

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

**Yes**

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** \_\_\_\_\_ %

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_\_\_ %

**No**

It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 50.6% of sustainable investments

having an environmental objective achieved in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy

with an environmental objective and carried out in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

It should be noted that, as the portfolio is invested solely in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (“UCITSs”), the Agent relies on the most recent declarations available in the EET (European ESG Template) format, made by the UCITSs in which it invests at the date of this report, or on based on their annual reports if such information is not available in the EET.



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

The environmental and/or social characteristics (“E/S”) promoted by the Mandate, consisted in investing mainly in a selection of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSs) classified as Article 8 within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related

disclosures in the financial services sector (“SFDR”) including a minimum investment in sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR of 10% and/or classified as Article 9 SFDR.

#### 1. E/S characteristics promoted for investments in Internal UCITSs

The Internal UCITSs (i.e. the UCITSs managed by an entity of the Indosuez Wealth Management Group) invested in by the Mandate are subject to a detailed look-through analysis of the ESG profile of the corresponding issuers, by applying the Indosuez Wealth Management Group’s ESG rating methodology, as described below.

#### Evaluation of the ESG rating based on a look-through analysis of the Indosuez Wealth Management Group Internal UCITS

The Indosuez Wealth Management Group draws on the analysis of an external provider, which has dedicated resources and teams with ESG-related experience. The provider assigns monthly ESG ratings to target investments based on the analysis of 37 environmental, social and governance criteria, comprising 16 generic criteria and 21 criteria specific to different sectors and several data providers. The ESG ratings received are converted by applying a rating grid specific to the Indosuez Wealth Management Group on a scale of 0 (lowest rating) to 100 (highest rating).

#### 2. E/S characteristics promoted for investments in External UCITS

Eligible External UCITSs and ETFs were selected based in particular on the following criteria:

1. Qualification as an Article 8 fund under the SFDR with a minimum commitment to sustainable investments of 10% within the meaning of the SFDR and/or as an Article 9 SFDR fund.
2. The quality of the ESG analysis of the issuers carried out by the External UCITS and ETF management company using investment due diligence (IDD)
3. Quality of the SFDR-related pre-contractual appendices and non-financial reports (periodic information or other non-financial reports).
4. Consideration of adverse impacts on sustainability.

At 31/12/2025, 81.4% of the Mandate’s assets were allocated to investments aligned with the promoted E/S characteristics corresponding to the policies detailed above.

#### ● *How did the sustainability indicators perform?*

The percentage of UCITSs classified as Article 8 SFDR with a minimum commitment of 10% sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR Regulation and/or Article 9 SFDR was 81.4% based on invested assets at 31/12/25.

The weighted average of the environmental and social characteristics promoted individually by the funds in which the mandate has invested (based on the most recently available periodic report) was 96.5%. However, the data from the periodic appendices published by UCITSs in their 2025 annual reports was not yet available for all UCITSs at the time the report was written.

The weighted percentage of the sustainable investments made by the sub-fund, based on available reported information, was 50.6%. However, the data from the periodic appendices published by UCITSs in their 2025 annual reports was not yet available for all UCITSs at the time the report was written.

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

- *...and compared to previous periods?*

The percentage of UCITSs classified as Article 8 SFDR with a minimum commitment of 10% sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR Regulation and/or Article 9 SFDR was 81.1% at 31/12/2024.

The percentage of environmental and social characteristics promoted by the UCITSs themselves was not calculated in 2024.

The weighted percentage of sustainable investments, as published by the UCITSs, was 23.9% as at the date of the 2024 annual report.

The percentages were not calculated for 2023.

- ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product made in particular and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

For Internal UCITSs subject to a look-through analysis:

The objective of the sustainable investments of the Internal UCITSs was to invest in issuers with two objectives:

- 1) to follow best environmental and social practices; and
- 2) not to generate any products or services that harm the environment or society

It was established that “contributing to long-term sustainability criteria” applicable to issuers meant that they had to be exemplary in their sector in terms of at least one environmental or social factor. The definition of an exemplary issuer in its sector is based on the ESG rating methodology used to measure the ESG performance of the issuer. In order to qualify as “exemplary”, an issuer must be part of the top third of the companies in its business sector in terms of at least one environmental or social factor.

The issuers met these long-term sustainability criteria by not being significantly exposed to transactions that were incompatible with said criteria (e.g. tobacco, weapons, betting, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizers and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production).

For External UCITS:

As External UCITSs are not subject to a look-through analysis, the Mandate’s sustainable investment objectives for the portion invested in these External UCITS were monitored on a “best effort” basis, i.e. based on their practices and performance, taking into account the limit of the approach adopted, bearing in mind that it depended on the methodologies developed by the management companies of these instruments as to whether such an investment can be qualified as sustainable.

As part of its External UCITS selection process, the Agent ensured that the sustainable investment objectives of these instruments did not deviate significantly from those applicable to the Internal UCITS that were subject to a look-through analysis.

**Principal adverse impacts** are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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

For Internal UCITS:

The DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) principle is tested based on Principal Adverse Impact indicators (such as the intensity of the issuer's GHG emissions) which are measured using a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon footprint) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. the issuer's carbon footprint cannot be in the lowest decile of the sector). These established criteria are taken into account in the management of internal UCITSs.

In addition to the sustainability factors covered by the first test, a second test has been defined to verify that the issuer's environmental or social impact is not among the worst in its sector.

For External UCITS and ETFs:

As part of its process for selecting and monitoring External UCITSs, the Agent applied its best efforts to ensure that the managers of the External UCITS carried out a DNSH test on investments considered to be sustainable and that these tests were based on the pre-contractual appendices, the periodic disclosure on the UCITSs, and any other relevant non-financial reporting.

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

The Internal UCITS took these indicators into account as part of their monitoring processes (e.g., monitoring of the intensity of the issuer's GHG emissions). This monitoring was based on a combination of indicators and specific thresholds or rules. The Internal UCITSs have taken into account certain Principal Adverse Impacts indicators as part of their exclusion policy.

The way in which External UCITS took these indicators into account depends on the due diligence carried out by their management company. Nevertheless, the Agent enquired, on a "best effort" basis, about the policies put in place to take these indicators into account on the basis of, in particular, pre-contractual appendices, periodic disclosure on these UCITS and any other relevant non-financial reporting.

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

For Internal UCITs for which a look-through sustainability analysis has been carried out, the alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is tested and ensured as part of the sustainable investment identification process. Under their ESG and exclusion policies, Internal UCITs analysed companies on this basis, before including them in their investment universe.

The way in which External UCITs comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights depends on the due diligence carried out by their management company. As part of the selection and monitoring of External UCITs, the Agent enquires, on a “best effort” basis, about the policies implemented to take these principles into account, based in particular on pre-contractual appendices, periodic information on these UCITs and any other relevant non-financial reporting.

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

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.



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

The Mandate invests in UCITs which themselves determine how they account of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

For internal UCITs, the principal adverse impacts on the sustainability factors identified by the group are monitored. The Agent ensures that the undertakings have been complied with.

For external UCITs, the Agent analyses the description of how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account in the pre-contractual information on investments. It also analyses how these impacts have actually been taken into account based on the periodic reports for these investments or based on information provided through the EETs.



## What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **31/12/2025**

Investments in UCITSs result in very significant diversification. The main sectors are stated, but the underlying assets are generally invested across multiple sub-sectors. The geographical area covered is that of the country of the issuer of the UCITS, but the Agent may specify that the underlying assets are also widely distributed worldwide. Transparent information on the investments made by the UCITS will be provided in the next report.

Largest investments	Sectors	Sub-sectors	Weight	Geographical region
PICTET ROBOTICS	Technology	Multi-sector	10.27%	Luxembourg
CANDRIAM BIOTECH	Healthcare	Biotechnology	10.21%	Luxembourg
INDOSUEZ GLOBAL TRENDS	Multi-sector	Multi-sector	9.55%	Luxembourg
FRANKLIN TECHNOLOGY FUND	Technology	Multi-sector	9.46%	Luxembourg
XTRACKERS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	Technology	Artificial Intelligence	8.75%	Ireland
PICTET DIGITAL	Technology	Multi-sector	8.40%	Luxembourg

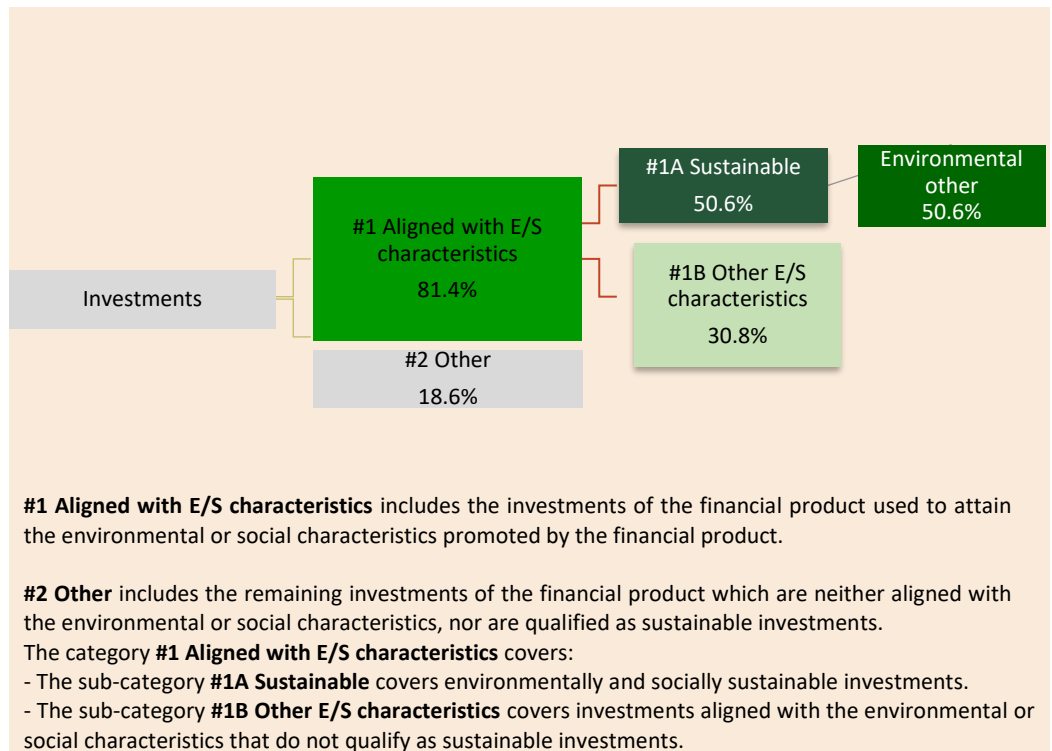


## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

### ● *What was the asset allocation?*

81.4% of assets were invested in issuers aligned with the promoted E/S characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics); of these investments, those considered sustainable investments accounted for 50.6%. The rest of the assets comprised Article 8 SFDR UCITSs but with a sustainable investment objective strictly below 10% (therefore not aligned with the promoted E/S characteristics), as well as cash held on an ancillary basis (#2 Other).



● ***In which economic sectors were the investments made?***

As the portfolio is invested solely in UCITs, the look-through by sector was not carried out during this financial year. However, the main themes of the UCITs in which the Agent invests are the sectors of digitisation, robotics, artificial intelligence, semiconductors, biotechnology, clean energy and new sustainability-related trends. For diversification purposes, investments are also made in UCITs that focus on technology in the broad sense.

By monitoring the UCITs, the Agent ensured that these instruments comply with our exclusion policy, as part of a best efforts approach.



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

The Agent has not undertaken to invest the Mandate in sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy. This Mandate’s alignment with the EU taxonomy has therefore not been calculated.

● ***Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?***

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable energy or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

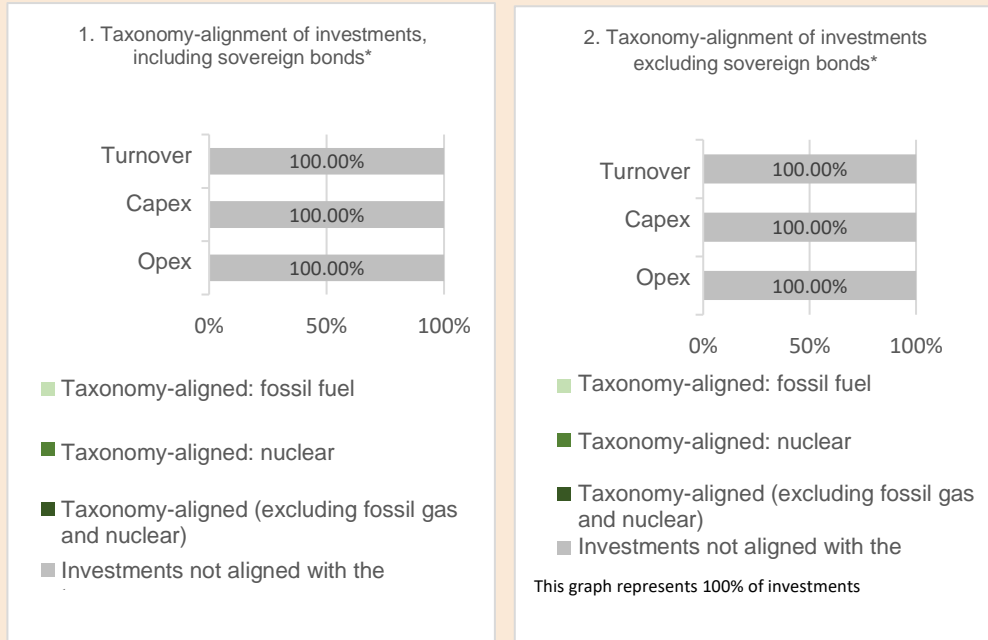
- Yes:  
 In fossil gas     In nuclear energy

<sup>1</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left and margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental

☒ No

The charts below show the percentage of investments aligned with the EU taxonomy in green. Given that there is no appropriate methodology for determining the alignment of sovereign bonds\* with the taxonomy, the first graph shows the alignment with the taxonomy for all investments in the financial product, including sovereign bonds, while the second graph represents alignment with the taxonomy only for the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



\* For the purposes of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" include all sovereign exposures.

Activities aligned with the Taxonomy are expressed as a percentage:

- of **turnover** to reflect the current environmental nature of the investee companies;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) to show the green investments made by investee companies, for example, which is relevant to a transition to a green economy;
- of **operating expenses** (OpEx) to reflect the green operating activities of the investee companies

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

The Agent has not undertaken to invest the Mandate in transitional and enabling activities. This proportion has therefore not been calculated.

● **How has the percentage of investments aligned with the EU taxonomy changed compared to previous reference periods?**

This percentage has not been calculated for the previous period.



**What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

This proportion was 50.6% of the Mandate's assets.



**What was the share of socially sustainable investments?**

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

The Agent has not undertaken to invest the Mandate in socially sustainable investments. This proportion has therefore not been calculated.



### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

The “Other” category comprised Article 8 SFDR UCITSs but with a sustainable investment objective strictly below 10% (therefore not aligned with the promoted E/S characteristics), as well as cash held on an ancillary basis (#2 Other). The proportion of “Other” investments was 18.6% as at 31/12/25.



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

The Agent ensured that the minimum commitments was complied with by systematically investing more than the minimum threshold of 80% in Article 8 SFDR UCITSs, which themselves undertake to hold more than 10% of their assets in sustainable investments. At the end of the financial year, the threshold was 81.4%.

The Agent favoured investments in UCITSs with strong sustainable characteristics, sometimes at levels significantly higher than the minimum commitments made by these UCITSs. As a result, the percentage of sustainable investments in the consolidated portfolio is significantly higher than the initial commitment of a minimum of 10% under the World To Come Mandate. This percentage was 50.6% at the date of the report.

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

Not applicable.

#### **● *How does the benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

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

Not applicable.