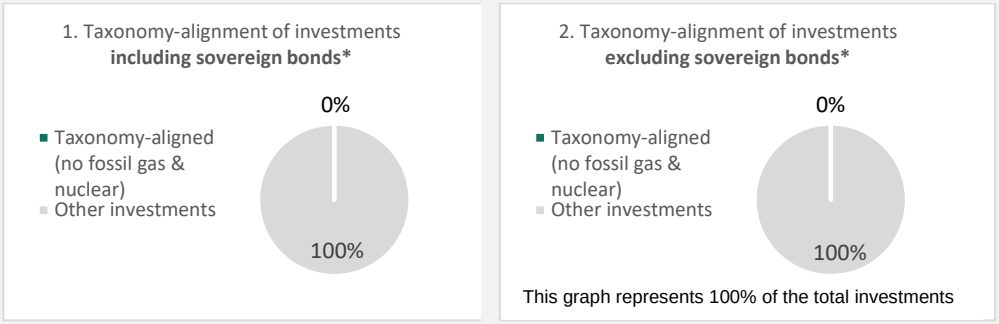
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒

[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 an 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.

No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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*

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 an among others have greenhouse gas emissio levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

Not applicable

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

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

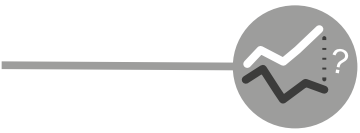
- the proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. These assets are used for investment purposes, or

- 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.



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?

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

Not applicable.

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

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER
Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name : **BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I ABSOLUTE RETURN CONVERTIBLE**

Legal Entity Identifier : 21380047LTNH17M81I73

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● [ ] Yes ●○ [x] No

[ ] It will make a minimum of sustainable investments 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

[ ] It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%

[ ] 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 0% 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

[x] It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental and social practices, while implementing robust corporate governance practices within their sector of activity.

The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to:

- Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, 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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

- The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus

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?

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.

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 financial product does not intend to make any sustainable investment.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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 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?

X Yes

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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions :

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe

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 indicator:
15. GHG intensity
16. Investee countries subject to social violations

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF
In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

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?

- The financial product shall comply with the RBC Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labor 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 (https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/sustainability-documents/)

- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus

- The financial product shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

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

The financial product does not commit to a reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics. The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair)
- Board diversity
- Executive pay (remuneration policy)
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower)
- Tax disclosure
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 30% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

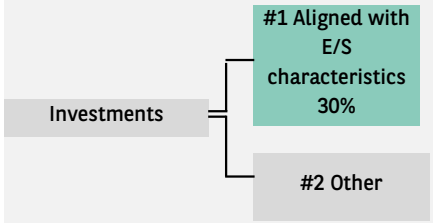
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum and the exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

- 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.

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

  Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for fossil gas include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For nuclear energy, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules

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

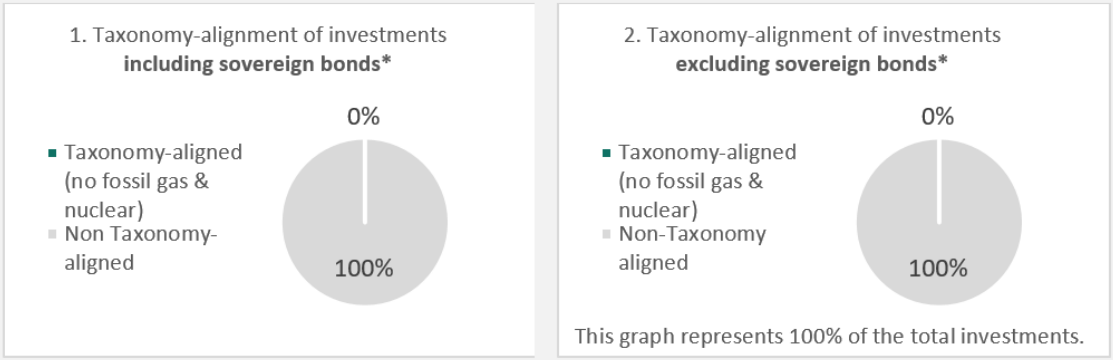
	Yes
	In fossil gas
	In Nuclear Energy
X	No

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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

Not applicable

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?

Not applicable

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

- The proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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



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?

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

  Not applicable

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

  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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/ after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section 'Sustainability-related disclosures' dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I OBLISELECT EURO 2028 **Legal entity identifyier:** 213800MR2YAPP2GI7434

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**: ___%
  - ☐ 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**: ___%
- ☒ 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 30% 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**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental,social and governance practices.

Corporate issuers

The investment strategy selects :

- Corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

- Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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.

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology
- The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water

supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
    b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;
    b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation "POSITIVE" or "NEUTRAL" from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm "DNSH" principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com).

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

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 investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process: RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision – the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 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.

The financial product considers and addresses or mitigates the following principal adverse sustainability impacts indicators:

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an "exclusion list" and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a "watch list" monitored, as appropriate.

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 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

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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions:

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe.

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

- The financial product 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 shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology.

- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

- The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "*What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives*" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
- Board diversity,
- Executive pay (remuneration policy),
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors,
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),

- Tax disclosure,
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

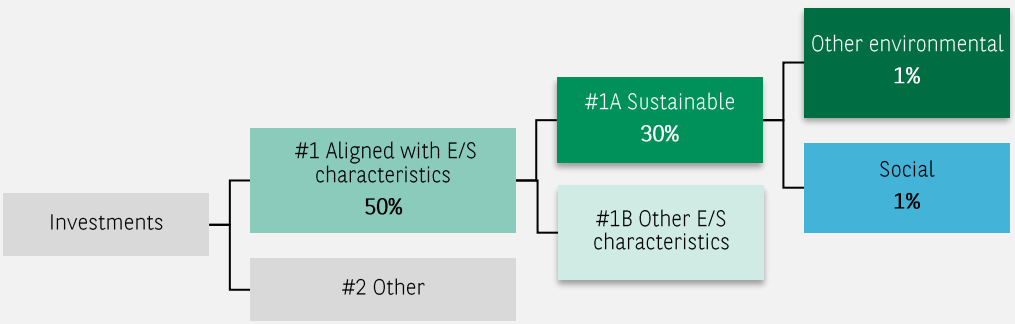
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 50% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum commitment and the real percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 30%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".



#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for fossil gas include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For nuclear energy, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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

Not applicable.

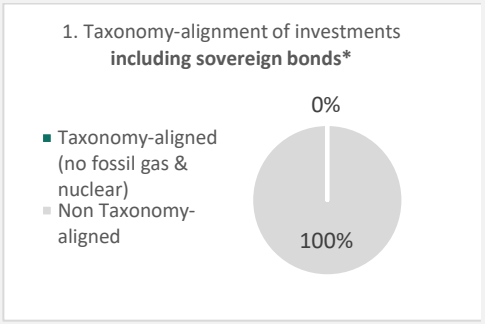
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

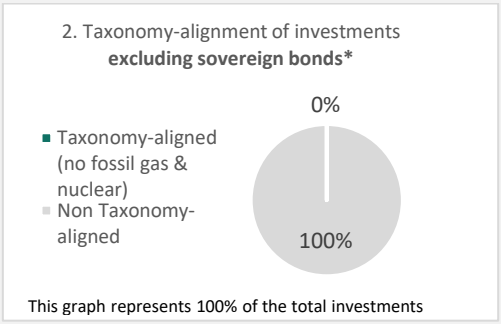
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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*

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

Not applicable.

[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 an 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.

 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?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%. The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product. The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.



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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

- the proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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.



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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

Not applicable

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

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I OBLISELECT EURO 2029 **Legal entity identifyier:** 213800PY7NWCCEZYMG05

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**: ___%

- ☐ 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**: ___%

☒ 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 30% 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**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental,social and governance practices.

Corporate issuers

The investment strategy selects :

- Corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :
  - Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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.

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology
- The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
    b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;
    b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation "POSITIVE" or "NEUTRAL" from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm "DNSH" principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com).

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process: RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision – the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 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.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an "exclusion list" and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a "watch list" monitored, as appropriate.

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 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,

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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions:

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe.

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

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9. Hazardous waste ratio

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

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13. Board gender diversity

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

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Environment

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Sovereign mandatory indicators

15. GHG intensity

16. Investee countries subject to social violations

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

- The financial product 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 shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology.

- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

- The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "*What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives*" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to include:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
- Board diversity,
- Executive pay (remuneration policy),
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors,
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices

- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),
- Tax disclosure,
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

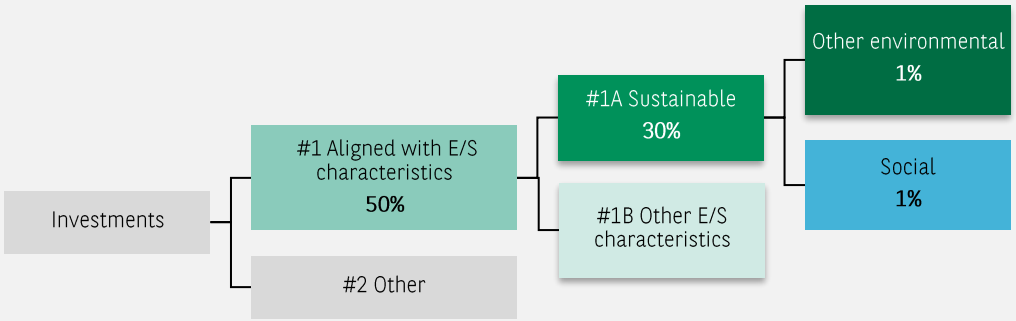
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 50% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum commitment and the real percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 30%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".



#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for fossil gas include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For nuclear energy, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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

Not applicable.

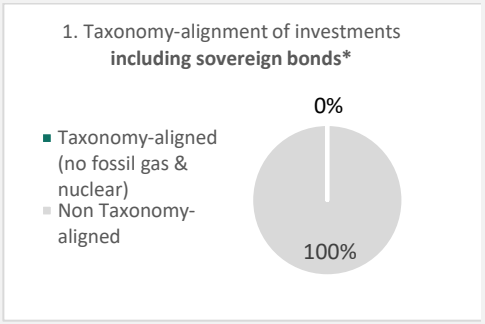
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

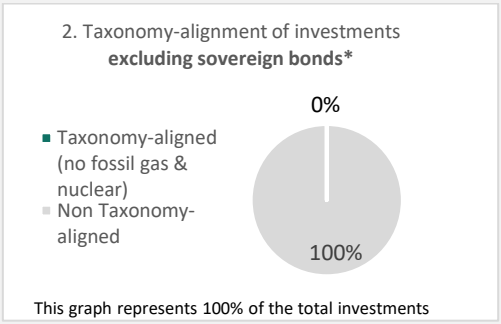
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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*

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

Not applicable.

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%. The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned

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 an 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.

activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product. The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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 socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

- the proportion of assets that are not used to meet environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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.

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

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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

Not applicable

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

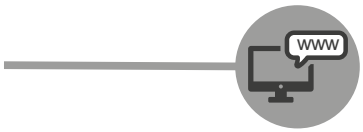
Not applicable

- *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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Productname: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I OBLISELECT EURO 2032 Legal entity identifyier: 213800V81KXCYHLCP345

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/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental,social and governance practices.
Corporate issuers
The investment strategy selects :

- Corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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.

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

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

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

§ The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.
The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;

b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation 'POSITIVE' or 'NEUTRAL' from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm 'DNSH' principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/14787511-CB33-49FC-B9B5-7E934948BE63

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process : RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision - the '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & inclusive growth) and thus support investment processes.<p><p>Furthermore, the Stewardship team regularly identifies adverse impacts through ongoing research, collaboration with other long-term investors, and dialogue with NGOs and other experts.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement:
https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an 'exclusion list' and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a 'watch list' monitored, as appropriate.

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 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,

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 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 '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & inclusive growth) and thus support 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions :

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: <u>https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

§ The financial product 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 shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

§ The financial product shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology.

§ The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to include:

§ Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
§ Board diversity,
§ Executive pay (remuneration policy),
§ Board Independence, and key committees independence
§ Accountability of directors,
§ Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
§ Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
§ The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),
§ Tax disclosure,
§ An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

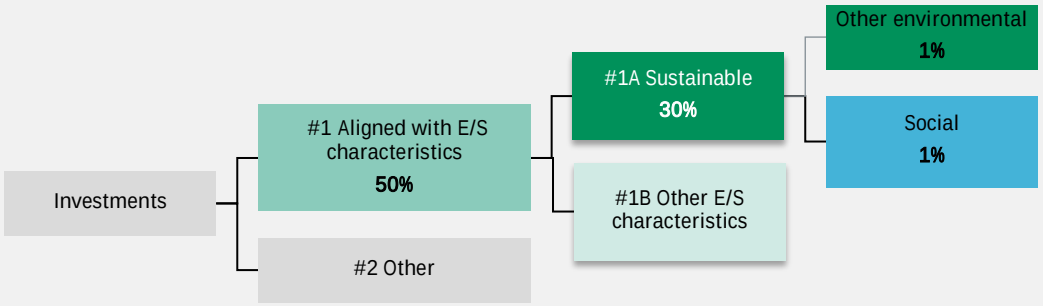
At least 50% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum and the exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 30%.
The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under '#2 Other', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

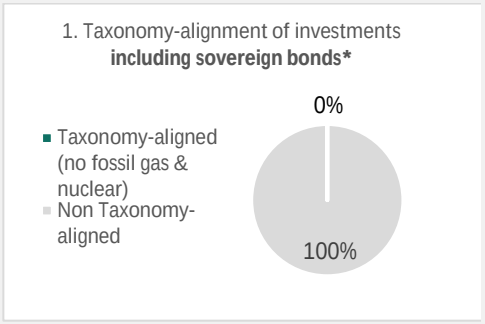
- *Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?*

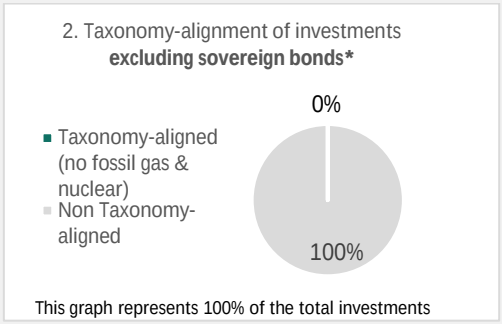
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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.

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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 an 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.

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

- The proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product 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

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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

Not applicable

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

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

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I OBLISELECT EURO JULY 2030 Legal entity identifyier: 213800VURP1X8QP4K551

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/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental,social and governance practices.
Corporate issuers
The investment strategy selects :

- Corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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.

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

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

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

§ The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.
The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;

b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation 'POSITIVE' or 'NEUTRAL' from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm 'DNSH' principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/14787511-CB33-49FC-B9B5-7E934948BE63

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process : RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision - the '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & inclusive growth) and thus support investment processes.<p><p>Furthermore, the Stewardship team regularly identifies adverse impacts through ongoing research, collaboration with other long-term investors, and dialogue with NGOs and other experts.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement:
https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an 'exclusion list' and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a 'watch list' monitored, as appropriate.

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 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,

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 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 '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & inclusive growth) and thus support 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions :

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe

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

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

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4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives

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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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: <u>https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

- ***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?***

§ The financial product 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 shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

§ The financial product shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology.

§ The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to include:

§ Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
§ Board diversity,
§ Executive pay (remuneration policy),
§ Board Independence, and key committees independence
§ Accountability of directors,
§ Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
§ Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
§ The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),
§ Tax disclosure,
§ An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

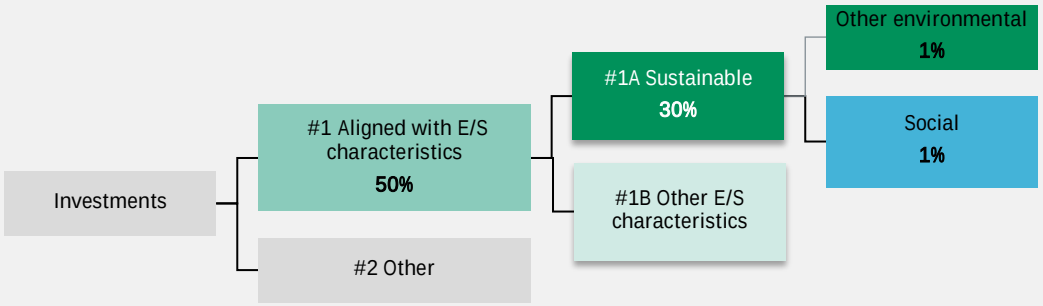
At least 50% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum and the exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 30%.
The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under '#2 Other', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

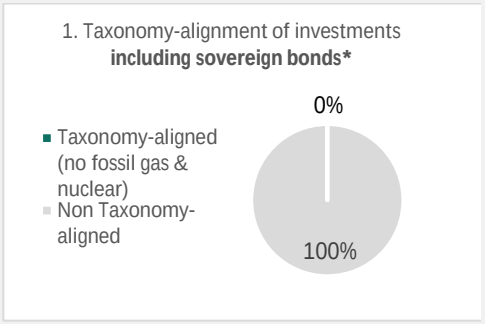
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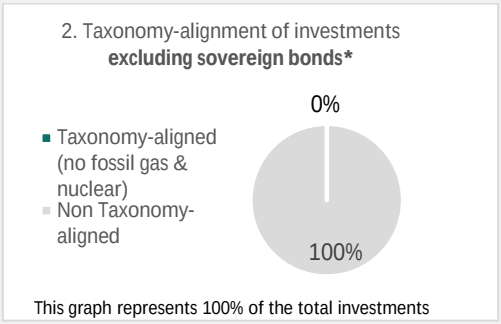
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☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

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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.

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The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

- The proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product 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

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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

Not applicable

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

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

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I OBLISELECT EURO JUNE 2029 Legal entity identifyier: 213800IMJG2W6S4JWE15

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/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental,social and governance practices.

Corporate issuers

The investment strategy selects :

§ Corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

o Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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.

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

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

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

§ The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
    b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;
    b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation "POSITIVE" or "NEUTRAL" from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm "DNSH" principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com).

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process: RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision – the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 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.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

<u>Corporate mandatory indicators:</u>

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an "exclusion list" and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a "watch list" monitored, as appropriate.

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 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,

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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions:

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe.

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:

<u>Corporate mandatory indicators:</u>

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

§ The financial product 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 shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

§ The financial product shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology.

§ The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to include:

§ Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
§ Board diversity,
§ Executive pay (remuneration policy),
§ Board Independence, and key committees independence
§ Accountability of directors,
§ Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
§ Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices

§ The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),
§ Tax disclosure,
§ An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 50% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

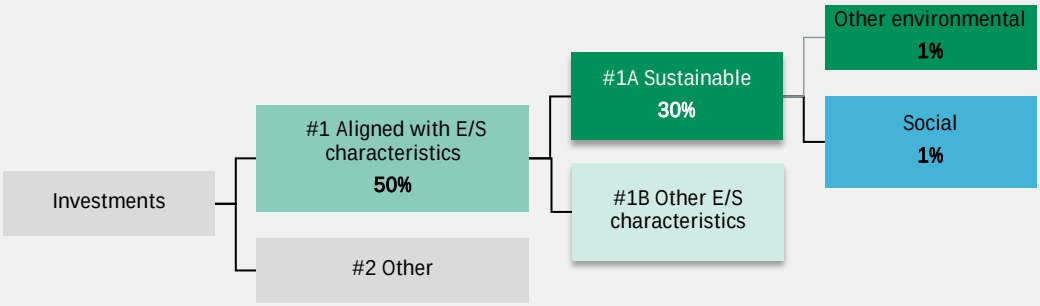
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum commitment and the real percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 30%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

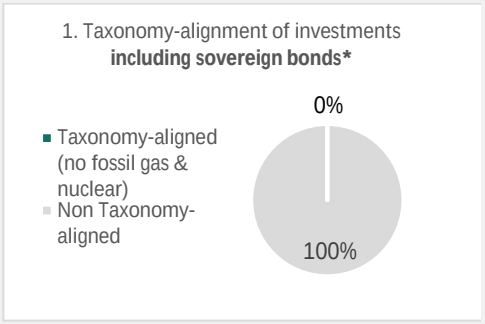
- *Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?*

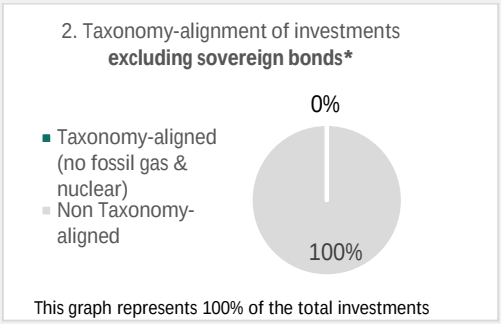
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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.

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

Not applicable.

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?

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 an 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.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.



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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

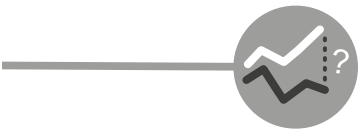
- the proportion of assets that are not used to meet environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. These assets are used for investment purposes, or

- 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.



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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

Not applicable

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

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

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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DISCLAIMER

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Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I OBLISELECT EURO MAY 2030 Legal entity identifyier: 213800MJLGLYBPKMHR24

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:** __%

- ☐ 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:** __%

☒ 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 30% 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**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental,social and governance practices.
Corporate issuers
The investment strategy selects :

- Corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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.

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

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

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

§ The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.
The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;

b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation 'POSITIVE' or 'NEUTRAL' from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm 'DNSH' principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/14787511-CB33-49FC-B9B5-7E934948BE63

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process : RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision - the '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & inclusive growth) and thus support investment processes.<p><p>Furthermore, the Stewardship team regularly identifies adverse impacts through ongoing research, collaboration with other long-term investors, and dialogue with NGOs and other experts.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement:
https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an 'exclusion list' and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a 'watch list' monitored, as appropriate.

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 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,

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 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 '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & inclusive growth) and thus support 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions :

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe

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

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9. Hazardous waste ratio

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

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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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: <u>https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

- ***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?***

§ The financial product 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 shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

§ The financial product shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology.

§ The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to include:

§ Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
§ Board diversity,
§ Executive pay (remuneration policy),
§ Board Independence, and key committees independence
§ Accountability of directors,
§ Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
§ Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
§ The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),
§ Tax disclosure,
§ An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

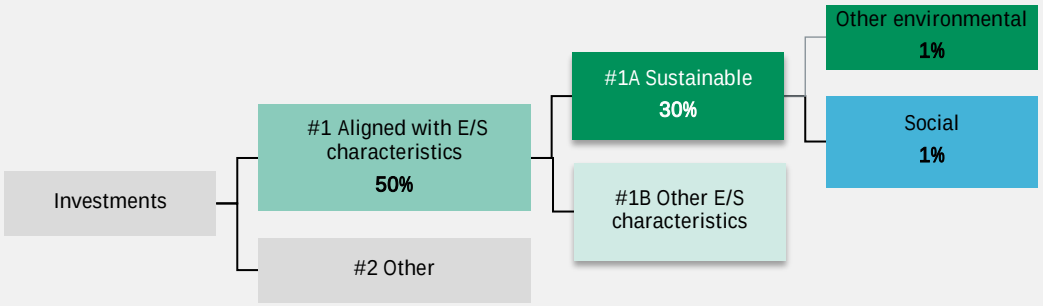
At least 50% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum and the exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 30%.
The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under '#2 Other', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

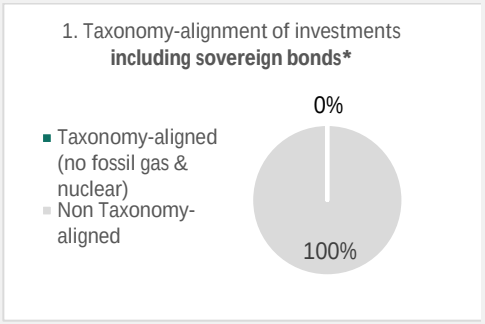
- *Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?*

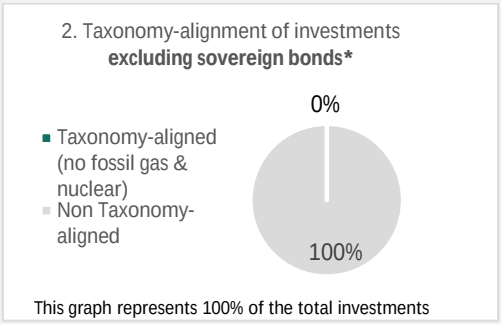
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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.

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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 an 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.

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

- The proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product 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

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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

Not applicable

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

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

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I OBLISELECT EURO MAY 2031 Legal entity identifyier: 213800T3ZY7UJNFFL935

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/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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§ The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.
The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;

b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation 'POSITIVE' or 'NEUTRAL' from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm 'DNSH' principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/14787511-CB33-49FC-B9B5-7E934948BE63

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process : RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision - the '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & inclusive growth) and thus support investment processes.<p><p>Furthermore, the Stewardship team regularly identifies adverse impacts through ongoing research, collaboration with other long-term investors, and dialogue with NGOs and other experts.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement:
https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an 'exclusion list' and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a 'watch list' monitored, as appropriate.

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 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,

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 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 '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & inclusive growth) and thus support 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions :

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: <u>https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

§ The financial product 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 shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

§ The financial product shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology.

§ The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to include:

§ Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
§ Board diversity,
§ Executive pay (remuneration policy),
§ Board Independence, and key committees independence
§ Accountability of directors,
§ Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
§ Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
§ The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),
§ Tax disclosure,
§ An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

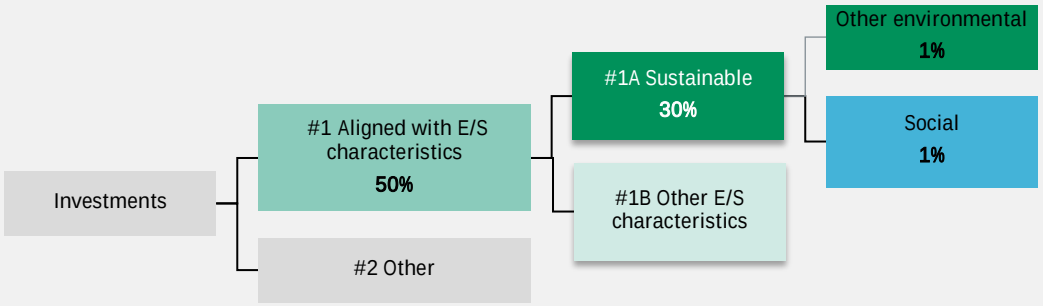
At least 50% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum and the exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 30%.
The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under '#2 Other', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

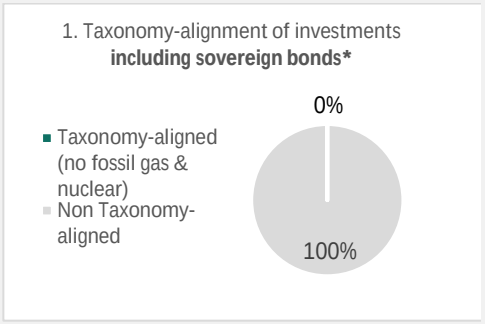
- *Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?*

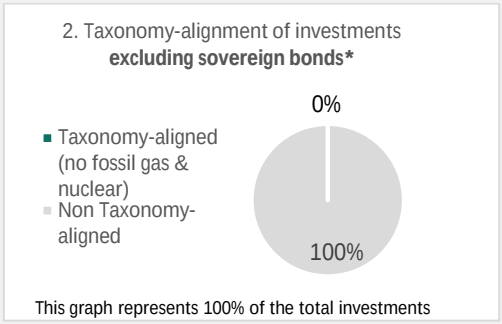
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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.

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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 an 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.

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

- The proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product 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

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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

Not applicable

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

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

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I OBLISELECT EURO SEPT 2029 Legal entity identifyier: 213800TEPT8KCS4GVU40

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**: ___%

- ☐ 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**: ___%

☒ 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 30% 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**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental,social and governance practices.

Corporate issuers

The investment strategy selects :

- Corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :
  - Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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.

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

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

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology
- The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
    b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
    a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;
    b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation "POSITIVE" or "NEUTRAL" from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm "DNSH" principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com).

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process: RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision – the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 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.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an "exclusion list" and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a "watch list" monitored, as appropriate.

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 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,

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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions:

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe.

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

- The financial product 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 shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

- The financial product shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology.

- The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "*What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives*" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to include:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
- Board diversity,
- Executive pay (remuneration policy),
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors,
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices

- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),
- Tax disclosure,
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 50% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

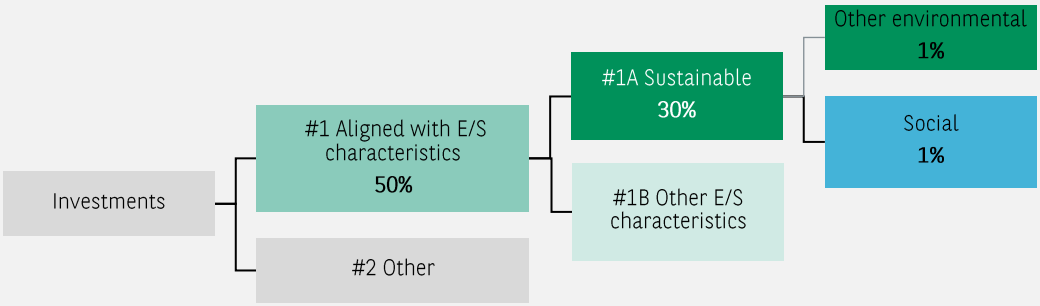
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum commitment and the real percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 30%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?".

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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

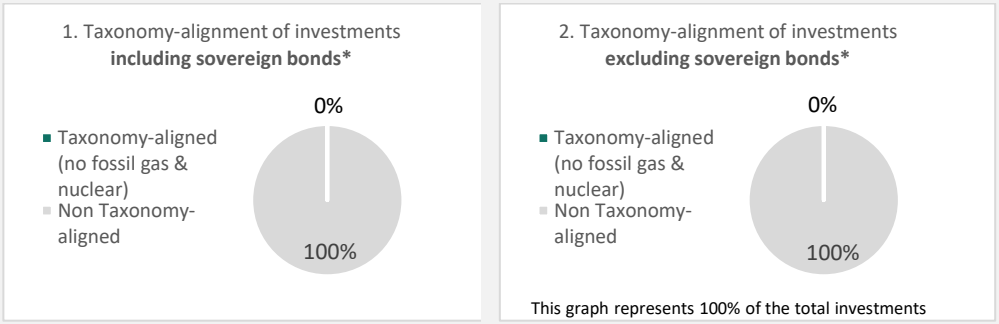
- *Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?*

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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*

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.

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

Not applicable.

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?

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 an 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.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.



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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

- the proportion of assets that are not used to meet environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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.



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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

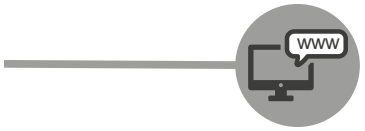
- *How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?*

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Productname: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I OBLISELECT EURO SEPT 2031 Legal entity identifyier: 213800VRZZFB26QSB810

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:** __%

- ☐ 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:** __%

☒ 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 30% 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**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental,social and governance practices.
Corporate issuers
The investment strategy selects :

- Corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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.

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's sensitive countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

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

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

§ The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;

§ The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.
The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:
a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;
b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;

b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation 'POSITIVE' or 'NEUTRAL' from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm 'DNSH' principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/14787511-CB33-49FC-B9B5-7E934948BE63

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account all the principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process : RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision - the '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & inclusive growth) and thus support investment processes.<p><p>Furthermore, the Stewardship team regularly identifies adverse impacts through ongoing research, collaboration with other long-term investors, and dialogue with NGOs and other experts.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement:
https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an 'exclusion list' and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a 'watch list' monitored, as appropriate.

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 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,

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 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 '3E' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & inclusive growth) and thus support 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions :

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: <u>https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

§ The financial product 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 shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

§ The financial product shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology.

§ The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics.

The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to include:

§ Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair),
§ Board diversity,
§ Executive pay (remuneration policy),
§ Board Independence, and key committees independence
§ Accountability of directors,
§ Financial expertise of the Audit Committee,
§ Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
§ The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower),
§ Tax disclosure,
§ An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance.

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

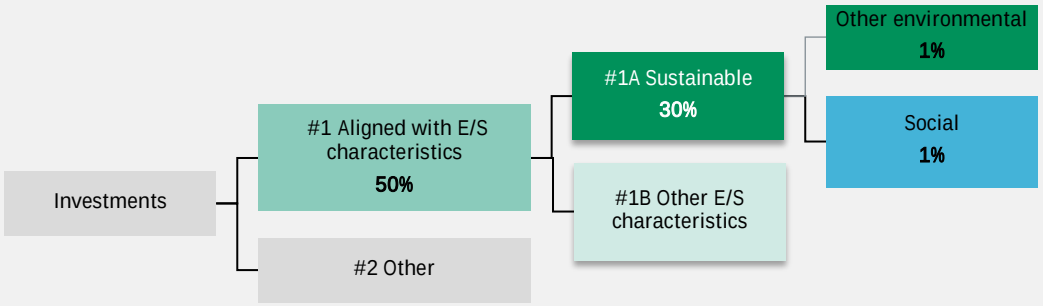
At least 50% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum and the exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 30%.
The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under '#2 Other', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not applicable.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

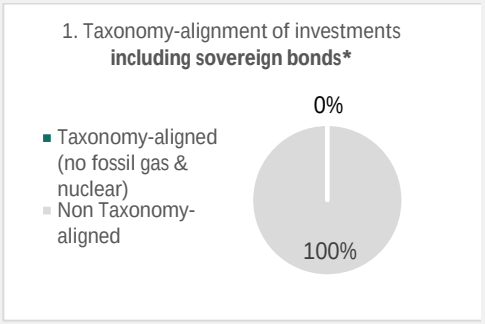
- *Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?*

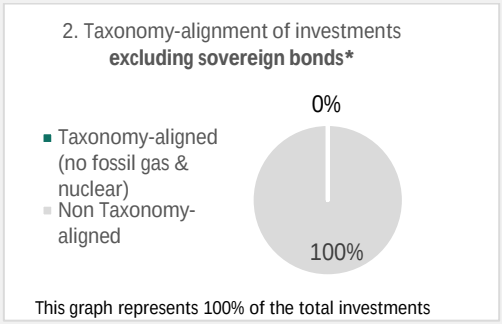
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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.

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

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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 an 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.

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

- The proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product 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

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?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

Not applicable

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

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

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name : **BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Structured Credit Europe AAA** **Legal Entity Identifier : 213800SMAT83BPXLVB95**

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ Yes ●○ [x] No

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ____%

[x] 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 15% of sustainable investments

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [x] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [x] with a social objective

☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental, social and governance practices.

The investment strategy selects corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

- Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, 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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

- The percentage of the portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy

- The percentage of the portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

- The weighted average ESG score of the portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;

b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;

b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation 'POSITIVE' or 'NEUTRAL' from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm 'DNSH' principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/14787511-CB33-49FC-B9B5-7E934948BE63

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into all the account principal all the adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process : RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 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.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 indicator:
15. GHG intensity
16. Investee countries subject to social violations

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement:
https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF
In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an 'exclusion list' and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a 'watch list' monitored, as appropriate.

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 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?

X Yes

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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions :

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe

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 indicator:
15. GHG intensity
16. Investee countries subject to social violations

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF
In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

- The financial product shall comply with the RBC Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labor 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 (https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/sustainability-documents/)

- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus

- The financial product shall have at least 75% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

- The financial product shall invest at least 15% of its assets in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as 'sustainable investment' are indicated in the above question 'What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives' and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus

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

The financial product does not commit to a reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics. The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair)
- Board diversity
- Executive pay (remuneration policy)
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower)
- Tax disclosure
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

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:

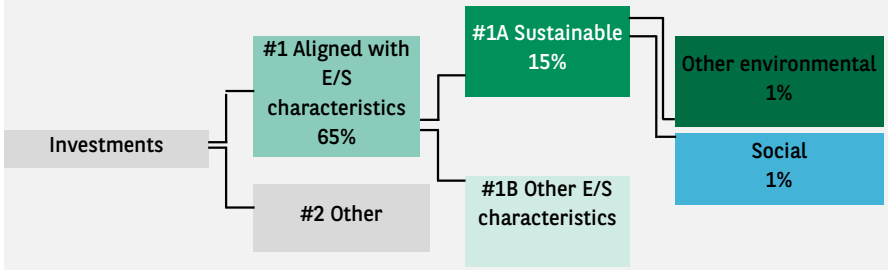
At least 65% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum and the exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 15%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

- **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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?**

  Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Not applicable

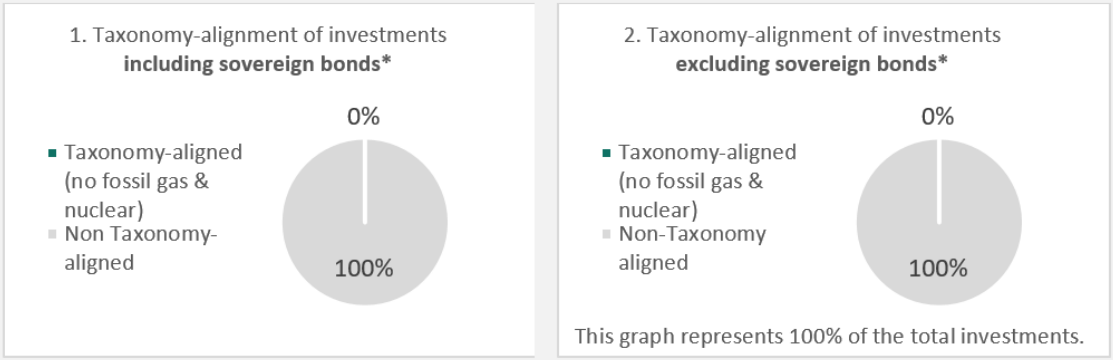
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?**

	Yes
	In fossil gas
	In Nuclear Energy
X	No

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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

Not applicable

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?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

- The proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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



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?

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

  Not applicable

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

  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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/ after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section 'Sustainability-related disclosures' dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name : **BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Structured Credit Europe IG** Legal Entity Identifier : 213800NJ2HH76XMCLF68

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● [ ] Yes ●○ [x] No

[ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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

[ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ____%

[x] 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 15% of sustainable investments

- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [x] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [x] with a social objective

[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental, social and governance practices.

The investment strategy selects corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

- Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, 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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

- The percentage of the portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy

- The percentage of the portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

- The weighted average ESG score of the portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;

b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;

b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation 'POSITIVE' or 'NEUTRAL' from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm 'DNSH' principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/14787511-CB33-49FC-B9B5-7E934948BE63

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into all the account principal all the adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process : RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 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.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 indicator:
15. GHG intensity
16. Investee countries subject to social violations

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement:
https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF
In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an 'exclusion list' and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a 'watch list' monitored, as appropriate.

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 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?

X Yes

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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions :

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe

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 indicator:
15. GHG intensity
16. Investee countries subject to social violations

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF
In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

- The financial product shall comply with the RBC Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labor 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 (https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/sustainability-documents/)

- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus

- The financial product shall have at least 75% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

- The financial product shall invest at least 15% of its assets in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as 'sustainable investment' are indicated in the above question 'What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives' and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus

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

The financial product does not commit to a reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics. The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair)
- Board diversity
- Executive pay (remuneration policy)
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower)
- Tax disclosure
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

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:

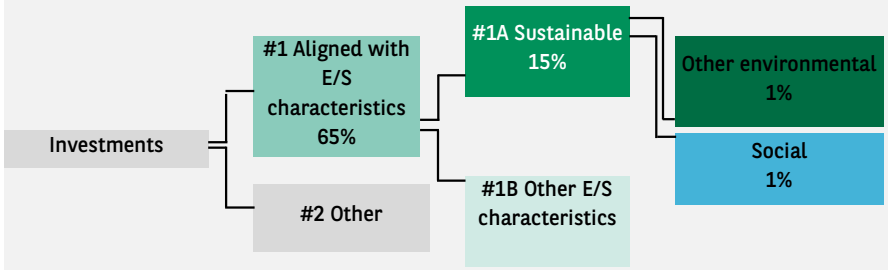
At least 65% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum and the exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 15%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

- **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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?**

  Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Not applicable

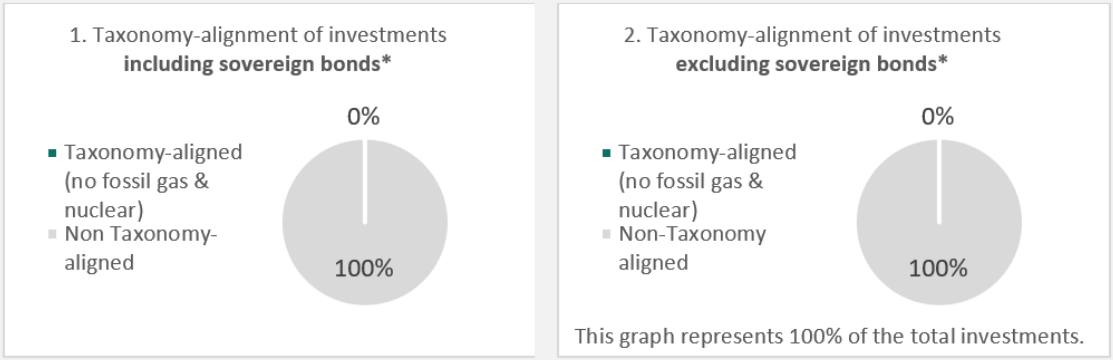
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?**

	Yes
	In fossil gas
	In Nuclear Energy
X	No

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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

Not applicable

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?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

- The proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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



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?

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

  Not applicable

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

  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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/ after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section 'Sustainability-related disclosures' dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name : BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I Structured Credit Income **Legal Entity Identifier : 21380016FHVCQTBWOB62**

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ Yes ●○ [x] No

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ____%

[x] 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 15% of sustainable investments

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [x] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [x] with a social objective

☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental, social and governance practices.

The investment strategy selects corporate issuers with good or improving ESG practices within their sector of activity. The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but are not limited to :

- Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), 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

The exclusion criteria are applied with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, 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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

- The percentage of the portfolio compliant with the RBC Policy

- The percentage of the portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

- The weighted average ESG score of the portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation

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 objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices.

The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the EU Taxonomy. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: sustainable forestry, environmental restoration, sustainable manufacturing, renewable energy, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, sustainable transportation, sustainable buildings, sustainable information and technology, scientific research for sustainable development;

2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets. A company can be qualified as sustainable investment in case it has more than 20% of its revenues aligned with the SDGs and less than 20% of its revenues misaligned with the UN SDGs. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of water and sanitation, sustainable and modern energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, sustainable consumption and production patterns, fight against climate change, conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, fight against desertification, land degradation and biodiversity loss;

b. Social: no poverty, zero hunger, food security, healthy lives and well-being at all ages, inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, gender equality, women and girls empowerment, availability of water and sanitation, access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, reduced inequality, inclusive, safe and resilient cities and human settlements, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, global partnership for sustainable development.

3. A company operating in a high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following environmental objectives: GHG emissions reduction, fight against climate change;

4. A company with best-in-class environmental or social practices compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region. The E or S best performer assessment is based on the BNPP AM ESG scoring methodology. The methodology scores companies and assesses them against a peer group comprising companies in comparable sectors and geographical regions. A company with a contribution score above 10 on the Environmental or Social pillar qualifies as best performer. A company qualifying as sustainable investment through this criteria can for example contribute to the following objectives:

a. Environmental: fight against climate change, environmental risk management, sustainable management of natural resources, waste management, water management, GHG emissions reduction, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green infrastructure;

b. Social: health and safety, human capital management, good external stakeholder management (supply chain, contractors, data), business ethics preparedness, good corporate governance.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation 'POSITIVE' or 'NEUTRAL' from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm 'DNSH' principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/14787511-CB33-49FC-B9B5-7E934948BE63

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into all the account principal all the adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process : RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 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.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 indicator:
15. GHG intensity
16. Investee countries subject to social violations

More detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement:
https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-B0ED-84FC06E090BF
In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an 'exclusion list' and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a 'watch list' monitored, as appropriate.

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 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?

X Yes

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 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 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 Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions :

- 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 aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant benchmark or universe

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
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In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically integrated throughout the investment process.

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?

- The financial product shall comply with the RBC Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labor 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 (https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/sustainability-documents/)

- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus

- The financial product shall have at least 75% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology

- The financial product shall invest at least 15% of its assets in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as 'sustainable investment' are indicated in the above question 'What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives' and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus

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

The financial product does not commit to a reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

The ESG scoring framework assesses corporate governance through a core set of standard key performance indicators for all sectors supplemented by sector specific metrics. The governance metrics and indicators to assess good governance practices such as sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance include but are not limited to:

- Separation of power (e.g. Split CEO/Chair)
- Board diversity
- Executive pay (remuneration policy)
- Board Independence, and key committees independence
- Accountability of directors
- Financial expertise of the Audit Committee
- Respect of shareholders rights and absence of antitakeover devices
- The presence of appropriate policies (i.e. Bribery and corruption, whistleblower)
- Tax disclosure
- An assessment of prior negative incidents relating to governance

The ESG analysis goes beyond the framework to look at a more qualitative assessment of how the insights from our ESG model are reflected in the culture and operations of investee companies. In some cases, the ESG analysts will conduct due diligence meetings to better understand the company's approach to corporate governance.

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:

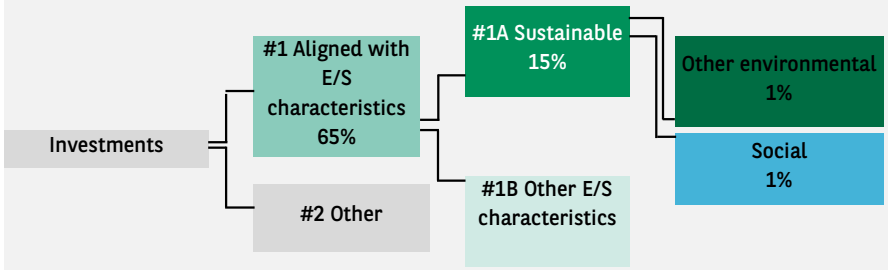
At least 65% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum and the exact percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 15%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

- **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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the 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?**

  Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Not applicable

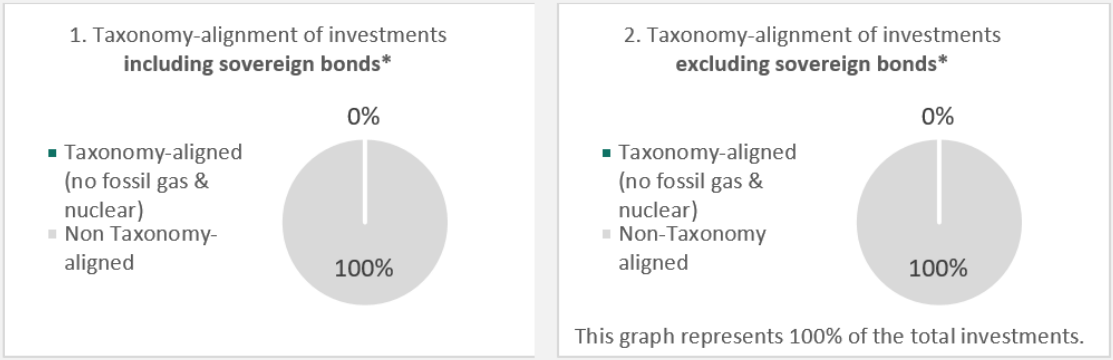
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?**

	Yes
	In fossil gas
	In Nuclear Energy
X	No

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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

Not applicable

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?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include :

- The proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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



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?

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

  Not applicable

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

  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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/ after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section 'Sustainability-related disclosures' dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Template pre-contractual 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

Product name: BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I US MORTGAGE

Legal entity identifyier: 213800DYJTF53FYC334

ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments 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
- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%
- ☒ 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% 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**

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental,social and governance practices.

Sovereign issuers and agencies

The investment strategy selects issuers based on their performance across the environmental, social and governance pillars. The ESG performance of each country is assessed using an internal Sovereign ESG methodology that focuses on measuring governments' efforts to produce and preserve assets, goods, and services with high ESG values, according to their level of economic development. This involves evaluation of a country against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors, which include but not limited to:

- Environmental: climate mitigation, biodiversity, energy efficiency, land resources, pollution;
- Social: life conditions, economic inequality, education, employment, health infrastructure, human capital;
- Governance: business rights, corruption, democratic life, political stability, security.

BNP Paribas Asset Management's Global Sustainability Strategy places a strong emphasis on combatting climate change. Therefore, given the importance of sovereigns in addressing climate change, the internal Sovereign ESG methodology includes an additional scoring component that captures the country's contribution to progress towards the net-zero goals set out in the Paris Agreement. This additional scoring component reflects countries' commitment to future targets balanced by their current policies and their forward-looking physical climate risk exposure. It combines temperature alignment methodology for determining national contributions to climate change with an assessment of the laws and policies countries have in place for addressing climate change.

The investment manager also applies the BNP Paribas Group's controversial countries framework, which includes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio compliant with the BNP Paribas Group's controversial countries framework;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio covered by ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology;
- The weighted average ESG score of the financial product's portfolio compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation.

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?

Sovereign issuers and agencies

The objective of the sustainable investments made by the financial product is to finance new and existing projects with environmental and social benefits by investing in:

1. Green bonds issued to finance environmentally sound and sustainable projects that foster a net-zero emissions economy and protect the environment.

2. Social bonds issued to finance socially sound and sustainable projects that achieve greater social benefits.

3. Sustainability bonds issued to finance a combination of both green and social projects.

The selected green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds should comply with the principles formulated by the International Capital Market Association and receive a "POSITIVE" or "NEUTRAL" investment recommendation from the Sustainability Center following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Projects identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm "DNSH" principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager : Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com)

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?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, the financial product takes into account principal adverse impact indicators that are relevant to its investment strategy to select the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process; RBC policy, ESG integration guidelines, Stewardship, the forward-looking vision – the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

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 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 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.

As regards the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to make, the following principal adverse sustainability impacts are taken into account:

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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

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

Not applicable due to the nature of issuers (i.e., sovereign issuers and agencies).

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 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, 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 investment universe is periodically screened with a view to identifying severe controversial countries that are subject to social violations and violation of fundamental human rights, as referred to in international treaties and conventions. The BNP Paribas Group's controversial countries framework establishes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks.

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 adverse sustainability impacts for sovereign issuers and agencies in which we invest.

The proprietary ESG scoring framework for sovereign issuers and agencies includes consideration of various metrics and indicators related to GHG intensity including but not limited to:

- Environmental indicators (GHG emissions per capita, CO2 emissions from energy sector, CO2 emissions from industries, CO2 emissions from gaseous fuel consumption,...);
- Commitment to reduce GHG emissions to comply to the 2°C limit, with regards to Nationally Determined Contributions (NCD);
- Policies adopted for tackling climate change.

Several metrics and indicators linked to social violations are imbedded in the proprietary ESG scoring framework, including but not limited to :

- Labour and social protection (ratification or implementation in equivalent national legislation of the eight fundamental conventions identified in the International Labour Organisation's declaration on Fundamental Rights and Principles at Work);
- Democratic life (voice an accountability, rule of law,...);
- Security (military expenditure, armed forces personnel, refugee population,...).

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 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 investment processes.

Furthermore, the Stewardship team engages in dialogue with sovereign bond issuers about the terms of their bonds and concerning the countries' policies and performance on key ESG issues that might influence their ability to service their debt.

Actions to address or mitigate principal adverse sustainability impacts depend on the severity and materiality of these impacts. These actions are guided by the BNP Paribas Group's controversial countries framework, ESG Integration Guidelines, and Engagement Policy, and include :

- Exclusion of issuers that are in violation of international treaties and conventions and issuers exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks;

- Engagement with issuers with the aim of encouraging them to improve their environmental, social and governance practices and, thus, mitigate potential adverse impacts.

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
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Corporate voluntary indicators:

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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 principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered can be found in the BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations.

In addition, information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered over the year will be available in the annual report of the financial product.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

To achieve the investment objective of the financial product, the investment manager takes into account at each step of its investment process the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that the financial product promotes.

The investment universe of the financial product is thoroughly screened with a view to identify issuers that are in violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights.

Then the Investment Manager integrates ESG ratings and criteria into the assessment of issuers. ESG ratings are built by BNP Paribas Asset Management's Sustainability Centre using a proprietary ESG methodology.

The investment manager constantly integrates the binding elements of the investment strategy described in the question below to construct an investment portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the manager's decision-making.

The elements of the investment strategy to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product as described below are systematically used throughout the investment process.

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?

- The financial product shall comply with the BNP Paribas Group's controversial countries framework;
- The financial product shall have at least 90% of its assets (excluding ancillary liquid assets) covered by the ESG analysis based on the ESG internal proprietary methodology;
- The financial product shall have the weighted average ESG score of its portfolio higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus;
- The financial product shall invest at least 50% of its assets in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation. Criteria to qualify an investment as "sustainable investment" are indicated in the above question "*What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the*

sustainable investments contribute to such objectives" and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus.

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

The financial product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the scope of investments prior to the application of its investment strategy.

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

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

Agencies and Supranational issuers:

The investment strategy selects agencies and supranational issuers based on their performance across the environmental, social and governance (ESG) pillars. Agencies inherit their ESG score from their sovereign parent and include the following entity types: national or bilateral development banks; export/import banks; special purpose vehicles and; true government agencies. Supranational issuers on the other hand are assigned their own ESG rating because these entities have multiple shareholders and are not operating at the behest of a single government.

Agencies and Supranational issuers are uniquely positioned to contribute to a more sustainable world by lending to projects with environmental and social Benefits; therefore, with regard to their classification as "Sustainable Investments" we assess these entities according to their ambition and integrity along along the following dimensions:

- How agencies and supranational issuers support a low carbon economy, their decarbonisation strategy and plans to phase out thermal coal, oil & gas.
- The environmental impact of their investments, applying qualitative assessment of assets allocated to green finance.
- Inclusion via social SDG Investments, applying qualitative assessment of assets allocated to key social SDGs with a particular focus on SDG1 – No poverty, SDG3 – Good health, SDG 4 – Education, SDG 5 – Gender Equality.
- In addition, we assess the governance of agencies and supranational issuers by assessing reputation and litigation risks of the issuers with a focus on business ethics, corruption level and project controversies.

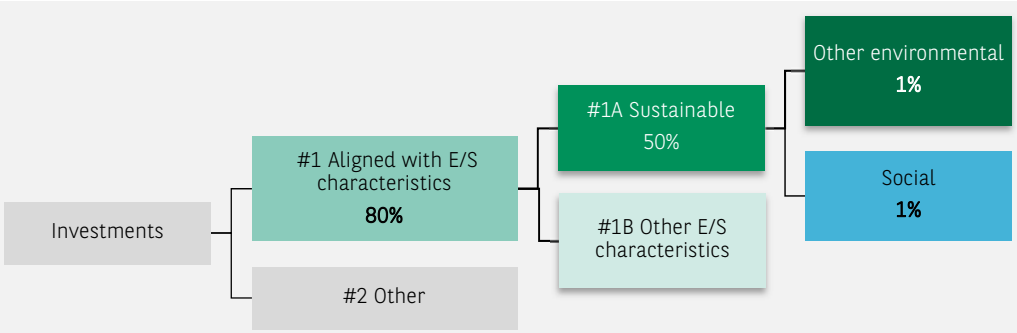
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 80% of the investments of the financial product will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product.

For the avoidance of doubt, such a proportion is solely a minimum commitment and the real percentage of the investments of the financial product that attained the promoted environmental or social characteristics will be available in the annual report.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 50%.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used as described under the question: "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"



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

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.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

Financial derivative instruments may be used for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or investment purposes, if applicable. These instruments are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

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

Not Applicable.

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

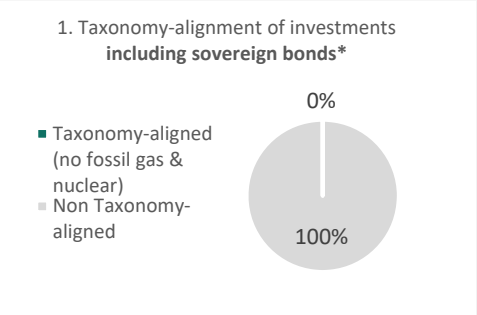
☐ Yes:

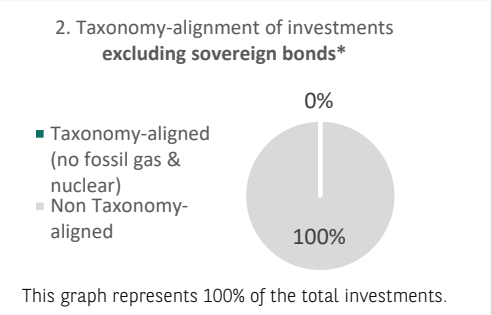
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[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 an 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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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.

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

Not applicable.

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?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

The minimum share is intentionally low as the objective of the investment manager is not to prevent the product from investing in taxonomy-aligned activities within the framework of the investment strategy of the product. As such, there is no commitment to invest in activities not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The Management Company is improving its Taxonomy-alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability-related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments within the financial product is 1%.

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

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

- the proportion of assets that are not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. 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.

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?

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

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

Not applicable

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

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.bnpparibas-am.com after choosing the relevant country and directly in the section "Sustainability-related disclosures" dedicated to the product.

DISCLAIMER

Every ad hoc pre-contractual document, shall be read in conjunction with the prospectus in force In case of discrepancy between an ad hoc pre-contractual document and a pre-contractual document included in the version of the prospectus in force, the version in the prospectus shall prevail.

Appendix to the facilities provided to investors according to Directive 2009/65/EC as amended by Directive (EU) 2019/1160

In accordance with the article 92 of Directive 2009/65/EC, facilities are made available to perform the following tasks :

(a) process subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to unit-holders relating to the units of the UCITS, in accordance with the conditions set out in the documents required pursuant to Chapter IX;
(b) provide investors with information on how orders referred to in point (a) can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid;
(c) Facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 relating to the investors' exercise of their rights arising from their investment in the UCITS in the Member State where the UCITS is marketed;
(d) make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX available to investors under the conditions laid down in Article 94, for the purposes of inspection and obtaining copies thereof;
(e) provide investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium;
(f) act as a contact point for communicating with the competent authorities.

For your convenience, the following entities may assist you further in case of questions, depending on your country of residence:

COUNTRIES	(a) (b)	(c) (d)	(e) (f)
AUSTRIA	ERSTE BANK der österreichischen Sparkassen AG Am Belvedere 1 A-1100 Wien		BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com
BELGIUM	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com	
CYPRUS	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com	
CZECHIA	European Investment Centre, o.c.p., a.s. Veveří 2581/102 616 00 Brno, Česka republika	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com	
GERMANY	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg	

	L-1855 Luxembourg	www.bnpparibas-am.com
DENMARK	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com
SPAIN	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com
FINLAND	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com
FRANCE	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg For **Euroclear France** share-classes only: BNP Paribas Grands Moulins de Pantin 9, rue du débarcadère 93761 PANTIN CEDEX	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com
GREECE	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com
HUNGARY	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com
IRELAND	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com
ITALY	Allfunds Bank S.A.U., Milan Branch Via Bocchetto n° 6, 20123 Milano	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT France – Milan Branch Piazza Lina Bo Bardi 3 20124 Milano www.bnpparibas-am.it

	Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena S.p.A., Piazza Salimbeni n° 3, 53100 Siena. Cassa Centrale Banca – Credito Cooperativo Italiano S.p.A., via Segantini n. 5, 38122 Trento. Société Générale Securities Services S.p.A., Via Benigno Crespi n° 19/A - MAC2, 20159 Milano. Le relative funzioni sono svolte presso gli uffici in Via Nizza, 262/24 - 10126 Torino; Banca Sella Holding S.p.A., Piazza Gaudenzio Sella 1, I-13900 Biella;	
THE NETHERLANDS	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com
NORWAY	Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning P.O: Box 1294 Vika NO-0111 Norway	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com
SWEDEN	BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch 60, Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com
SLOVAKIA	European Investment Centre, o.c.p., a.s. Tomášikova 64, 831 04 Bratislava	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg www.bnpparibas-am.com

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg ("the Management Company"), **BNP PARIBAS FLEXI I** ("the Company"), BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch ("the Transfer and Registrar Agent" and "the

Depositary"), your Distributors, your Bank or your Financial Advisors remain at your disposal shall you need any further assistance regarding the above.

The latest issue, sale, repurchase or redemption price of the shares/units is available at the registered office of the Fund, on the website www.bnpparibas-am.com.