Article 10 (SFDR)

Website disclosure for Article 8 financial products

World To Come Mandate

Product name: WORLD TO COME (hereinafter the "Mandate")
Legal entity identifier: 549300UA2M7UCJX8SE64

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum proportion of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%** ☐ in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy	☒ It **promotes environmental and social (E/S) characteristics** and, although it does not have a sustainable investment objective, it will include a minimum of 10% sustainable investments ☐ having an environmental objective in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy ☒ having an environmental objective in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy ☐ having a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum proportion of **sustainable investments with a social objective: __%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

A. Summary

The objective of the Mandate is to significantly increase capital over the long term (eight years or more) by favouring investments in the equity markets (between 90% and 100% in equity UCITS), with a particular focus on long-term societal themes.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors are considered in the selection of instruments so as to assess the ability of issuers to take into account the risks and opportunities related to sustainable development in their business.

The Mandate may also be invested in all other types of financial instruments such as money market funds, structured products and spot or forward currency transactions, structured or otherwise.

The Agent prioritises investments that offer considerable upside potential and therefore accepts a high level of risk. This is an international investment strategy and, as a result, it may generate significant foreign exchange risk.
The recommended investment period is at least eight years.

The environmental and/or social characteristics ("E/S") promoted by the Mandate consist in investing mainly in a selection of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (in particular but not exclusively those of the Crédit Agricole Group) 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") with a minimum commitment to sustainable investments within the meaning of SFDR of 10% and/or classified as Article 9 SFDR.

The Mandate may invest in "Internal" UCITs, i.e. UCITs managed by an Indosuez Wealth Management Group entity, and/or in "External" UCITs, which are not managed by an Indosuez Wealth Management Group entity.

The Internal UCITS (i.e. the UCITS 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 in the document.

External UCITs are selected based 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 management company using investment due diligence (IDD)
3. The 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.

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are as follows:

- Systematic application of the ESG rating when analysing each Internal UCITS.
- At least 80% of the Mandate must be invested in Internal and/or External UCITS classified as Article 8 SFDR with a minimum commitment to sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR of 10% and/or be classified as Article 9 SFDR (Sources: pre-contractual notices and non-financial reporting).
- At least 10% of the Mandate invested in sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR on the basis of the minimum weighted commitments of the UCITS of the Mandate (Sources: pre-contractual notices and non-financial reporting).

In order to measure the achievement of the above-mentioned E/S characteristics, the Mandate uses the following sustainability indicators:

- Percentage of UCITS classified as Article 8 SFDR with a minimum commitment to sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR of 10% and/or classified as Article 9 SFDR (80% minimum)
- The percentage of sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR (10% minimum) based on the weighted commitments of the UCITS in the portfolio (Sources: pre-contractual ratings/non-financial reports)

The objective of the sustainable investment policy of the Internal UCITS is to invest in issuers targeting 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.

As External UCITS are not subject to a look-through analysis, the Mandate's sustainable investment objectives for the portion invested in these instruments may only be monitored on a "best effort" basis, i.e. by demonstrating an improvement in or good prospects for improving their ESG practices and performance over time, taking into account the limit of the approach adopted, bearing in mind that it will depend 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 (i.e. the manager of the assets of the Mandate) nevertheless ensures that the sustainable investment objectives of these instruments do not deviate significantly from those applicable to the Internal UCITS that are subject to a look-through analysis.

B. No sustainable investment objective

This financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics and, although it does not have a sustainable investment objective, it will include a minimum of 10% sustainable investments.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

For Internal UCIs subject to a look-through analysis:

The objective of the sustainable investment policy of the Internal UCITS is to invest in issuers targeting 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 material environmental or social factor for this sector.

An issuer meets these long-term sustainability criteria if, moreover, it is not significantly exposed to transactions that are incompatible with said criteria (e.g. tobacco, weapons, betting, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilisers and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production).

For External UCITS:

As External UCIs are not subject to a look-through analysis, the Mandate's sustainable investment objectives for the portion invested in these instruments may only be monitored on a "best effort" basis, i.e. by demonstrating an improvement in or good prospects for improving their ESG practices and performance over time, taking into account the limit of the approach adopted, bearing in mind that it will depend on the methodologies developed by the external management companies as to whether such an investment can be qualified as sustainable.

As part of its External UCITS selection process, the Agent (i.e. the manager of the assets of the Mandate) nevertheless ensures that the sustainable investment objectives of these instruments do not deviate significantly from those applicable to the Internal UCITS that are subject to a look-through analysis.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

For Internal UCITS:

The DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) principle is tested based on Principal Adverse Impacts (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). In addition to these criteria specifically established for this test, the Agent takes into account certain Principal Adverse Impact indicators in its exclusion policy. This methodology does not currently take into account all the indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts listed in Appendix 1 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288

in this first DNSH test, but the methodology will gradually integrate these indicators as the quality and scope of the data improve.

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:

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

How have the indicators of adverse impacts been taken into account?

These indicators were taken into account through their monitoring (e.g. the issuer's GHG emission intensity). This monitoring is based on the combination of indicators (e.g. carbon footprint) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. the target's carbon footprint cannot be in the lower decile of the sector).

In addition to these criteria established specifically for the DNSH (Do No Significant Harm) test, which aims to not cause significant harm to other sustainability factors, the Agent takes into account certain Principal Adverse Impact indicators as part of its exclusion policy. This methodology does not currently take into account all the indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts listed in Appendix 1 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022 in this first DNSH test, but the methodology will gradually integrate these indicators as the quality and scope of the non-financial data improve.

To what extent do the sustainable investments comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations 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. In accordance with its ESG policy and exclusion policy, the Agent reviews companies before including them in the 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 when defining eligible sustainable investments for these instruments, based in particular on pre-contractual appendices, periodic information on these UCITS and any other relevant non-financial reporting.

C. Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and/or social ("ES") characteristics promoted by the Mandate consist of investing mainly in a selection of UCITS, classified as Article 8 within the meaning of the SFDR with a minimum commitment to sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR of 10% and/or classified as Article 9 SFDR.

The Internal UCITS (i.e. the UCITS 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.

For External UCITS (i.e. not managed by an Indosuez Wealth Management Group entity), several criteria are considered:

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 UCITS management company using investment due diligence (IDD).
3. The 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.

D. Investment strategy

What investment strategy does this financial product follow and how is it implemented continuously in the investment process?

The objective of the Mandate is to significantly increase capital over the long term (eight years or more) by favouring investments in the equity markets (between 90% and 100% in equity UCITS), with a particular focus on long-term societal themes.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors are considered in the selection of instruments so as to assess the ability of issuers to take into account the risks and opportunities related to sustainable development in their business.

The Mandate may also be invested in all other types of financial instruments such as money market funds, structured products and spot or forward currency transactions, structured or otherwise.

The Agent prioritises investments that offer considerable upside potential and therefore accepts a high level of risk. This is an international investment strategy and, as a result, it may generate significant foreign exchange risk.
The recommended investment period is at least eight years.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are as follows:

- Systematic application of the ESG rating when analysing each underlying,
- At least 80% of the UCITS invested through the Mandate must be classified as Article 8 SFDR with a minimum commitment to sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR of 10% and/or be classified as Article 9 SFDR (Sources: pre-contractual notices and non-financial reporting).
- At least 10% of the Mandate invested in sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR based on the minimum weighted commitments of the UCITS of the Mandate (Sources: pre-contractual notices and non-financial reporting).

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

For Internal UCITS:

The governance criteria considered in the ESG rating and the normative exclusions help ensure that the issuers of the Internal UCITS demonstrate best governance practices. These criteria make it possible to ensure, in particular, that the Internal UCITS in which the Mandate invests do not contribute to the violation of human or labour rights, corruption or other practices that could be considered unethical.

This approach is based on global standards and principles, which include (but are not limited to) the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

For External UCITS:

The assessment of best governance practices by companies that benefit from the investments of the External UCITS in which the Mandate invests depends on the policies implemented by their management companies. As part of the selection and monitoring of these instruments, the Agent enquires, on a "best effort" basis, about the policies put in place to assess these good governance practices and the way they are implemented, on the basis of, in particular, the periodic information reports of these UCITS and any other relevant non-financial reporting.

Does this financial product take into account indicators concerning the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes, the Mandate considers the Principal Adverse Impacts on sustainability factors as follows:

#	Adverse Impact Indicator	Approach
1	**GHG emissions (levels 1, 2 and 3)**	ESG rating and voting policy
2	**Carbon footprint**	ESG rating and voting policy
3	**GHG emission intensity of the companies benefiting from the investments**	ESG rating and voting policy
4	**Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector**	ESG Rating, exclusion policy and voting policy
5	**Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production**	ESG rating and voting policy
6	**Energy consumption intensity by sector with a high climate impact**	ESG rating and voting policy
7	**Activities with an adverse impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas**	ESG rating
8	**Discharges into water**	ESG rating
9	**Ratio of hazardous waste and radioactive waste**	ESG rating
10	**Violations of the United Nations Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises**	Exclusion policy and voting policy
11	**Absence of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with the United Nations Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises**	Not taken into consideration
12	**Uncorrected pay gap between men and women**	Not taken into consideration
13	**Diversity within governance bodies**	Not taken into consideration
14	**Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons)**	Exclusion policy
15	**GHG emission intensity**	ESG rating
16	**Investment countries experiencing violations of social standards**	Exclusion policy

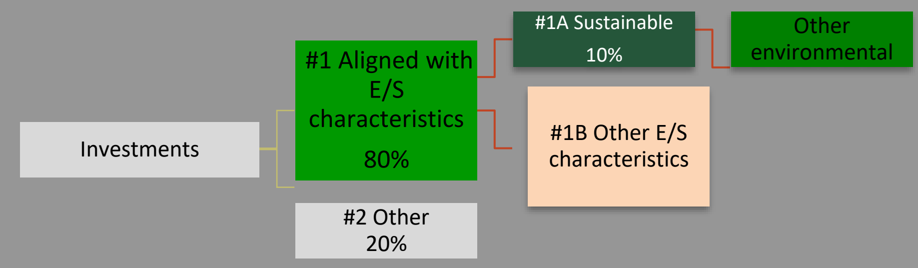
Further information on how the Principal Adverse Impacts on sustainability factors have been taken into account will be available in the Mandate's periodic reports.

☐ No

E. Proportion of investments

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

A minimum of 80% of assets will be invested in issuers that are aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted (#1 Aligned with the E/S characteristics); among these investments, those considered sustainable investments will represent at least 10% of assets (#1A Sustainable). The rest (20%) will consist of cash, cash equivalents and non-ESG filtered investments, and will not be aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted (#2 Other).



Category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

Category #2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

Category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes:

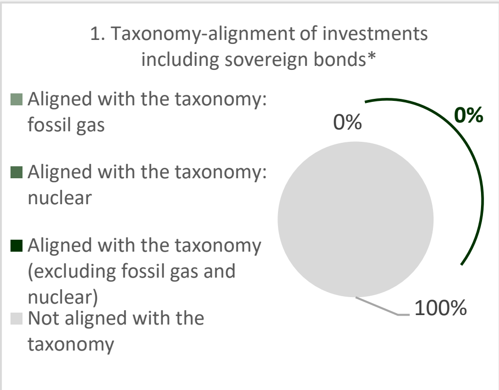
the #1A Sustainable sub-category covering sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- the #1B Other E/S characteristics sub-category covering investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics that are not considered sustainable.

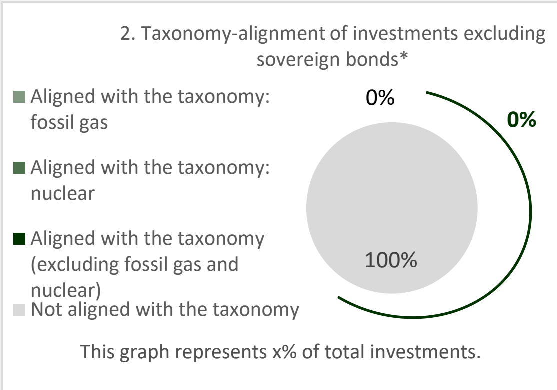
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU taxonomy? (Include the methodology used to calculate alignment with the EU taxonomy and why; and the minimum share in transitional and enabling activities)

The Agent is currently not committed to investing the Mandate in sustainable investments in environmental terms within the meaning of the EU taxonomy, but only within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector. However, this position may be adjusted as regulations change and the availability of non-financial data improves. As a result, the alignment of the investments of the Mandate with the EU taxonomy has not been calculated and has therefore been considered as constituting 0% of the Mandate.

The financial product has not invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy-related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy.

The charts below show the minimum 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 investments in the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





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

This graph represents x% of the total investments.

As the Mandate does not commit to making sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU taxonomy is therefore also set at 0%.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy?

The Agent undertakes to maintain a minimum share of 10% of sustainable investments aligned from an environmental perspective with the SFDR. These investments could be aligned with the EU taxonomy, but the Agent is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the Mandate's investments that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, this position will be kept under review as regulatory provisions evolve and the availability of non-financial data increases.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Category "#2 Other" consists of unscreened investments for diversification purposes, investments for which data is lacking or cash held in the form of ancillary liquid assets. There are no minimum environmental or social guarantees for such investments.

F. Control of environmental or social characteristics

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

In order to measure the achievement of the above-mentioned E/S characteristics, the Mandate will use the following sustainability indicators:

- Percentage of UCITS classified as Article 8 SFDR with a minimum commitment to sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR of 10% and/or classified as Article 9 SFDR (80% minimum)
- Percentage of sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR (10% minimum) based on the weighted commitments of the UCITS in the portfolio (Sources: pre-contractual ratings/non-financial reports)

How are environmental or social characteristics and sustainability indicators monitored throughout the life cycle of the financial product and what is the associated internal/external control mechanism?

The Agent monitors the portfolio's sustainability indicators throughout the Mandate's life cycle. Controls are carried out to ensure compliance with the Mandate's investment strategy.

G. Methods

What is the method used to measure the achievement of environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product using sustainability indicators?

The Internal UCITS (i.e. the UCITS 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.

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 issuers based on the analysis of 37 environmental, social and governance criteria, comprising 16 generic criteria and 21 criteria specific to the different sectors and relies on several specialised data providers. The ESG ratings 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).

External UCITs are selected based 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 UCITS management company using investment due diligence (IDD).
3. The 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.

H. Data sources and processing

What data sources are used to achieve each of the environmental or social characteristics, including the measures taken to ensure the quality of the data, how they are processed and the proportion of estimated data?

ESG scores are established using an external ESG analysis framework and scoring methodology. The following data sources are used to define ESG scores: Moody's, ISS-Oekom, MSCI and Sustainalytics.

Data quality

Data quality controls for external data providers are managed by a dedicated unit. Controls are deployed at different stages of the value chain, including pre-integration controls, post-integration controls and post-calculation controls, to name only the controls of proprietary scores.

Data processing

External data are collected and controlled by the aforementioned unit and are then integrated into the SRI module.

The SRI module is a proprietary tool that ensures the collection, quality control and processing of ESG data from external data providers. It also calculates issuers' ESG ratings according to the rating methodology. ESG ratings in particular are displayed in the SRI module for portfolio managers, risk, reporting and ESG teams in a transparent and user-friendly manner (issuer ESG rating and criteria and weightings for each criterion).

For ESG ratings, at each stage of the calculation process, the scores are standardised and converted into Z scores (difference between the company score and the sector average score, expressed in number of standard deviations). Thus, each issuer is evaluated and assigned a score that is in line with the average of its sector, making it possible to distinguish the best practices from the worst ones at the sector level (Best-in-Class approach). At the end of the process, each issuer is assigned an ESG score (from approximately -3 to +3) and the equivalent on a scale of letters ranging from A to G, where A is the best score and G is the worst.

The data is then disseminated on a dedicated portfolio manager platform and is monitored by the risk team.

Estimated proportion of data

ESG scores are based on data from external data providers, ESG research/assessments, or obtained through a reputed regulated third party specialising in the establishment of professional ESG scores and assessments. In the absence of mandatory ESG reporting at the company level, estimates are an essential part of the methodology of data providers.

I. Limitations to methodologies and data

What are the limitations to methodologies and data sources? (Include how these limits do not affect the achievement of environmental or social characteristics and the measures taken to address these limitations)

The selected External UCITS may implement responsible investment policies that differ from those implemented at the Indosuez Wealth Management Group. As such, they may have different approaches to taking into account non-financial criteria, which may lead to inconsistencies in the non-financial analysis of the Mandate.

The limitations of methodology are intrinsically linked to the use of ESG data. The ESG data universe is in the process of being normalised, which may have an impact on data quality; data availability is also a limitation.

With the implementation of new requirements in terms of transparency and disclosure of non-financial information for companies, current and future regulations will make it possible to improve the availability and comparability of these data, and thus promote the standardisation of non-financial reports.

No benchmark index has been designated for the purpose of achieving the E/S characteristics promoted by the Mandate.

J. Due diligence

What is the due diligence performed on the underlying assets and what are the internal and external controls in place?

Each month, ESG scores are recalculated using a quantitative methodology. The result of this calculation is then examined by ESG analysts who carry out a qualitative "sampling control" of the sector based on various checks on the following (non-exhaustive list): main significant variations in the ESG score, list of new names with a weak score, and the main difference between the scores of two suppliers. After this review, the analyst can replace a score with the calculated score, which is validated by the team's management and documented by a rating stored in the database.

Participatory policies

Companies invested or potentially invested at the issuer level are involved in this process, regardless of the type of holdings held (equities and bonds). The issuers involved are selected primarily according to their level of exposure to the object of the holding, since the environmental, social and governance issues that companies face have a major impact on society, both in terms of risks and opportunities.

K. Engagement policies

Is engagement part of the environmental or social investment strategy?

☐ Yes
☒ No

L. Designated benchmark

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

☐ Yes
☒ No