

Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

30 June 2025

Financial market participant:

iM Global Partner Asset Management S.A.

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Summary

iM Global Partner Asset Management S.A. (“**iMGPA**M” or the “**Management Company**”) considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. The present statement is the consolidated statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors of iMGPA M in relation to the Funds under its management for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024.

Reference to Funds in this statement means each relevant compartment of iMGP, the umbrella company (“**iMGP**” or the “**SICAV**”). iMGP is a *societe d’investissement a capital variable* that qualifies as a UCITS and operates under the supervision of the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* in Luxembourg. For the period under review, this represents 24 compartments¹.

iMGPA M has delegated the investment management decisions on the different Funds to external Sub-Managers so as to benefit from the expertise of some of the world’s leading investment managers across asset classes. As such, the principal adverse impact of investment decisions made by the Sub-Managers on behalf of these Funds is included in the consideration of principal adverse impact at the level of iMGPA M.

Sustainability factors are environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Principal adverse impact (“**PAI**”) indicators are a way of measuring how our investment decisions negatively impact sustainability factors. The data included in this document has been aggregated across the Funds managed by iMGPA M for the year 2024, unless stated otherwise. In total,

¹ 2 of which were closed in January 2024.

this represents information on a wide range of PAI indicators relating to greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, water, waste, social and employee matters, human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

These indicators vary depending on the asset class and investment strategy of each relevant Fund and strongly depend on data quality and availability. In whole, they offer an overview of the relevant aggregate adverse impact profile of Funds for which iMGPA acts as management company.

iMGPA works alongside the Sub-Managers to measure, analyse, monitor and report on the potential adverse impacts of the investment decisions that the latter make when managing each Fund.

Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies						
Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric		Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS						
Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	502 tonnes CO2e	2,583 tonnes CO2e	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund Reduced fund size explains the lower impact	The figure relates to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund, the only article 9 SFDR Fund managed by iMGPA. The Sub-Manager requires the portfolio companies to reduce their emissions by 50% by 2030 and be net zero by 2050 in line with the Net Zero Asset Manager’s Initiative. The Sub-Manager is engaging with companies to ensure this is implemented.
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	674 tonnes CO2e	1,680 tons CO2e	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund Reduced fund size explains the lower impact	The figure relates to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund.
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	37,580 tonne CO2e	80,116 tons CO2e	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund	The figure relates to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund.

					Reduced fund size explains the lower impact	
		Total GHG emissions	38,754 tonne CO2e	83,845 tons CO2e	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund Reduced fund size explains the lower impact	The Sub-Manager of iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund will continue to monitor GHG emissions across the portfolio and engage where necessary with companies.
	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	For the year 2024, the impact corresponding to Article 8 Funds related to Carbon Footprint is 70.29 tonnes of CO2 Emission per milion of sales. The impact corresponding to the Article 9 Fund related to Carbon Footprint is 1.095 tonnes of CO2 Emission per milion of EUR invested.	For the year 2023, the impact corresponding to Article 8 Funds related to Carbon Footprint is 44.68 tonnes of CO2 Emission per milion of sales. The impact corresponding to the Article 9 Fund related to Carbon Footprint is 622 tonnes of CO2 Emission per milion of EUR invested.	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund Sustainalytics for Article 8 funds	Almost all of the Funds that iMGPAM manages that are classified as article 8 under SFDR calculate the carbon footprint of their respective portfolios. Carbon footprint has been identified as the most relevant adverse indicator to measure the alignment of the portfolios with the ESG characteristics promoted by each relevant Fund. For the next reference period, it is expected that the carbon footprint of the relevant portfolios will continue to be calculated and monitored. In certain cases, where a Fund seeks to achieve a target carbon score, the Sub-Manager will assess whether the target has been met and how it evolves with respect to previous periods observations.

						As at 31 st December 2024, Article 8 Funds amount to 71,27% of the SICAV's assets under management ("AUM"). As at 31 st December 2024, the Article 9 Fund amounts to 5,26% of the SICAV's AUM.
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	1,237 tonnes CO2e / €1m revenue	1,214 tonnes CO2e / €1m revenue	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund Addition of Air Liquide and Nexans has increased GHG intensity	The figure relates to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund. In 2023, the Sub-Manager joined the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) Net Zero Engagement Initiative with a focus on DSM and Croda. The aim is to encourage companies to set credible transition plans.
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	For the year 2024, Fossil Fuel exposure represents 0.53% of Article 8 Funds' assets on average. No portfolio companies are active in the fossil fuel sector in our Article 9 Fund.	For the year 2023, Fossil Fuel exposure represents 2.07% of Article 8 Funds' assets on average. No portfolio companies are active in the fossil fuel sector in our Article 9 Fund.	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund Air Liquide provides industrial gases as its main business but also sells surplus power to the market. This represents a small proportion of the company's revenues.	The majority of the Funds that iMGPAM manages that are classified as article 8 under SFDR calculate the exposure of their portfolios to companies which are active in the fossil fuel sector. Some Funds have exclusions policies in place that prevent the investment in companies involved in specific fossil fuel segments above a defined threshold. For instance, companies deriving more than 5% of revenues from coal, unconventional oil & gas and arctic oil & gas are excluded from the investable universe of certain Funds.

						<p>For the next reference period, it is expected that the exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector of the relevant portfolios will continue to be calculated and monitored. In addition, it is expected that the abovementioned restrictions will continue to apply.</p> <p>In relation to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund, no portfolio companies are active in the fossil fuel sector. The Sub-Manager's investment process excludes those companies active in the fossil fuel sector. This is monitored in the investment process. As at 31st December 2024, Article 8 Funds amount to 71.27% of the SICAV's AUM.</p> <p>As at 31st December 2024, the Article 9 Fund amounts to 5.26% of the SICAV's AUM.</p>
	5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from	Consumption: 60 %	Consumption: 65 %	<p>Clarity AI for Article 9 fund</p> <p>Small reduction year on year with increased penetration of renewables</p>	<p>The figure relates to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund.</p> <p>In 2023, the Sub-Manager joined the IIGCC Net Zero Engagement Initiative with a focus on DSM and Croda. The aim is to encourage companies to set credible transition plans.</p>

		non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources				
	6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	<p>Total: 0.35 GWh / €1m revenue</p> <p>Sector C: 0.35 GWh / €1m revenue</p> <p>Sector D: <0.01 GWh / €1m revenue</p> <p>Sector F: <0.01 GWh / €1m revenue</p>	<p>Total: 0.4 GWh / €1m revenue</p> <p>Sector C: 0.42 GWh / €1m revenue</p> <p>Sector D: 0.01 GWh / €1m revenue</p> <p>Sector F: 0.02 GWh / €1m revenue</p> <p>Sector G: 0.02 GWh / €1m revenue</p>	<p>Clarity AI for Article 9 fund</p> <p>Small reduction year on year</p>	<p>The figures relate to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund, as follows:</p> <p>Sector C: Manufacturing</p> <p>Sector E: Water Supply, sewage, waste management</p> <p>Sector G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles</p> <p>The Sub-Manager will continue to monitor energy consumption over the next reference period.</p>
Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or	0%	0%	<p>Clarity AI for Article 9 fund</p> <p>No material change year on year</p>	<p>The figure relates to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund which is not expected to be exposed to biodiversity-sensitive areas due to the nature of the Fund's investments.</p>

	sensitive areas	near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas				Biodiversity risks were monitored within the investment process during the reference period, and this will continue over the next reference period.
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tons of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	<0.01 tonne / €1m invested	0.025 tonne / €1m invested	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund Small reduction year on year	The figure relates to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund. Emissions to water is not material for most portfolio companies.
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tons of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.27 tonne / €1m invested	0.50 tonne / €1m invested	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund Small reduction year on year	The figure relates to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund. The Sub-Manager is leading a group of investors to engage with management to encourage full disclosure and commitments to phase-out hazardous chemicals including with DSM.

INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS						
Social and employee matters	10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	For the year 2024, no violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines is to declare, or 0% at the level of the Management Company for Article 8 and Article 9 Funds.	For the year 2023, no violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines is to declare, or 0% at the level of the Management Company for Article 8 and Article 9 Funds.	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund No change year on year	<p>A majority of Funds that have been classified under article 8 SFDR monitor and calculate the share of the portfolio that is exposed to companies which are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.</p> <p>Some of these Funds have put exclusions lists in place whereby companies which are non-compliant or which act in severe violation of such principles and guidelines are excluded from the portfolios.</p> <p>For the next reference period, it is expected that the exposure to companies which are in violation of the UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises will continue to be calculated and monitored. In addition, it is expected that the abovementioned restrictions will continue to apply.</p> <p>In relation to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund, no portfolio companies are in violation of the abovementioned</p>

						guidelines and principles and this is monitored within the investment process.
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0%	0%	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund No change year on year	This figure is relevant to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund, where no portfolio companies are in violation of the abovementioned guidelines and principles and this is monitored within the investment process.
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	8.81 %	7.49 %	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund No material change year on year	This figure is relevant to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund.

	13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	40.3 %	40.6 %		This figure is relevant to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund.
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	For the year 2024, no exposure to controversial weapons is to declare, or 0% at the level of the Management Company for Article 8 and Article 9 Funds.	For the year 2023, no exposure to controversial weapons is to declare, or 0% at the level of the Management Company for Article 8 and Article 9 Funds.	Clarity AI for Article 9 fund No change year on year	As a firm, iMGPAM has decided to exclude a few sectors that have a clear negative impact on sustainable development. In this sense, it has implemented a policy of exclusion of investments in companies actively engaged in producing cluster munitions, biological and chemical weapons, anti-personnel mines (all considered “controversial weapons”). This policy applies across the fund range managed by iMGPAM, regardless of the relevant SFDR classification of the Fund. According to this policy, a regular exclusion list is built in line with the spirit and framework put in place by the main international agreements in the subject, including the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction dated 1999, the

						Oslo Convention on cluster munitions dated 2008 and the Luxembourg Law of 4 June 2009. Therefore, no Fund is currently exposed to controversial weapons. It is not expected that this will change in the next reporting period.
Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals						
Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Environmental	15. GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee countries	N/A	N/A	N/A	iMGPAM manages various Funds which may have an exposure to debt issued by sovereign or public supranational bodies. For the reporting period, none of this Funds has decided to monitor and calculate the GHG intensity of the portfolios nor the number of investee countries subject to social violations as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law given the lack of reliable data. For the next reporting period, the position will be reassessed depending on data accuracy and availability.
Social	16. Investee countries subject to social violations	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and	N/A	N/A	N/A	

		conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law				
Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets						
Adverse indicator	sustainability	Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Fossil fuels	17. Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets	Share of investments in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels	N/A	N/A	N/A	None of the Funds managed by iMGPAM is invested in real assets.
Energy efficiency	18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets	Share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Other indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Adverse sustainability impact	Adverse impact on sustainability factors (qualitative or quantitative)	Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies						
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS						
Water, waste and material emissions	1. Exposure to areas of high water stress	Share of investments in investee companies with sites located in areas of high water stress without a water management policy.	0%	0%	No change year on year Clarity AI	This figure is relevant to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund. The Sub-Manager's investment process means that it is unlikely to invest in companies with material ESG risks such as those active in high water stress areas.
	2. Investments in companies producing chemicals	Share of investments in investee companies the activities of which fall under Division 20.2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006	0%	0%	No change year on year Clarity AI	This figure is relevant to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund. The Sub-Manager's investment process means that it is unlikely to invest in companies with material ESG risks such as those active in high water stress areas.

INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS

Adverse sustainability impact	Adverse impact on sustainability factors (qualitative or quantitative)	Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies						
Human Rights	1. Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents	Number of cases of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to investee companies on a weighted average basis	0	0	No change year on year Clarity AI	This figure is relevant to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund. This indicator is monitored within the Sub-Manager's investment process.
Anti-corruption and anti-bribery	2. Number of convictions and amount of fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	Numbers of convictions and amount of fines for violations of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws by investee companies	1: 0 2: 0 million EUR	1: 0 2: 0 million EUR	No change year on year Clarity AI	This figure is relevant to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund. This indicator is monitored within the Sub-Manager's investment process.

Description of policies to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Governance

iMGPAAM has put in place an ESG Policy which sets out the guiding principles around sustainability and ESG integration in relation to the different Funds it manages. The ESG Policy integrates the relevant policies of the various Sub-Managers, where applicable. The current version of the ESG Policy was approved by the Board of Directors of iMGPAAM (the “Board”) in November 2024 and is reviewed on an annual basis.

From an organisational perspective, the Asset Management team of the Management Company leads the process of collaboration and communication with the various Sub-Managers. This includes the review and assessment of the PAI indicators provided by the latter on an ongoing basis. Additionally, the Risk Management Team will monitor and control that investment restrictions relevant to a particular Fund are complied with (e.g. no investment in companies involved in the production of controversial weapons). Finally, the Legal and Compliance team will own regulatory oversight to ensure that iMGPAAM fulfils its regulatory obligations (including on sustainability related disclosures) at all times.

iM Global Partner SAS (the parent company of iMGPAAM) has established the Group Compliance, Risk & ESG Committee which is responsible, among others, for: (i) advising and providing the necessary support to the Group Steering Committee who defines iM Global Partner’s vision, outlook and objectives in connection with the integration of sustainability within the group’s operations and services; (ii) defining the role of iM Global Partner as a responsible investor; (iii) providing the necessary support to and coordinate any action or recommendation related to sustainability aimed at the firm’s Partners and (iv) assisting the relevant governing bodies and committees of the various iM Global Partner Group companies (including iMGPAAM) fulfil their relevant responsibilities and obligations in relation to ESG matters. The Group Compliance, Risk & ESG Committee generally meets on a bi-monthly basis and provides support to the Board, who is ultimately responsible for ensuring that iMGPAAM complies with its legal and regulatory obligations, including the production of this statement.

As described in the ESG Policy, iMGPAAM defines, with the support of and in collaboration with each Sub-Manager how and when ESG criteria will be incorporated into the investment process of each relevant Fund, including definition of relevant PAI on sustainability factors. The sustainability approach should be relevant for a particular asset class and consistent with the investment philosophy of a particular Sub-Manager.

On an annual basis (or at a lower frequency if and when needed), the Management Company will perform a due diligence on all its Sub-Managers, which will include a review of their procedures, policies, processes and controls with regards to ESG and sustainability. Specific reporting requirements are agreed in writing between iMGPAAM and each Sub-Manager and included in the relevant investment management agreement.

Methodology

The Management Company believes that considering ESG and sustainability factors is a key aspect of security selection while taking into account that the materiality of specific factors highly varies among asset classes, sectors and individual companies.

Our Funds generally integrate material ESG factors as part of an evaluation of a company's financial risks, although the specific approach to sustainability and the level of integration of ESG considerations will depend on the asset class, the investment strategy and policy of the relevant Fund and the philosophy of the Sub-Manager. Some Funds may include criteria that exclude investments in issuers with negative social or environmental impact or which do not follow good governance practices, as well as positive eligibility criteria, including a target on their ESG quality score. Investments in companies actively engaged in producing controversial weapons are prohibited across the range, as further developed below.

Other Funds may rely on a full ESG integration approach where each invested security will be subject to a thorough assessment based on a variety of ESG factors provided by external sources complemented by the relevant Sub-Manager internal research. While the Sub-Manager may on a case-by-case basis retain instruments for the portfolio showing lower ESG characteristics, an important part of the portfolio shall be invested in financial instruments considered by the Sub-Manager as showing high ESG characteristics according to its own ESG policy.

When applicable, the exclusion lists and the positive eligibility criteria will be supplemented by consideration of one or more PAI in the investment decision process, depending on the asset class and investment strategy of the relevant Fund.

In relation to our article 9 SFDR Fund, namely iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund, and as further described in the table above, the Sub-Manager has considered all mandatory and four optional PAI in the application of its investment process. The Fund's thematic structure means that it is largely absent from sectors with major social and environmental impacts, with materiality defined by the International Sustainability Standards Board (SASB guidance). Nonetheless, the Sub-Manager systematically integrates analysis of material ESG issues into its fundamental stock level analysis, and investment monitoring process. Where the Sub-Manager feels a portfolio company is not performing to the appropriate standards, it uses a number of engagement methods to encourage improvement.

More specifically, the investment process analyses and assesses potential negative impacts at the product level (significant social and environmental impact). The Sub-Manager also integrates analysis of material ESG issues into its assessment of a company's operations using a SASB-derived framework and utilises third party screening to ensure portfolio holdings are in compliance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. SASB standards highlight key sustainability information that is reasonably likely to affect the financial performance of a company within an industry.

The Sub-Manager does not invest in companies that would offend the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) material criteria for the business as a whole. The DNSH criteria ensures that no portfolio company would significantly harm any of the six environmental objectives within the EU Taxonomy Regulation². These six objectives are: climate change mitigation; climate change adaptation; sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; circular economy; pollution prevention and control and; protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

As described further below, iMGPA mostly relies on third-party providers, which, in turn, may apply different frameworks and may not always obtain data from investee companies, all of which may lead to incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable data. iMGPA performs quality checks on the data received from third-party providers. Considering the above, the Management Company is not able to accurately identify nor quantify the possible margin of error in calculating the relevant indicators included in this report.

Data sources

Sustainalytics is iMGPA's main data source. Sub-Managers may compile and provide data from various other sources (whether internal or external, such as ISS, Clarity AI and Impact Cubed) to supplement the Management Company's analysis.

Some PAI such as carbon footprint and fossil fuel exposures require straightforward calculations based on Sustainalytics reports run by the Management Company and the Sub-Managers. For 2024, we used quarterly data points and we averaged the results to obtain the reported figures. UN Global Compact Principles infringement and Controversial weapons exposure data are monitored by our Risk Management team with the assistance of the relevant Sub-Managers.

The PAIs fall within the full discretion of the Sub-Managers, i.e. any mathematical concept such as "probability of occurrence" and/or "severity of PAI" does not correspond to a probability continuum but rather to a "include or exclude" decision of the relevant Sub-Manager.

² 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 investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The Management Company, with the assistance of the relevant Sub-Manager, will monitor closely the regulatory evolution and the progress made in terms of data accuracy and availability and may adapt its approach accordingly in line with the investment objective and policy of each Fund.

Engagement policies

iMGPM actively uses its ownership rights to engage with investee companies of relevant Funds on various asset classes, namely within the equities space.

For this purpose, it has put in place a Proxy Voting Policy whose guiding principles when taking decisions in relation to proxy voting should (i) favour proposals that in the view of the Management Company tend to maximize the value of the shareholder's investment, (ii) not be influenced by conflicts of interest and (iii) factor the ESG aspects if relevant for a concerned Fund. This is an overarching policy which applies across the fund range of iMGPM and therefore may capture any PAI indicator in line with the relevant Fund's investment objective and policy. The current policy was approved by the Board in November 2024 and is reviewed on an annual basis.

iMGPM delegates its voting rights to the relevant Sub-Manager who, in turn, has adopted its own engagement and proxy voting policies. Some of the Sub-Managers rely on the services of an external proxy service provider and iMGPM has access to the relevant reporting tool.

To ensure proper supervision and follow-up, each Sub-Manager maintains a register of the votes exercised and iMGPM ensures that the Board is informed regularly about the voting undertaken in respect of the relevant Funds.

In relation to iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund, the Sub-Manager's Stewardship & Engagement Policy is based on the UK's Financial Reporting Council's Stewardship Code which sets out 12 principles covering purpose and governance of the policy, how good practice is integrated into its investment approach, how it engages with investee businesses and how it exercises its rights and responsibilities. Assessment of governance practices at investee companies is a core element of the Sub-Manager's fundamental quality analysis, representing 20% of the fundamental quality score.

The Sub-Manager of our article 9 SFDR Fund thinks long term and so its investment time horizon is well-above industry averages³.¹ As a result, the Sub-Manager behaves as owner of the Fund's investee companies, rather than as short-term market traders. This directly enables the team to effectively support behavioural change at investee companies through long-term, often multi-year stewardship work.

³ The average holding period for a company is between five and seven years.

Since his appointment in 2022, the Sub-Manager has introduced a time-bound escalation process to encourage a review and re-appraisal of the engagement approach. Additionally, it has moved from reporting “engagement outcomes” to “objective milestones”, allowing for better monitoring and reporting of progress against long-term objectives that may take years for a company to achieve.

As part of the monitoring of the engagement actions undertaken by the Sub-Managers on behalf of any relevant Fund, the Management Company will monitor and evaluate whether there has been a reduction of any relevant principal adverse impact on sustainability factors. Where there is insufficient progress, the Management Company and the Sub-Manager may agree on an action plan which may include the adaption of the relevant policies of the Sub-Manager to reflect updated engagement themes or targeted companies with which there is an engagement as well as to potentially include tangible objectives in line with a specific Fund strategy.

References to international standards

iM Global Partner SAS adhered to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) in February 2022. In parallel, iM Global Partner started working to support some of the Sub-Managers in becoming PRI signatories themselves. As of the date of this report, eight Sub-Managers (WHEB Asset Management, Polen Capital, Scharf Investments, Dolan McEniry Capital Management, Dynamic Beta investments, Eurizon Capital SGR, Decalia S.A. and Ersel Asset Management SGR S.p.a.) have adhered to the PRI principles whereas the remaining are actively exploring this possibility.

To date, the PRI is considered to be the world’s leading proponent of responsible investment. It works to understand the investment implications of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors, but also to support its international network of investor signatories in incorporating these factors into their investment and ownership decisions. The six principles have a broad reach across ESG factors and sustainable investment applied across asset classes and as a result all PAI may be potentially captured by the UN PRI system.

iM Global Partner continues to study global frameworks on climate and biodiversity and nature-related disclosures, through an evaluation of the requirements of the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) (and more recently those of the IFRS Foundation, which fully incorporate the TCFD recommendations) and the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) frameworks. Specifically on the IFRS Foundation general and asset-manager specific recommendations, it was our objective, throughout 2024, to evaluate how we can align with these recommendations given available means. iM Global Partner believes that dedicating resources to progressively incorporate these recommendations is a strategic first step to preparing for the development of a series of environmental disclosure frameworks that will develop in the coming years.



The TNFD has developed a set of disclosure recommendations and guidance that encourage and enable business and finance to assess, report and act on their nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. iM Global Partner will take the time necessary to understand this guidance as it develops to adapt its structure in the most efficient manner.

To assess alignment with the 2015 Paris Agreement, WHEB Asset Management monitors each portfolio company's commitment to limiting global warming to 1.5 °C. The Sub-Manager monitors for any absolute carbon reduction and net-zero targets, and assesses how credible these targets are against a number of governance metrics.

The strategy of iMGP Sustainable Europe Fund as a whole is explicitly designed with a net zero carbon scenario in mind. The Fund invests in companies that enable and benefit from the transition to a net zero and more sustainable economy and are therefore well placed to benefit from more and more aggressive action to tackle climate change. In addition, the Sub-Manager uses scenario planning at the level of individual investments to help forecast expected growth rates for zero carbon technologies.

As indicated in the table above, iMGPAM has implemented a policy of exclusion of investments in companies actively engaged in producing cluster munitions, biological and chemical weapons, anti-personnel mines (all considered "controversial weapons"). According to this policy, a regular exclusion list is built in line with the spirit and framework put in place by the main international agreements in the subject, including the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction dated 1999, the Oslo Convention on cluster munitions dated 2008 and the Luxembourg Law of 4 June 2009. The current Controversial Weapons Policy was approved by the Board of Directors of iM Global Partner Asset Management S.A. in November 2024 and it is reviewed on an annual basis.

The exclusion list is sourced from an external service provider, Sustainalytics.

In addition to the above, investment in a series of countries which are considered by the Management Company in severe violation of human rights is forbidden.

Finally, some of the Funds managed by iMGPAM have put in place exclusion lists based on other international treaties, such as companies which are in severe violation of UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

As of today, the Management Company does not use a forward-looking climate scenario due to the lack of global consensus on the matter, the fast-evolving regulatory framework and the high number of estimate data used, all of which creates uncertainty. It should be also noted that iMGPAM does not manage any climate-related fund (i.e., a fund having an objective to reduce the carbon emissions by a certain amount in a given time period or generally having a commitment towards the objectives of the Paris Agreement).

We may reassess our position for future periods if and when we obtain more clarity and information on the matter.

Historical comparison

iMGpAM is issuing this statement for the third consecutive year. Compared to the report issued in 2024 (covering the year ended 31 December 2023), there have been some variations (both upwards and downwards) in relation to the reported data (as described in more detail in the above table) but generally the outcome remains stable with the last years' figures. Most figures related to iMGp Sustainable Europe Fund decreased due to the reduced size of the fund over the year. Furthermore, a significant change in Sustainalytics (Morningstar) methodology to better take into account scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions significantly increased Carbon emissions figures per € million sales for all funds.

Given that the strategy of the Funds has not been materially modified in the reporting period, the principal adverse impacts that are considered by the relevant Sub-Managers have not changed. Reported principal adverse impacts are consistent with the given strategy, asset class and investment philosophy of the Sub-Manager.

With regards to data availability and accuracy, iMGpAM has witnessed little progress from data providers and investee companies although it is expected that this will improve in the years to come.

iMGpAM continues to follow closely the ESG incorporation process for each relevant Fund as part of its ongoing due diligence on the various Sub-Managers. For the year 2024, there have been no material changes that impact the Funds included in this report as compared to 2023.