



LA FINANCIÈRE  
DE L'ÉCHIQUIER

## RESPONSE TO SFDR

### ARTICLE 10

ECHIQUIER CLIMATE & BIODIVERSITY  
IMPACT EUROPE

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**La Financière de  
l'Echiquier**



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# I. Summary (Zusammenfassung)

*Only this part of the document is translated into German.*

## 1) Nachhaltiges Anlageziel in der Anlagestrategie

Das Finanzprodukt zielt darauf ab, Emittenten auszuwählen, die Klima- und Biodiversitätsfragen in ihre Geschäftstätigkeit integriert haben, und die Finanzströme auf die Unternehmen zu lenken, die die europäische Wirtschaft in Zukunft kohlenstoffneutral machen werden. Der "Impact"-Managementprozess dieses Fonds integriert in erheblichem Maße auch außerfinanzielle Kriterien.

Es wurde kein spezifischer Index als Benchmark festgelegt, um festzustellen, ob das Finanzprodukt mit den von ihm geförderten ökologischen und/oder sozialen Merkmalen in Einklang steht.

## 2) Asset-Allokation für das Produkt

100% der vom Finanzprodukt getätigten Investitionen sind nachhaltige Investitionen im Sinne der SFDR-Verordnung.

Bislang erlaubt die Methodik zur Berechnung nachhaltiger Investitionen keine genaue Identifizierung nachhaltiger Investitionen, die nur soziale Ziele erfüllen.

## 3) Berücksichtigung der wichtigsten negativen Auswirkungen von Investitionen, Überprüfung der internationalen Standards und der Grundsätze für gute Governance.

Dieses Finanzprodukt berücksichtigt die wichtigsten negativen Auswirkungen seiner Anlagen auf Nachhaltigkeitsfaktoren anhand der 14 obligatorischen Indikatoren aus Tabelle 1 des Anhangs I der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2022/1288 der Europäischen Kommission und umfasst darüber hinaus die folgenden zwei zusätzlichen Indikatoren: Anlagen in Unternehmen ohne Initiativen zur Verringerung der Kohlenstoffemissionen und Anlagen in Emittenten ohne Maßnahmen zur Verhütung von Arbeitsunfällen. Diese werden in den verschiedenen Teilen des verantwortungsvollen Investitionsansatzes der Verwaltungsgesellschaft berücksichtigt.

Durch die Berücksichtigung der PAI (Principal Adverse Impacts), insbesondere durch die Verwendung der folgenden sozialen PAI, stehen die Anlagen dieses Finanzprodukts im Einklang mit den OECD-Leitsätzen für multinationale Unternehmen und den Leitprinzipien der Vereinten Nationen für Wirtschaft und Menschenrechte:

Verstoß gegen die Prinzipien des Global Compact der Vereinten Nationen und die OECD-Leitsätze für multinationale Unternehmen,

Fehlen von Verfahren und Mechanismen zur Überwachung der Einhaltung der Grundsätze der Vereinten Nationen und der OECD-Leitsätze für multinationale Unternehmen.

Die Politik zur Bewertung der guten Unternehmensführung von Unternehmen (Governance), in die investiert wird, ist wie folgt: Die Bewertung der Unternehmensführung macht etwa 60 % der gesamten ESG-Bewertung aus. Dies ist ein Grundsatz der ESG-Methodik von LFDE - La Financière de l'Echiquier, die diesem Aspekt seit ihrer Gründung eine große Bedeutung beimisst. Diese Überzeugung wird durch die Tatsache untermauert, dass alle von LFDE - La Financière de l'Echiquier erstellten ESG-Analysen von einem vollständig intern erstellten Governance-Rating profitieren.

#### **4) Methodik der ESG-Analyse**

Die Besonderheiten unserer Bewertungsmethodik sind wie folgt:

- Sie deckt die Gesamtheit der Säulen Umwelt, Soziales und Governance ab.
- Innerhalb des ESG-Ratings wird der Governance ein erhebliches Gewicht beigemessen (ca. 60 %), insbesondere der Bewertung der Kompetenz des Managementteams.
- Die Werte für Umwelt und Soziales innerhalb des ESG-Ratings werden für Unternehmen des verarbeitenden Gewerbes und des Dienstleistungssektors unterschiedlich gewichtet.
- Wir standardisieren unsere ESG-Ratings nicht (nach Kapitalisierungsgröße, nach Sektor usw.).
- Die Gewichtung der einzelnen Unterthemen der drei Säulen wurde vom RI-Research-Team des LFDE festgelegt.
- Die Bewertungsskala reicht von 0 bis 10, wobei 10 die beste Bewertung darstellt.
- Das Vorhandensein einer Kontroversenstrafe bei der Berechnung des ESG-Ratings. Dieser wirkt sich direkt auf das ESG-Rating aus und sanktioniert kontroverse Unternehmen in Bezug auf ESG-Aspekte

Unabhängig von dem jeweiligen Finanzprodukt, das von LFDE - La Financière de l'Echiquier verwaltet wird, umfasst die ESG-Analyse- und Bewertungsmethodik für Emittenten die folgenden Schritte: Vorbereitung, ESG-Interview (nicht obligatorisch), Zusammenfassung und Bewertung. Diese Methodik stützt sich auf mehrere interne und externe Ressourcen (öffentliche Unterlagen der Unternehmen, MSCI ESG Research-Datenbank), die zur Unterstützung unserer ESG-Bewertung der Emittenten herangezogen werden.

Im Rahmen unserer ESG-Bewertung werden alle verwendeten internen und externen Daten stets anhand eines Gewichtungssystems für die E-, S- und G-Säulen neu gewichtet. Die von MSCI ESG Research erhaltenen Umwelt- und Sozialbewertungen werden in unserem ESG-Score neu gewichtet. Einzelheiten zu den Gewichtungen finden Sie oben in der Antwort auf die Frage zu den Methoden.

#### **5) Kontrollmechanismus für die Einbeziehung von E/S-Merkmalen in die Investitionsstrategie**

ESG-Bewertung von 100 % der Aktien im Portfolio. Die ESG-Analyse der Emittenten erfolgt systematisch und vor der Investition, und das ESG-Mindestrating jedes Unternehmens im Portfolio muss größer oder gleich 6.0/10 sein. Der Abdeckungsgrad der ESG-Analyse und die Mindestschwelle für das ESG-Rating werden vor und/oder nach dem Handel kontrolliert. Ein Tool zur Überwachung von Nachhaltigkeitsindikatoren und Kontrollen wird derzeit entwickelt und Anfang 2023 bereitgestellt, um die Häufigkeit der Kontrollen zu erhöhen. Die vor- und nachbörslichen Kontrollen werden dann täglich für diese beiden Indikatoren durchgeführt.

## 6) Engagementpolitik

Für dieses Finanzprodukt wird im Rahmen der ESG-Analyse immer ein erstes ESG-Gespräch mit den Unternehmen geführt, nach dem wir zwei oder drei Schwerpunktthemen festlegen, bei denen Verbesserungen erwartet werden. Diese werden als "Verbesserungsbereiche" bezeichnet. Wir möchten, dass die Ziele, die wir dem Unternehmen mitteilen, realistisch, messbar und kontrollierbar sind. Diese Fortschrittsbereiche werden schriftlich festgehalten und dem Unternehmen systematisch übermittelt. Bei der Follow-up-Sitzung, die im Durchschnitt alle zwei Jahre stattfindet, bewerten wir die Fortschritte, die auf der Grundlage der zuvor formulierten Ziele erzielt wurden (erreichte, teilweise erreichte oder nicht erreichte Fortschritte), und legen die nächsten Fortschritte gemeinsam neu fest.

### **II. No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective**

To ensure that the financial product's sustainable investments do no significant harm (DNSH) to an environmental and social objective, La Financière de l'Echiquier has defined a "DNSH" procedure for products with a sustainable investment objective, including:

- Additional sectoral and normative exclusions to the product's non-financial approach (reiterated below) which make it possible to reduce its exposure to social and environmental harm: Tobacco, all types of weapons, non-conventional and non-controversial fossil fuels, gambling, pornography, alcohol, GMOs, palm oil and biocides.
- Consideration of the Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) of these investments on sustainability factors.

Regarding adverse impacts, this financial product accounts for 14 mandatory indicators from Table 1 of Annex I to European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, and also includes the following two additional indicators: investments in businesses with no carbon-reduction initiatives and investments in issuers with no workplace accident prevention policy.

These are factored into the different parts of the management company's responsible investing approach: through the exclusion policy (sectoral and normative), ESG analysis methodology, various Impact scores, measurement and monitoring of ESG performance indicators (carbon intensity, ESG controversy scores) as below:

#### **CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT**

- Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions by measuring and monitoring CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and equivalents for all scopes (1, 2, 3),
- Carbon footprint, measured and monitored using the Carbon Impact Ratio methodology (ratio of emissions saved to emissions caused),
- Carbon intensity of investee companies (in  $\text{teqCO}_2$ ) calculated using the Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI), and monitored by the financial product's outperformance compared to its benchmark,
- Exposure of investee companies to fossil fuels taken into account in the ESG analysis and the exclusion policy,

- Portion of the non-renewable energy consumed and produced as taken into account in the ESG analysis,
- Intensity of energy consumption taken into account in the ESG analysis,
- Impact on biodiversity through ESG analysis, Climate and Biodiversity Maturity Score and measurement of the biodiversity footprint,
- Tonnes of priority substances discharged into water taken into account in the ESG analysis,
- Tonnes of hazardous waste taken into account in the ESG analysis,
- Investments in companies with no carbon-reduction initiatives in the ESG analysis (additional indicator).

### **SOCIAL, HUMAN RESOURCES, RESPECT FOR RIGHTS INCLUDING HUMAN RIGHTS**

- Portion of issuers implicated in a violation of the United Nations Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, through the normative exclusion policy and monitoring of controversies by MSCI ESG Research,
- Portion of investments in issuers having no process or mechanism for monitoring compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines, through the normative exclusion policy and monitoring of controversies by MSCI ESG Research,
- Gender pay gap taken into account in the ESG analysis,
- Diversity on corporate boards as a % of women according to the various laws between the countries and to the level of proactive measures in that area taken by companies, taken into account in the ESG analysis,
- Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster bombs, etc.) taken into account in the sectoral exclusion policy,
- Investments in issuers having no workplace accident prevention policy taken into account in the ESG analysis (additional indicator).

By taking into account the PAI (Principal Adverse Impacts, specifically the use of the following social PAI, this financial product's investments are compliant with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nation's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights:

- Violation of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,
- A lack of processes and mechanisms for monitoring compliance with the principles of the United Nations and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Compliance with this PAI is monitored through the normative exclusion policy and monitoring of controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

### **III. Sustainable investment objective of the financial product**

The financial product aims to select issuers that have integrated climate and biodiversity issues into their business, and to direct financial flows towards the companies that will make the European economy carbon neutral in the future. The "impact" management process of this fund significantly integrates extra-financial criteria.

## IV. Investment strategy

The financial product is a sub-fund seeking long-term performance by gaining exposure to European equity markets through companies that stand out for their level of progress in addressing climate and biodiversity issues, as well as for their good governance and the quality of their social and environmental policies (ESG). This financial product systematically integrates ESG criteria into its financial management. This has an impact on the selection of securities in the portfolio.

The following non-financial approach is incorporated into this financial product's investment strategy:

- **Sector and normative exclusions filter:** Recreational cannabis, Tobacco production, Controversial weapons under the Ottawa and Oslo Conventions, Thermal coal, Tobacco, Weapons (in the broad sense, including nuclear arms with no minimum revenue threshold), Gambling, Pornography, Non-conventional and controversial hydrocarbons, Alcohol, GMO, Palm oil, Biocides, companies subject to controversy considered severe and very severe by MSCI ESG Research on biodiversity sensitive issues (palm oil, timber, soy, livestock and overfishing), company subject to controversy considered very severe by MSCI ESG Research (list containing, among other things, the demonstrated violation of one or more of the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact) and the companies affected by US sanctions "Executive Order 13959."
- **ESG rating coverage ratio:** ESG rating of 100% of the stocks in the portfolio. ESG analysis of issuers is systematic and prior to investment.
- **The minimum ESG score of each company in the portfolio must be 6.0/10 or higher.** To assess the minimum ESG score, many ESG indicators are used as described in the section "Monitoring Environmental and Social characteristics." If an ESG issuer's ESG rating is below this threshold, it is automatically excluded from the investable universe.
- **Controversies are monitored using research from MSCI ESG Research and a controversy penalty is applied that may reduce the ESG score by a maximum of 2 points** (granularity of the malus of 0.5) and sanctions ESG controversies on the three pillars. If necessary, this malus may exclude the stock if the ESG rating falls below the minimum rating (6.0/10). Also, if requested by La Financière de l'Echiquier's teams, the Ethics Committee has the power to decide to exclude a stock from the portfolios if a serious controversy appears within a company held in one or more portfolios.
- **Impact filter through the Climate and Biodiversity Maturity Score:** This score establishes the level of maturity of companies in taking into account the climate and biodiversity issues they are and will be facing. The MCB score is composed of 3 or 4 pillars (Governance, Climate, Biodiversity, Just Transition) depending on the impact on biodiversity of the company, to which is added a malus linked to environmental controversies. Companies must achieve a minimum MCB score of 40% to ensure that they are taking climate change and biodiversity decline seriously in their strategy and therefore making a positive environmental contribution.
- **Emission intensity, all scopes, must be better than its benchmark.** The portfolio coverage ratio must be 90% or higher for this financial product. The calculation method used is described in the question on "Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics".

- **The ESG Controversies Score must be higher than the benchmark:** This score measures how severe a company's controversies are. This score, which ranges from 0 to 10 (10 being the best possible score), is provided to us by MSCI ESG Research. The portfolio coverage ratio must be 70% or higher for this financial product. The calculation method used is described in the question on "Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics".
- **100% of the investments in sustainable investments as defined in the SFDR regulation.** To assess the companies' positive contribution to society and the environment, the financial product uses:
  - o The three impact scores developed internally by La Financière de l'Échiquier (SDG Score (focus on nine SDGs), Climate Maturity & Biodiversity Score (MCB), the AAAA Score (focusing on access to health)) and
  - o a score constructed internally but based on MSCI ESG Research data called "MSCI SDG Score"

If the issuer has a sufficient score on one of these four scores, it will be considered that its economic activity contributes to an environmental or social objective. Finally, in the event that none of the four impact scores mentioned above is available for a company (particularly in the case of a company not covered by MSCI), its contribution to the SDGs will be analysed internally using the internal "SI SDG Score" (broader than the SDG Score because it focuses on 17 SDGs instead of nine).

More information on the impact score methodology mentioned above appears below:

- **SDG Score: SDG Score:** This score defines the net contribution of companies to the SDGs. In our methodology, we measure this contribution based on two scores. First, the Solutions Score, which is based on an analysis of the products and services. Of the 17 SDGs, nine business-oriented SDGs were selected (3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16). We mapped activities that make a positive contribution and activities that make a negative contribution for each of them. The allocation of the company's revenue to these activities gives a net Score out of 100. Second, the Initiatives Score, which is based on an analysis of the company's social and environmental practices. The purpose of this score is to value companies' innovative social and environmental practices that contribute to the SDGs and penalise the practices that detract from one or more SDGs. LFDE has mapped these practices for each of the 17 SDGs. For these two scores, a company's contribution to the SDGs is measured against each SDG's targets. The average of the Solutions and Initiatives Scores gives an SDG Score out of 100. Companies must achieve an SDG score of 25/100 and a Solutions Score of 20/100 to confirm that they make a positive environmental and/or social contribution.
- **Climate and Biodiversity Maturity (MCB) Score:** This score is detailed above in the question.
- **AAAA Score:** This score defines a company's contribution through its products and services to at least one of the four dimensions of access to health (Availability, Geographical Accessibility, Financial Accessibility, Acceptability) inspired by the work of the World Health Organisation (WHO) on the subject. At least 20% of a company's revenue must contribute to at least one of the four dimensions without significantly harming these issues (Do No Significant Harm). Companies must achieve an AAAA Score of 20% and pass the DNSH filter to confirm that they make a positive social contribution.



- **MSCI SDG Score:** This score, developed internally using MSCI ESG Research data, identifies companies that contribute positively through their products and services and/or their operations to the achievement of at least one of the 17 SDGs. This contribution is measured using three scores (“PRODUCT”, “OPERATIONAL”, “NET”) provided by MSCI ESG Research. Each of these scores ranges from -10 to +10. To determine the positive contribution to at least one of the 17 SDGs, the company must validate two steps. Firstly, it must have between 10% and 25% of its turnover contributing to an SDG (“PRODUCT” score greater than or equal to +5, considered as aligned or very aligned according to MSCI) and/or have its operations considered as aligned or very aligned with the achievement of this same SDG (“OPERATIONAL” score greater than or equal to +5 according to MSCI). On the other hand, the average of these two scores (NET Score according to MSCI) must be greater than or equal to +2.5 in order to ensure their positive environmental and/or social contribution.
- **SI SDG Score:** This score helps define the net contribution of the companies to the SDGs. It is constructed in the same way as the SDG Score presented above, except that the Solutions Score covers all 17 SDGs (instead of nine). Companies must achieve an SDG score of 25/100 and a Solutions Score of 20/100 to confirm that they make a positive environmental and/or social contribution.

The policy for evaluating the good governance practices of investee companies, as it applies to sound management structures and tax compliance, is as follows: the Governance score makes up about 60% of the overall ESG score:

- **Governance:**
  - o **Management team skills:**
    - For the chief executive officer: industry legitimacy, track record, managerial capacity, leadership and structure of the compensation scheme.
    - For the executive committee: composition, diversity, relevance of the functions represented and CSR engagement.
  - o **Checks and balances:** sources of checks and balances within the board, anticipating the CEO’s succession, matching of director profiles with the company’s needs, gender diversity on the board, geographical diversity, availability and involvement of directors.
  - o **Respect for minority shareholders:** benefits for the company to be listed, anti-takeover mechanisms and financial reporting transparency.
  - o **Evaluation of ESG risks:** ESG risk identification and management, anti-corruption and responsible taxation, quality of reporting and CSR discourse and progress on ESG issues.

This is a historic bias of La Financière de l’Echiquier, which has attached importance to this aspect since its creation. This belief is reinforced by the fact that all ESG analyses produced by La Financière de l’Echiquier benefit from a governance rating that is produced entirely in-house.

As detailed below, governance controversies are analysed during the ESG analysis of companies, which can result in a penalty of 1 to 2 points applied to the ESG score.

In terms of employee relations and pay, these topics are assessed using the Responsibility score (40% of the ESG score) and the Social score, which is weighted according to the type of company being analysed:

- o For Manufacturing companies: the social and environmental criteria are equally weighted within the Responsibility score.
- o For Services companies: the social score represents 2/3 of the total Responsibility score whereas the Environmental score represents 1/3.

## V. Proportion of investments

The asset allocation for this financial product is as follows: 100% of the investments made are considered sustainable investments according to the SFDR regulation.

There are no "other" investments as 100% of the securities are covered by an ESG rating, ESG analysis and binding elements such as the SDG score, sector and normative exclusions.

Regarding of sustainable investment:

- The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy is 100%.
- At this time, the minimum share of investments in transitional or enabling activities is 0% of net assets.
- At this time, the financial product may invest in environmentally sustainable economic activities; nonetheless, this financial product's investments do not take into account the European Union criteria on environmentally sustainable economic activities. The financial product is committed to 0% alignment with the European Taxonomy.
- At this time, the methodology for calculating sustainable investments does not accurately identify the sustainable investments that only meet social objectives.

## VI. Monitoring the sustainable investment objective

To measure the achievement of its sustainable investment objective and to comply with the regulatory requirements of Article 9, the financial product uses an impact score developed internally by La Financière de l'Echiquier, namely the:

- **Climate and Biodiversity Maturity Score:** This indicator is an LFDE proprietary tool that integrates qualitative and quantitative elements, both retrospective and prospective, to measure the company's maturity in considering climate change and/or biodiversity issues. This score is based on 4 pillars: Climate Governance, Climate Commitment, Biodiversity Commitment and Just Transition. The inclusion of the Biodiversity Commitment pillar in this score depends on the impact of the company's activity on biodiversity. This score reflects the level of progress (measured in %) of the company in addressing the climate and biodiversity issues it faces and will face in the future:

- A score of 0% indicates that the company has not yet started its climate and/or biodiversity transition process.
- Inversely, a score of 100% indicates that the company is fully mature in its transition process.

The calculation method used is detailed in the question "Investment strategy".

In the specific case of this financial product, we use a set of climate performance criteria:

- **Bottom-up and top-down weighted temperatures of the portfolio, compared to its benchmark.** The indicator positions the financial product on a temperature scale ranging from 1.5° to 6°C, as produced by Carbon4 Finance. At the level of the financial product, each company is rated (CIA score) according to its sector of activity, its past climate performance and its decarbonisation strategy.

- **Weighted average green share of the portfolio** compared to its benchmark: This indicator represents the share of the company's turnover that comes from activities eligible for the European taxonomy, for climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives.

- **Weighted average physical risk score of the portfolio** compared to its benchmark. This score, ranging from 0 to 100, measures a company's (or portfolio's) level of physical risk by its exposure to the following seven climate hazards: rising sea levels, storms, extreme precipitation, precipitation cycles, heat waves, drought, and average temperature increases. The closer the score is to 100, the higher the physical risk is considered to be. The score calculated for a company is its exposure (probability of occurrence of the climate hazard) multiplied by its vulnerability (estimated impact if the hazard occurs). Carbon4 Finance provides several physical risk indicators depending on the climate scenario and time horizon chosen. We have chosen to use and report the results of the Carbon4 Finance recommended scenario for all our portfolios and benchmarks. These results correspond to the weighted average scores of the various physical risks of the companies in the portfolio in a so-called "median" scenario (IPCC RCP 6.0), i.e. a scenario of substantial increase in median temperatures during the 21st century, up to 2050.

- **Biodiversity footprint of portfolio companies, expressed in MSAppb\***: This calculation method measures the impact on biodiversity of a company (or a portfolio). It is expressed in MSAppb\* (Mean Species Average in part per billion = average number of species observed in a given environment on a standardised surface) per billion euros invested. The MSA is an indicator ranging from 0 to 100% provided by the GLOBIO model (Global Biodiversity Model For Policy Support) developed by the PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency in collaboration with numerous partners, notably universities. It measures the preservation of an ecosystem. An MSA of 100% corresponds to a primary forest, while an MSA of 0% corresponds to a car park. The MSAppb\* presents the loss of biodiversity on a standardised surface, and makes it possible to aggregate the different impacts of a company or a portfolio, both terrestrial and aquatic, over different time horizons (present and future impacts).

In the context of this financial product, the research on environmental and social criteria is carried out entirely in-house, without recourse to an extra-financial rating agency and carried out entirely by the LDFE management team.

The main sustainability indicators used to measure the achievement of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are the following:

- **Environment:**

- **Policy and actions:** the existence of an environmental roadmap (with precise and time-dated objectives that enable progress to be measured), the choice of performance indicators for this roadmap, the level of the company's commitment to its environmental objectives, the environmental actions implemented to achieve the objectives set, the existence of an environmental management system and a policy for protecting biodiversity.
- **Results:** the company's communication on the results of its action plan (results presented over a long period and progress), evolution of the main environmental ratios (water consumption, CO2 emissions, energy consumption, waste production and treatment of waste including plastics, use of chemicals, etc.) and investments made to reduce the company's environmental impact.
- **Suppliers:** their exposure to environmental risks, the complexity of the supply chain, dependence on suppliers, monitoring of suppliers and helping them improve their practices.

- **Environmental impact of products:** positive or negative environmental impact of products, eco-design approach, existence of product life cycle analyses, circular economy, green share of the company's annual revenue and management of the end of product life.
- **Social:**
  - **Employee loyalty & development:** attractiveness of the employer brand, capacity to recruit, employee satisfaction, employee loyalty policy, career management, training policy and employee retention potential.
  - **Employee Protection:** anti-discrimination policy, diversity, health and safety protection for employees, respect for union rights, promotion and quality of social dialogue and support for employees in the event of restructuring.
  - **Suppliers:** their exposure to social risks, the complexity of the supply chain, dependence on suppliers, support provided to improve practices and supplier monitoring.
  - **Product social impact:** for the customer and the company (see avoided costs) and product accessibility.
  - **Relations with civil society:** the company's philanthropic approach (including skills-based philanthropy), relations with local communities, customer satisfaction and participation in financial sector CSR initiatives.

Furthermore, for this financial product, we track several ESG performance indicators.

- **Emissions intensity:** This indicator measures the intensity of the financial product's emissions induced across all scope (compared to its benchmark index) using the WACI (weighted average carbon intensity) methodology of Carbon4 Finance. The calculation method used is as follows:

$$\text{Portfolio emissions intensity} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\text{Investment value}_i}{\text{Fund's net assets}} \times \frac{\text{Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions}}{\text{Enterprise value}_i} \right)$$

- **ESG Controversies Score:** This indicator measures how severe a company's controversies are. This score, which ranges from 0 to 10 (10 being the best possible score), is provided to us by MSCI ESG Research. The calculation method used is as follows:

$$\text{Portfolio ESG controversies score} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Controversies score}_i \times \text{Company weight in the portfolio}_i)$$

- **The Carbon Impact Ratio (CIR) of emissions avoided over emissions induced:** This indicator is the ratio of the total GHG emissions avoided to the total GHG emissions induced by the company (in tonnes of CO2 equivalent). It enables us to assess how relevant a company's activities are in addressing climate change issues. The calculation method used is as follows:

$$\text{Ratio of emissions avoided over emissions induced} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\text{Total CO2 emissions avoided}_i}{\text{Total CO2 emissions induced}_i} \times \text{Company weight in the portfolio}_i \right)$$

- **United Nations Global Compact:** This indicator analyses the share of issuers in the financial product that are signatories of the United Nations Global Compact. Signatory companies are committed to adopting a socially responsible attitude by respecting and promoting principles relating to human rights, international labour standards and the fight against corruption. In addition, they are committed to a process of continuous improvement of their CSR policies and undertake annually to communicate publicly on their progress. The calculation method used is as follows:

$$\text{Percentage of signatory companies in the portfolio} = \frac{\text{Total weight of companies in the portfolio that have signed the United Nations Global Compact}}{\text{Total weight of companies in the portfolio}}$$

- **Employee Turnover Rate:** This indicator analyses the employee turnover rate for the companies present in the financial product. A company's employee turnover rate is a leading indicator of its social policy. It reflects the level of employee satisfaction and the company's overall labour relations climate. We report the employee turnover rate provided to us by MSCI ESG Research. The calculation method used is as follows:

$$\text{Average portfolio employee turnover rate} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\text{Number of departures in year } N_i}{\text{Number of employees in year } N_i} \times \text{Company weight in the portfolio}_i \right)$$

As detailed in the question "Investment strategy for products having environmental or social characteristics," the filter of sector and normative exclusions and the minimum ESG rating of each company in the portfolio (6.0/10), emissions intensity, and the ESG controversy score are constraining elements of the investment strategy used to select investments, because they reduce the investment universe. Companies must achieve a minimum MCB score of 40% to ensure that they are taking climate change and biodiversity decline seriously in their strategy and thus making a positive environmental contribution.

These indicators are monitored pre-trade and/or post-trade:

- Coverage on ESG analysis: A pre-trade check is performed as an alert (not a block) for this financial product which cannot exceed a certain threshold of unrated securities. For this financial product, a maximum of 10% unrated issuers is authorised. The alert warns the fund manager that they are attempting to place an order on a security that has no ESG rating. A daily post-trade check is also performed which covers any excess liability.
- ESG ratings: Post-trade monitoring is carried out each month on the weighted average ESG score of the financial product and is compared to that of its investable universe, whose score is calculated every six months.

A tool dedicated to monitoring sustainability indicators and controls is currently being developed and will be delivered in early 2023 so that controls can be conducted more frequently. The pre/post-trade controls will then be conducted daily on both indicators.

## VII. Methodologies

Our methodology is used to attribute each issuer an ESG rating on a scale out of 10. This score is broken down as follows:

- Governance: The Governance rating represents approximately 60% of the overall ESG rating.
- Environmental and Social: Environmental and social criteria together constitute the Responsibility score. How the latter is calculated depends on the type of company involved:
  - o For Manufacturing companies: the social and environmental criteria are equally weighted within the Responsibility score.
  - o For Services companies: the social score represents 2/3 of the total Responsibility score whereas the Environmental score represents 1/3.
- An ESG controversy penalty is taken into account and directly impacts the ESG rating.

The specifics of our assessment methodology are as follows:

- It covers the entirety of the Environment, Social and Governance pillars.
- A significant weight is devoted to governance within the ESG rating (approximately 60%) and in particular to the assessment of the management team's competence.
- The Environment and Social scores within the ESG rating are weighted differently for Manufacturing or Services companies.
- We do not standardise our ESG ratings (by capitalisation size, by sector, etc.)
- The weighting given to each sub-theme of the three pillars was determined by LFDE's RI Research team.
- The rating scale ranges from 0 to 10, with 10 being the best score.
- The existence of a controversy penalty in the calculation of the ESG rating. This directly impacts the ESG rating and sanctions controversial companies on ESG aspects.

Irrespective of the financial product in question managed by La Financière de l'Echiquier, the ESG analysis and evaluation methodology for issuers includes the following steps:

- **Preparatory work:** The ESG analysis of issuers begins with a documentary analysis phase using all the internal and external resources detailed in this document. For this financial product, this preparatory work covers the environmental, social and governance pillars, which will be fully analysed internally by the management team.
- **ESG interview:** Within the framework of this financial product, the ESG interview is systematic. It is an opportunity for us to go deeper into the issues on which we lacked information during our documentary analysis and to challenge the companies on their key issues. This stage is essential, particularly in the case of small companies. It allows us to obtain additional information and not to penalise them for their lack of transparency (often linked to the lack of human resources dedicated to these subjects internally and not to their lack of commitment to ESG issues). It also allows us to take a critical look at the information communicated publicly by the company and to guard against the risks of "greenwashing".

- **Summary and Assessment:** At the end of the preparatory work and/or the ESG interview, a synthesis of all the information obtained is produced. This enables us to draw up a qualitative report on our analysis, to monitor the company over time and also to carry out a quantitative assessment that enables us to define the ESG rating of the issuer in question. The latter has been carried out since 2007 according to a proprietary evaluation grid based on the three traditional pillars: Environment, Social and Governance.

## VIII. Data sources and processing

As part of our responsible investment approach and in order to achieve each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product, we use a combination of internal and external resources to conduct our issuer ESG assessment. Our analyses are fed by our regular meetings with company management and their long-term support through our shareholder engagement approach. The use of non-financial rating agencies is complementary to our internal analytical work.

Multiple external resources are used to support our ESG evaluation of issuers, such as:

- Reading the company's public documentation (annual reports, CSR reports, etc.)
- Consulting brokers or NGO reports
- Reading press articles
- Visits to companies and meetings with various executives (chief executive officer, chief financial officer, head of human resources, quality manager, chief environmental officer, legal officer, etc.)
- Subscription to MSCI ESG Research, which allows us to access the ESG profiles of numerous companies, and is of particular use for our E and S pillar ESG ratings, and E, S and G controversy monitoring.
- Subscription to ISS governance research, which provides us with a detailed report on each investee company at its Annual General Meeting period.
- Subscriptions to Gerson Lehrman Group and Third Bridge, for more in-depth knowledge of specific subjects
- Subscription to OFG research on governance, for additional insight on the quality of the boards of directors of French companies
- Subscription to Capital Iq, for corporate governance and other information
- The Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) environmental data platform
- The Global Coal Exit List published by German NGO Urgewald.
- Subscription to the C4F Analytics platform of Carbon4 Finance,
- The ENCORE biodiversity data platform
- The UN Global Compact Database

To guarantee data quality, we ensure that the methodological consistency of each of the external methods used to complete our ESG assessment. Meetings with non-financial data providers are held regularly in case there are specific questions about data quality or methodology. In addition, whenever possible, we compare the data used to achieve each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product between the different external data sources available to us.

As part of our ESG assessment, all internal and external data used are always restated using a weighting system for the E, S and G pillars. The Environmental and Social scores obtained by MSCI ESG Research are reweighted in our ESG score. Details of the weightings are provided above in the answer to the Methodologies question.

Likewise, reprocessing can be done by applying an ESG controversy penalty which may vary by 1 to 2 points based on whether MSCI ESG Research is used on the environmental and social criteria.

With regard to the proportion of estimated data, our ESG rating model is based above all on qualitative data when research is 100% internalised. With regard to MSCI ESG Research on environmental and social criteria, we do not have enough information to assess the share of data that are estimated.

## **IX. Limitations to methodologies and data**

The methodological limitations of the ESG approach primarily pertain to the reliability of non-financial data published by the issuers and the subjective nature of the rating applied by the management company.

The corporate SRI analysis approach used by La Financière de l'Echiquier is based on a qualitative analysis of the environmental, social and governance practices of these operators. Several limitations can be identified, in connection with the management company's methodology but also, more broadly, with the quality of available information on these topics.

Indeed, a major portion of the analysis is based on qualitative and quantitative data shared by the companies themselves and is therefore dependent on the quality and availability of this information. Although continuously improving, the companies' ESG reporting is still piecemeal and uneven.

To make its analysis as relevant as possible, La Financière de l'Echiquier focuses on the points most likely to have a concrete impact on the companies under review and on society as a whole. These key challenges are defined on a case-by-case basis and are not, by definition, comprehensive.

Lastly, although the objective of the management company's analysis methodology is to integrate prospective items to ensure the environmental and social quality of the companies in which it invests, it is still difficult to anticipate controversy, which may cause it to revise its opinion on the ESG quality of an issuer in the portfolio after the fact.



## X. Due diligence

La Financière de l'Echiquier has implemented a due diligence controls plan to ensure that the financial product managed in accordance with their ESG rules.

### Internal control features:

- **Responsible Investment Research Team:** The RI Research team is mainly responsible for ensuring that fund managers comply with the ESG analysis methodology and ESG management rules. Its role is to assist the fund management team members on the respect of these constraints. In addition, its awareness and rigour when assigning ESG ratings to issuers aims to avoid any non-compliance. The RI Research team provides the investment team with various tools to help them manage the ESG performance of their portfolios ex-ante.
- **Pre-trade controls:** Pre-trade controls are performed by our Order Management System software, which fund managers use to place orders to buy or sell the securities in fund portfolios:
  - o Exclusions: For all funds managed by La Financière de l'Echiquier, a pre-trade control is carried out to ensure that portfolios comply with the sectorial and normative exclusion rules set for each fund. MSCI ESG Research provides us with the list of issuers to be excluded, except for thermal coal issuers, the list of which is provided by the German NGO Urgewald (see the Global Coal Exit List). These lists are integrated into our Order Management System (OMS), which automatically blocks the purchase of any security on these lists. The Internal Control team updates MSCI ESG Research's list quarterly and Urgewald's list annually. If a security in the portfolio becomes non-investable under the applicable sector and normative exclusion rules, a roadmap for investment will be agreed with the fund manager and the internal control team, within a reasonable time and in the best interest of investors. Under no circumstances may the portfolio increase its position in this security.
  - o ESG ratings: Within the framework of this SRI-labelled financial product, this software automatically blocks any purchase of securities that do not have a sufficient ESG rating to be included in this SRI-labelled financial product or that do not have an ESG rating. This blocking is made possible by the formalisation and rigorous integration of all ESG ratings in our database, under the control of the IR Research team.
  - o Impact Scores: In the context of this SRI-labelled impact financial product, our order-passing software automatically blocks any purchase of securities that do not have a sufficient impact score to integrate impact funds, according to their own management rules. This blocking is made possible by the formalisation and rigorous integration of all Impact scores in our database, under the control of the IR Research team.
- **Post-trade controls:** They are performed by using our Portfolio Management Software (PMS), which monitors the portfolios daily. The PMS helps to identify any breaches in the previous controls. If non-compliance is detected, the PMS immediately alerts the Middle Office and Risk teams. After analysing the alert and if the non-compliance is confirmed, an alert is sent directly to the relevant fund managers with copy to the relevant Internal Control department. Should the fund managers not take corrective action, an escalation process will be implemented. The CIO will be informed of the situation as well as, if necessary, the executive committee.
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- ESG ratings: ESG ratings are checked daily to ensure they do not fall below the minimum ratings set for the fund portfolios. Furthermore, the daily checks allow us to highlight the issuers in portfolios whose ESG ratings do not respect the minimum rating required following an update. In the case of issuers that have been downgraded following an update of ESG rating, the fund manager can no longer strengthen the position of security in question and has a period from 6 to 12 months maximum to divest the entire position, in the best interest of the holders.

#### **External control/audit measures:**

In June 2018, all La Financière de l'Echiquier's responsible investment activities (internal processes, reporting and external communications) were audited by KPMG, subsequent to the outsourcing of the management company's periodic control tasks. These controls revealed no significant anomalies, and the areas of improvement identified were addressed by the RI Research team.

In July 2019, as part of its obligation to monitor the management company, BNP Paribas Securities Services (the main custodian of our funds) conducted a thematic assessment on SRI management. Its objective was to ensure that our commitments on responsible investment matched our internal organisation. At the end, all the items analysed were satisfactory and no recommendations were made.

The controls cited above are not recurring and are conducted on a sporadic basis.

## **XI. Engagement policies**

In 2013, we formalised our engagement approach based on the monitoring of the ESG progress of the companies in which we are invested. This enables us to prioritise companies that are committed to improvement, in accordance with the Best Effort approach. This approach is based on three main areas:

1. Our initial ESG interview with companies is key to understanding the non-financial issues they face.
2. Following the interview, we establish two or three priority areas for improvement with our interviewees. These objectives are called "areas for improvement". We want the objectives shared with the company to be realistic, measurable and controllable. These areas of progress are formalised in writing and sent to the company.
3. During the follow-up interview, which takes place on average every two years, we assess together the progress made on the basis of the previously formalised objectives (progress areas achieved, partially achieved or not achieved), and redefine together the next progress areas.

This process is carried out rigorously and systematically with all issuers in the portfolio of this financial product.

In addition to individual engagement with companies, in 2019 La Financière de l'Echiquier initiated a collaborative engagement approach, in collaboration with other stakeholders, such as asset management companies. We have joined several initiatives that enable us to discuss certain issues with company management that are more difficult to address individually. Details of the initiatives in which we have participated can be found in the Transparency Code and in our report on the exercise of voting rights and engagement.

At La Financière de l'Echiquier, managing issuers' ESG controversies is part of our engagement policy. They are managed by our teams, with the support of MSCI ESG Research, as follows:

- For the initial ESG analysis of companies: Since 2017, our ESG analysis methodology has included a controversy penalty in the calculation of the ESG rating. This directly impacts the ESG rating. This allows us to sanction more directly companies that we consider deserve to have their ESG rating reduced following one or more significant controversies. In addition, the history of the company's ESG controversies will impact our vision of the company on all three ESG pillars. For this financial product, the maximum penalty is 1 point and only sanctions governance controversies. This difference is explained by the fact that MSCI ESG Research incorporates and penalises, directly in its environmental and social ratings, any controversy that an issuer may have on these two dimensions.
- For subsequent monitoring of investee companies: A daily monitoring of the ESG controversies of companies in our portfolios is carried out by our teams with the support of the research from MSCI ESG Research. For this purpose, a controversy alert system has been set up on the MSCI ESG Research platform to directly notify fund managers and investment teams when a new ESG controversy on a security is detected and/or if a controversy situation significantly improves or deteriorates. After establishing a dialogue with the company to determine its level of severity, a significant controversy involving a company will have a direct impact on its ESG rating. If the controversy occurs while the issuer is already present in our portfolio, its ESG rating will be lowered. If the ESG rating falls below the eligibility threshold (6.0/10 for this financial product), it will be removed from the portfolio within one month, in the best interest of investors.
- By the Ethics Committee: LFDE's Ethics Committee is at the core of its responsible investment approach. Created in 2018, its aim is to address the controversial issues (at company and sector level) that come before us both internally and externally. The committee can rule on a given case but has an additional responsibility to demonstrate to the different stakeholders of La Financière de l'Echiquier (clients, employees, etc.) that we act conscientiously on all these issues. This committee is a forum for discussion. Its debates and conclusions are shared through reports, within our community, on a dedicated platform. It allows us to progress collectively towards better risk management and to safeguard our reputation. The Ethics Committee meets at least once a year to review the list of securities and sectors excluded from La Financière de l'Echiquier as well as on a case-by-case basis according to needs. The committee may meet at the request of any LFDE stakeholder if said request is deemed legitimate by the RI Research team. Ethics Committee meetings are generally held to define exclusion lists, to address a client question or a serious controversy involving a portfolio company, or to consider investment in a highly controversial company. If the Ethics Committee decides not to maintain a position in a portfolio, the fund manager has up to two months to exit the position, in the best interest of investors.

## **XII. Designed reference benchmark**

The financial product has no designated reference benchmark that is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that the product promotes.