

# ANNUAL REPORT

Financial year ended 31 December 2021

The Fund declares that it shall comply with the "governance charter for SICAVs under French law" drawn up by the Association Française de la Gestion Financière (French Asset Management Association). (More details are given under the heading "Actors" in the prospectus.)



## OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT

SOCIETE D'INVESTISSEMENT A CAPITAL VARIABLE (INVESTMENT FUND WITH VARIABLE SHARE CAPITAL) with sub-funds

### Marketer

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### Management Company

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### Depositary and Custodian

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

### Administrative and accounts management

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

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Comprehensive Statutory  
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## OVERVIEW OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT SICAV AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

### **Chair**

Ms Sabine Castellan Poquet

### **Managing Director**

Mr Eric Bertrand

### **Directors**

Mr Bruno Prigent  
Mr Romain Fitoussi  
Mr Roger Caniard  
Mr Ferreol Baudonnière  
Mr Franck Dussoge  
Ms Isabelle Habasque  
Mr Guillaume Poli

### **Observers**

Ms Valérie Pujos  
Mr Fabrice Zamboni

### **Statutory Auditor**

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS AUDIT represented by Mr Frédéric Sellam

## LIST OF THE DUTIES AND MANDATES HELD BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR DECEMBER 2020 - DECEMBER 2021

- This item will be included in the dossier for the Board of Directors of the SICAV on 15 March 2022.

## **DRAFT MANAGEMENT REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT SICAV**

Dear Members,

In accordance with the law and the Articles of Association, we have called this General Meeting to report on your company's activity during the financial year ended on 31 December 2021 and to submit the results for your approval.

The OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT SICAV, created on 16 September 2019, is made up of six Sub-Funds with different management strategies which represent OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT's core areas of expertise:

- OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY
- OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA
- OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM
- OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO INVESTMENT GRADE CLIMATE CHANGE
- OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND
- OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS

The consolidated accounts as at 31 December 2021 for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT SICAV are presented below.

The management report and the annual accounts for each of the sub-funds will then be presented.

## Aggregated balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net fixed assets</b>	-	-
<b>Deposits</b>	-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>2,901,412,692.85</b>	<b>2,551,831,555.93</b>
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>	<b>1,010,095,830.17</b>	<b>726,623,066.09</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market	1,010,095,830.17	726,623,066.09
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	<b>586,521,456.80</b>	<b>685,143,632.89</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market	586,521,456.80	685,143,632.89
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>1,061,619,855.00</b>	<b>920,459,295.00</b>
Traded on a regulated market or similar	1,061,619,855.00	920,459,295.00
Transferable debt securities	1,061,619,855.00	920,459,295.00
Other debt securities	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>	<b>181,619,148.95</b>	<b>133,795,633.77</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries	181,619,148.95	133,795,633.77
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union	-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other professional investment funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and unlisted securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other non-European vehicles	-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>	-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements	-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent	-	-
Securities borrowed	-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	<b>61,556,401.93</b>	<b>85,809,928.18</b>
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	294,570.00	1,055,810.00
Other transactions	61,261,831.93	84,754,118.18
<b>Other financial instruments</b>	-	-
<b>Receivables</b>	<b>42,331,060.77</b>	<b>64,876,629.93</b>
Foreign exchange forward transactions	34,278,016.28	60,427,789.90
Other	8,053,044.49	4,448,840.03
<b>Financial accounts</b>	<b>123,766,953.69</b>	<b>69,035,055.15</b>
Liquid assets	123,766,953.69	69,035,055.15
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,067,510,707.31</b>	<b>2,685,743,241.01</b>

## Aggregated balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### AGGREGATED BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Equity</b>		
<b>Capital</b>	2,931,709,642.70	2,321,097,765.32
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed (a)	46,696,143.75	56,385,338.37
Carry forward (a)	18,795.93	24,865.85
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year (a, b)	-12,388,329.87	149,426,080.48
Result for the financial year (a, b)	699,036.13	455,022.50
<b>Equity total</b>	2,966,735,288.64	2,527,389,072.52
(= Amount representative of net assets)		
<b>Financial instruments</b>	716,193.89	867,393.78
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	716,193.89	867,393.78
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	294,570.00	65,300.00
Other transactions	421,623.89	802,093.78
<b>Payables</b>	100,059,223.27	130,106,212.87
Foreign exchange forward transactions	34,331,039.27	60,273,552.61
Other	65,728,184.00	69,832,660.26
<b>Financial accounts</b>	1.51	27,380,561.84
Current bank credit facilities	1.51	27,380,561.84
Borrowing	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	3,067,510,707.31	2,685,743,241.01

(a) Including accrual accounts

(b) Minus advances paid in respect of financial year

## Aggregated off-balance sheet items (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>HEDGING TRANSACTIONS</b>		
<b>Commitments on regulated or similar markets</b>	<b>12,510,010.00</b>	<b>7,993,800.00</b>
INTEREST RATES	12,510,010.00	7,993,800.00
SALE - FUTURES - EURO BUND	12,510,010.00	7,993,800.00
<b>OTC commitments</b>	<b>104,000,000.00</b>	<b>95,000,000.00</b>
INTEREST RATES	104,000,000.00	95,000,000.00
PURCHASE - SWAPS - IR SWAPS	104,000,000.00	95,000,000.00
<b>Other commitments</b>	-	-
<b>OTHER TRANSACTIONS</b>		
<b>Commitments on regulated or similar markets</b>	<b>3,001,250.00</b>	<b>8,040,162.82</b>
EQUITIES	3,001,250.00	8,040,162.82
PURCHASE - FUTURES - EURO STOXX 50	3,001,250.00	4,970,000.00
PURCHASE - OPTIONS - SOCIETE GENERALE SA - CALL 14.00 - 2021-12	-	3,070,162.82
<b>OTC commitments</b>	<b>1,308,395,172.33</b>	<b>1,088,283,247.27</b>
OTHER	1,268,395,172.33	1,023,283,247.27
PURCHASE - SWAPS - COMMODITY SWAPS	1,268,395,172.33	1,023,283,247.27
CREDIT	40,000,000.00	65,000,000.00
PURCHASE - CREDIT DERIVATIVES - CDS	5,000,000.00	-
SALE - CREDIT DERIVATIVES - CDS	35,000,000.00	65,000,000.00
<b>Other commitments</b>	-	-

## Aggregated profit and loss account (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Income on financial transactions</b>		
Income on deposits and financial accounts	13,880.12	8,819.58
Income on equities and similar securities	19,049,709.46	12,137,680.32
Income on bonds and similar securities	7,328,583.74	9,660,481.55
Income on debt securities	1,615.68	2,365.30
Income on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Income on financial contracts	-	13,396.32
Other financial income	-	-
<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>26,393,789.00</b>	<b>21,822,743.07</b>
<b>Expenses on financial transactions</b>		
Expenses on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Expenses on financial contracts	18,365.21	-
Expenses on financial payables	374,469.95	286,382.50
Other financial expenses	-	-
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>392,835.16</b>	<b>286,382.50</b>
<b>Result on financial transactions (I-II)</b>	<b>26,000,953.84</b>	<b>21,536,360.57</b>
Other income (III)		
Management fees and allocations to amortisation (IV)	20,531,703.25	19,551,299.57
<b>Net result for financial year (L. 214-17-1) (I - II + III - IV)</b>	<b>5,469,250.59</b>	<b>1,985,061.00</b>
Adjustment of income for financial year (V)	-4,770,214.46	-1,530,038.50
Advances on result paid in respect of financial year (VI)	-	-
<b>Result (I - II + III - IV +/- V - VI)</b>	<b>699,036.13</b>	<b>455,022.50</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

## The method adopted for aggregating the accounts

The annual accounts were aggregated by adding together the items for each sub-fund. There were no disposals, as none of the sub-funds were holding units in other sub-funds.

## The currency adopted for aggregating the sub-funds

The aggregated annual accounts are presented in euros.

## The list of sub-funds as at 31 December 2021

### **OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY**

Accounting currency: EUR

Exchange rate used for aggregating the accounts: 1.0000

### **OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA**

Accounting currency: EUR

Exchange rate used for aggregating the accounts: 1.0000

### **OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM**

Accounting currency: EUR

Exchange rate used for aggregating the accounts: 1.0000

### **OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO INVESTMENT GRADE CLIMATE CHANGE**

Accounting currency: EUR

Exchange rate used for aggregating the accounts: 1.0000

### **OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND**

Accounting currency: EUR

Exchange rate used for aggregating the accounts: 1.0000

### **OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS**

Accounting currency: EUR

Exchange rate used for aggregating the accounts: 1.0000

## List of sub-funds opened and closed during the financial year

None.

## Valuation methods for asset, liabilities and off-balance sheet items

Please refer to the accounting rules and methods for each sub-fund.



# ANNUAL REPORT

Financial year ended 31 December 2021



Asset  
Management

## OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY Sub-Fund

Equities from eurozone countries

### Marketer

MACIF, 2/4 rue Pied de Fond, 79037 Niort Cedex 9

### Management Company by delegation

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### Depositary and Custodian

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

### Administrative and accounts management

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

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## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

- ☒ The OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social principles, but does not aim to achieve sustainable investment.

### AMF classification

Equities of eurozone countries.

**The Sub-Fund is eligible for the SSP.**

### Management objective

In the long term, the objective of the Sub-Fund is to outperform the Euro Stoxx 50 over the recommended investment period, while adopting an SRI approach. However, the Sub-Fund's objective is not to reproduce the performance of this index in any way. It makes investments based on criteria which may result in significant discrepancies in relation to the behaviour of this index. Investments in companies are made according to weightings which do not depend on the relative weight of each company in the index.

### Benchmark

The performance of the Sub-Fund may be compared to the performance of the Euro Stoxx 50 share index. It is calculated on the basis of reinvested dividends.

The Eurostoxx 50 index is made up of the 50 largest and most liquid capitalisations in the eurozone. A certain number of details (description, prices, historical data, diagrams, etc.) about this index are available in the (financial) press and on certain specialist websites ([www.stoxx.com](http://www.stoxx.com)).

### Management strategy

The Sub-Fund uses an approach based notably on a non-financial analysis of the companies making up its benchmark, which makes it possible to determine the weightings of the securities in the portfolio. This approach enables the manager to project values and their expected yields over the long term.

A minimum of 60% of the assets of OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY are exposed in eurozone equities or similar (among securities making up the Euro Stoxx 50), but a maximum of 40% of the assets are also exposed in securities making up the Euro Stoxx, whilst 90% of the net assets are permanently invested in shares of companies with their registered offices in a Member State of the European Union. Concomitantly with the financial analysis, the manager complements its study with the analysis of non-financial criteria in order to favour a "Socially Responsible Investment" (SRI) selection of companies in the portfolio.

The SRI research team carries out a detailed analysis of the environmental and social issues specific to each sector of activity, and of governance issues.

This analysis is carried out taking into account Environmental, Social and Governance aspects, namely:

- Environmental factor: direct or indirect impact of the issuer's activity on the environment: climate change, natural resources, project finance, toxic emissions, green products;
- Social factor: direct or indirect impact of the issuer's activity on stakeholders: employees, customers, suppliers and civil society, with reference to universal values (in particular: human rights, international labour standards, environmental impact, prevention of corruption, etc.), Human Capital, Supply Chain, Goods and Services;
- Governance factor: all processes, regulations, laws and institutions that influence how the company is managed, administered and controlled, the Governance Structure and Market Behaviour.

Depending on the management company's analysis, the Environmental, Social and Governance issues (ESG) constitute areas of risk which may have significant financial impacts on the issuers and therefore on their sustainability. In addition, issuers which incorporate sustainable development issues into their growth strategy create opportunities which contribute to their economic development. To this end, the ESG analysis complements and enriches the traditional financial analysis.

The SRI analysis team defines a sector-based reference of the key issues (Environmental, Social, Governance listed above), selecting for each sector of activity the most important ESG issues for this sector. An ESG score is calculated per issuer using the sector-based reference for key issues which includes the key issue scores for Environmental and Social (E and S) and scores for Governance (G) key issues.

Governance issues include a fixed weighting of 30% for corporate governance and a variable weighting of 10% to 40% reflecting the level of risk incurred by the behaviour of directors and the company. This level varies depending on the sectors of activity. The overall weighting of the E and S issues is then determined. The weighting for Environmental, Social and Governance issues is specific to each sector of activity.

These scores may be subject to any penalties linked to matters not yet included in the ratings for key issues and any bonuses or penalties awarded by the analyst responsible for the sector in cases where there is any difference of opinion when assessing an issue by the ratings agency. This ESG score is calculated out of 10.

For OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY, the eligible investment universe is defined by the limitation of companies presenting the lowest SRI Scores (Best In Class scores calculated by our SRI Division) of the Euro Stoxx index, known hereinafter as the "investment universe". The non-financial analysis or rating process will cover at least 90% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

**Description of the universe analysed (300 companies):**

In the Best In Class approach, within each sector, companies are ranked according to their SRI Score.

Each SRI category covers 20% of companies in the ICB2 sector (that is, its main sector according to the Industry Classification Benchmark, the ICB).

The eligible investment universe is defined by excluding from the investment universe, companies with the SRI "Under Supervision" category, i.e., 20% of companies lagging the furthest behind in terms of taking ESG criteria into account.

The Sub-Fund adheres to the AFG Eurosif Transparency Code for SRI UCIs open to the public, which can be found at [www.ofi-am.fr](http://www.ofi-am.fr). This Code describes in detail the non-financial analysis method, along with the SRI selection process applied.

The ESG analysis of company practices is carried out using a dedicated proprietary tool which automates the quantitative processing of ESG data, combined with a qualitative analysis of the SRI division (data mainly from ESG rating agencies but also from specialised agencies).

There is a risk that, from time to time, our approach will not be effective and that the final rating assigned to an issuer by the Management Company's SRI division will differ from that proposed by a third party.

Furthermore, the selection of SRI UCIs external to the management company may create a lack of consistency, as the funds selected can a priori implement different and independent ESG approaches.

Within the limits provided for by regulations, the Sub-Fund can operate on futures instruments (traded on French and foreign regulated and organised markets and/or over-the-counter).

The Sub-Fund can operate on futures contracts traded on French and foreign regulated markets or over-the-counter. In this context, the manager may take positions with a view to hedging the portfolio against or exposing it to equities, securities and similar securities and indices, to take advantage of market variations or to attain the management objective.

The Sub-Fund may in particular, operate on futures contracts and options (sale, purchase, in or out of the currency) concerning the Euro Stoxx 50 index. Moreover, the manager may take positions with a view to hedging the portfolio against a potential foreign exchange risk.

Exposure of the portfolio is not intended to be above 100%.

- LEI code: 969500KA4JCGL7F8WX73
- Information on how environmental and/or social aspects are respected:

In order to ensure that environmental and/or social aspects are respected, OFI performs two further analyses:

- The quarterly ESG analysis of each issuer within its sector, which produces a rating and enables OFI to assess all ESG characteristics for the issuer.
- Between two ratings, it monitors controversies as indicated above.

OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY aims to achieve the best possible risk/performance ratio, over the recommended investment horizon, by investing in eurozone equities.

OFI's ESG analysis of issuers making up the benchmark is a means of identifying securities which, according to OFI, present the best investment vehicle.

20% of issuers with the lowest scores in their sector, as well as companies directly or indirectly holding thermal coal mines or developing new charcoal-based electricity generation capacities and presenting, according to OFI, a non-financial risk that may impact their economic outlook, are excluded from the investment universe. For the same reason, OFI will gradually reduce investments in non-conventional gas and oil extraction companies.

For each Issuer, an analysis is carried out both in terms of its governance structure: Respect for the rights of minority shareholders - Composition and functioning of Boards or Committees, Remuneration of Executives, Accounts, Audit and Taxation, as well as in terms of its Market Behaviour: Business Practices, Market Impact, Business Ethics and Risk Control.

The results of these analyses ensure the continued existence or disposal of an issuer in the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

And finally, companies that do not have an ESG analysis may not exceed 10% of the net assets of the portfolio.

- Taxonomy:  
The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR Regulation"). Therefore, under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation"), information to be disclosed will be accompanied by the statement that the "do no significant harm" principle applies only to the Fund's investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments for the remaining portion of the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, as of the date of the last prospectus update, the strategy implemented in the Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, and, therefore, it has not been possible to calculate how aligned the Fund's portfolio is with the Taxonomy Regulation.

## Risk profile

Through the Sub-Fund OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY, the holder is mainly exposed to the following risks:

### Equity and market risk:

A minimum of 90% of the Sub-Fund is exposed to equities. If the markets fall, the net asset value of the Sub-Fund will fall.

### Discretionary risk:

The discretionary management style applied to the Sub-Fund is based on the selection of securities. There is a risk that the Sub-Fund will not be invested at all times on the best performing markets. The performance of the Sub-Fund may therefore be below the management objective. In addition, the Sub-Fund may have a negative performance.

### Capital loss risk:

The investor is advised that his capital is not guaranteed and may therefore not be returned to him.

### Counterparty risk:

This is risk linked to the use by the Sub-Fund of future financial instruments, over the counter. These transactions concluded with one or more eligible counterparties potentially expose the Sub-Fund to a risk of one of these counterparties defaulting and possibly resulting in failure to pay.

### Sustainability risk:

Sustainability risks are primarily related to climate events resulting from climate change (known as physical risks), the ability of companies to respond to climate change (known as transition risks) and which may result in unanticipated losses affecting the Sub-Fund's investments and financial performance. Social events (inequalities, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in consumer behaviour, etc.) or governance gaps (recurrent and significant breach of international agreements, corruption, product quality and safety and sales practices) can also translate into sustainability risks.

Secondary risks:

#### Interest rate risk:

Part of the portfolio may be invested in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the value of the products invested in fixed rates may fall and cause the net asset value of the Sub-Fund to fall.

#### Foreign exchange risk:

This is the risk of foreign currency variation affecting the value of the stocks held by the Sub-Fund. The investor's attention is drawn to the fact that the net asset value of the Sub-Fund will drop in the event of an unfavourable change to the rate of currencies other than the euro.

### **METHOD CHOSEN BY THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY TO ASSESS THE GLOBAL RISK OF THE UCI**

The method applied in order to calculate the global risk is the commitment method.

### **CHANGE(S) MADE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR**

The following changes were made during the financial year:

- With effect from 12 February 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the SRI Principles.  
The minimum initial subscription amount for C and D shares is now EUR 500,000, with no minimum subsequent subscription.  
The minimum initial subscription amount for R and RF shares is now reduced to zero, compared to one share previously.
- With effect from 9 March 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the SFDR.
- With effect from 27 December 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the Taxonomy Regulation.

### **FUTURE CHANGE(S)**

None.

### **PROCEDURE FOR CHOOSING BROKERS**

The OFI Group has introduced a procedure for selection and assessment of market brokers, which makes it possible to select, for each category of financial instruments, the best market brokers and to ensure the quality of execution of orders placed on behalf of our UCITS under management.

The management teams can send their orders directly to the market brokers selected or go through the OFI Group trading desk, OIS.

This service provider handles the receipt and transmission of orders, followed by execution or not, to the market brokers on the following financial instruments: Debt securities, Capital securities, Shares or UCI Shares, Financial contracts.

This service provider's expertise makes it possible to separate the selection of financial instruments (which remains the responsibility of the Management Company) from their trading, whilst ensuring the best execution of orders.

A multi-criteria valuation is carried out on a six-monthly basis by the OFI Group's management teams. Depending on the circumstances, it takes into consideration several or all of the following criteria:

- Monitoring volumes of transactions per market broker;
- Analysis of the counterparty risk and how this develops (a distinction is made between "brokers" and "counterparties");
- The nature of the financial instrument, the execution price, where applicable the total cost, the speed of execution and the size of the order;
- Feedback on operational incidents identified by managers or the Middle Office.

At the end of this valuation, the OFI Group can reduce the volumes of orders entrusted to a market broker or withdraw it temporarily or permanently from its list of authorised service providers.

This valuation can be based on an analysis report provided by an independent service provider.

The selection of UCIs is based on a threefold analysis:

- A quantitative analysis of the media selected;
- An additional qualitative analysis;
- Due diligence, which aims to validate the option of taking action on a given fund and of setting the investment limits on the fund in question and on the corresponding management company.

A post-investment committee meets every six months to review all authorisations given and limits consumed.

For the execution of certain financial instruments, the Management Company uses commission sharing agreements (CCP or CSA), according to which a limited number of investment service providers:

- Provide the order execution service;
- Collect brokerage costs relating to services that assist with investment decisions;
- Pay these costs back to a third-party provider of these services.

The objective sought is to use, as far as possible, the best service providers in each speciality (execution of orders and assistance with investment/disinvestment decisions).

## BROKERAGE FEE

Details of the measures taken to cater for the new regulatory provisions relating to MiFID can be consulted on the Group's website at [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_politique-selection-execution.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_politique-selection-execution.pdf) [in French].

In particular, the report on brokers' fees, as per Article 314-82 of the General Regulation of the AMF, can be found at the following address: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf) [in French]

## INFORMATION ON THE REMUNERATIONS OF THE UCITS

As part of the process of applying UCITS Directive V 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014, the Company has introduced a remuneration policy with the following characteristics:

### 1) Qualitative elements

The Company's remuneration policy has been drawn up by the OFI Group's Strategic Committee.

The Strategic Committee is made up of representatives of the Company's shareholders. It sets remuneration policy and ensures its implementation.

The Company's remuneration policy promotes sound, effective risk management, simultaneously aligns the interests of investors, of the Company and of the UCI managers, and seeks to reduce potential conflicts of interest between sales staff and investors. It conforms to the Company's economic strategy, objectives and values.

Fixed remuneration is the employee's normal pay for the work expected, corresponding to their classification. Variable remuneration takes into account, in particular, the Company's results, its equity requirements and the quality of management and the service offered to investors.

**Staff affected by the remuneration policy:** all persons involved in risk-taking at fund or Company level, such as directors, managers, CIOs, supervisors, equivalent staff due to their variable remuneration level and sales staff.

**Assessment of performance and risks:** this is carried out depending on the staff concerned.

The performance of managers and those responsible for management is based on quantitative criteria (classification of each fund in a test universe) and qualitative criteria (achievement of objectives, observation of the risk management policy, compliance with internal regulations or external regulations, management process monitoring, contribution of risk-takers to operational risks and, in particular, sustainability risk for what are known as Article 8 or 9 UCIs under the SFDR).

Regarding directors, the criteria applied relate to the company's overall performance (growth in operating profit, achievement of strategic objectives, image, reputation, etc.)

For control functions, the criteria applied relate to operational, regulatory and reputational risks.

And lastly, the performance of sales staff is assessed based on traditional criteria, provided that these do not generate any conflicts of interest with unitholders: collection, changes in turnover, rate of penetration, campaign successes, new clients, etc.

**Variable remuneration budget:** based on a global budget, a proportion is allocated to risk-takers, and the remainder is allocated to the other staff in question. Allocation is then handled by the managers, taking into account the assessment factors described above.

**Procedure for payment and measures for adjusting remuneration:**

For those persons whose variable remuneration is less than EUR 200,000 or 30% of the fixed salary, this is paid immediately, and in its entirety in cash.

For other persons, the proportion which is not paid in cash is paid in the form of part payments, thus making it possible to adjust risks between the various parties (UCI, managers and risk-takers): provisions indexed on a specific basket or a global basket.

A proportion (60%) is paid immediately, of which 50% in cash and 10% in indexed part-payments, the remaining 40% being paid in the form of part-payments released in equal tranches during the following three years, without any retention period.

Depending on changes to the quantitative and qualitative criteria in the years that follow, this allocation may be revised downwards, applying the penalty concept.

*The update of the remuneration policy under UCITS V Directive 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014 was approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 20 June 2017. In addition, the Company's remuneration policy was brought into line with the SFDR on 10 March 2021.*

### Quantitative elements

**Total remuneration paid by the manager to its staff:**

During the 2020 financial year, the total amount of remunerations (including fixed and variable remunerations) paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT to all of its staff, i.e. **211 beneficiaries** (\*) (permanent staff/temporary staff/managing director) as at 31 December 2020, amounted to EUR **24,912,500**. This amount is broken down as follows:

- Total fixed remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT over the 2020 financial year: **EUR 18,265,000, or 73.33%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all of its staff, were allocated in the form of fixed remuneration;
- Total variable remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT during the 2020 financial year: **EUR 6,663,500 (\*\*)** or **26.73%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all its staff were paid in this form. All staff are eligible for the variable remuneration scheme.

Furthermore, no carried interest was paid for the 2020 financial year.

Out of the total remunerations (fixed and variable) paid over the course of the 2020 financial year, **EUR 4,293,000 related to "Directors and Executives"** (14 people on 31 December 2020), and **EUR 10,176,000** related to "Managers and Administrators" whose activities had a significant impact on the risk profile of the managed funds (**69 people** on 31 December 2020).

(\* The number of staff on 31 December 2020)

(\*\* 2020 bonus paid in February 2021)



## MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

### 2021 economic and financial backdrop

Anxiety-inducing factors seen during 2021, such as new Covid variants, inflation, international geopolitical tensions and the change in stance by the US Federal Reserve, did not affect investor optimism.

The picture was quite the opposite, with the main international equity indices setting new records, starting with the CAC 40 index, which went over 7,000 points for the first time.

This good year on the stock market during 2021 was due to the spectacular recovery in economic activity, which led to company profits recovering very significantly, particularly in the United States and Europe. The emerging world, and China in particular, faced different problems, including struggles with dealing with the health crisis, very high inflation which caused most emerging currencies to fall and, in China, a wave of regulatory measures which unsettled investors.

As a result, the global economic recovery was strong, due, in particular, to a catch-up effect following on from the consumption and investment slowdowns during 2020. However, it was also fuelled by the monetary and budgetary policies rolled out during this crisis, which helped governments to obtain financing at very low interest rates. They were therefore able to support business activity through assistance to households and companies, as well as through stimulus and investment packages. Nevertheless, the world is ultimately emerging from this health crisis in even more debt. However, one of the big differences between this situation and the 2008 financial crisis is that these deficits and public debts are accepted and tolerated, and budgets will not be tightened this time around. On the contrary, the idea of an "investment" debt seems to have been chosen for the time being.

Global growth has been sustained as a result. It should therefore sit at around 6% in 2021. In the United States, it should be approximately 5.5%. The eurozone, which was also part of this trend, should post growth of around 5%. Against this backdrop, it should be noted that the French economy also enjoyed a significant recovery, with growth of more than 6.5%. The situation in China is more specific. Admittedly, there was a strong recovery in growth of over 8% this year, but this momentum was somewhat curtailed by the two-fold effect of a wave of regulatory measures. These measures had laudable long-term objectives, but also disrupted short-term visibility and, above all, negatively affected the real estate sector, a very important sector which accounts for almost 30% of the country's GDP in total. The near collapse of a number of major developers (the most well-known case being Evergrande) therefore had a very negative effect. In addition, the "zero Covid" policy led to a number of short-term lockdowns in several cities. The country's economy has slowed down as a result.

However, at the very end of the period, we noticed a slight slowdown in this global growth momentum, which was linked in part to the outbreak of a new Covid variant, but also due to fairly high upward pressures on prices. The pace and scale of the economic recovery caused shortages in some segments of the economy (semiconductors, in particular) as well as a surge in raw material prices. As a result, inflation rates rose rapidly and, over the year, hit levels not seen for a very long time, with the price index rising to almost 7% during November in the United States. Inflation in the eurozone is also close to 5%.

Therefore, this issue of inflation is becoming a very important factor for markets, which are beginning to have their doubts: is this rise in inflation temporary, as the central banks are emphasising? It could be, as a matter of fact, only due to catch-up effects on raw material prices and bottlenecks on production lines, due to economies reopening. Or is it the start of a more vicious spiral, which then affects wages, while labour shortages are negatively affecting many sectors? This issue of inflation is expected to be one of the major themes for 2022.

The markets have broadly anticipated and supported this economic recovery, while the Central Banks have continued to maintain accommodating policies, characterised by continuing very low interest rates and debt purchase programmes. Stock market performances proved surprisingly very positive over the financial year on the whole.

In these circumstances, and with the support of the Central Banks, **government bond yields** remained relatively low overall. Admittedly, bond rates started to rise from the end of 2020 and, with the discovery of vaccines, markets quickly expected economies to recover. US long rates therefore recovered fairly quickly, from a low point of 0.50% in Q3 2020 to over 1.8% in the first part of 2021, before falling slightly, in anticipation of a slowdown in the momentum of the economic recovery. As a result, they stood at almost 1.50% at the end of the period on 10-year Treasury Notes. The Federal Reserve kept money market key rates in the 0%-0.25% range throughout the year, but announced that it would gradually tighten its monetary policy during the autumn: in November, it began to scale back its USD 120 billion of securities purchases by USD 15 billion initially. As a second step, it is planning to start raising money market benchmark rates, perhaps as soon as Q1 2022.



Movements were less spectacular in the eurozone, as the key rates of the European Central Bank (ECB) were already in negative territory before the crisis. The German Bund yield rose moderately from its lows, increasing from its lowest of -0.60% to -0.25% by the end of the period. In the eurozone, interest rates also remained stable, particularly in France, where 10-year bonds maintained a 30-40 basis point (bp) spread with Germany. The performance for the eurozone government bond index (EuroMTS Global) fell by 3.5% over the period.

On credit, the widening of spreads, generated during the crisis period, was completely absorbed. Performances were therefore better than on government bonds. The Investment Grade (IG) segment was down 0.97% in Europe. The High Yield (HY) bond index was up 3.37% in Europe and 5.34% in dollars in the USA.

Emerging market bonds displayed mixed trends, as some countries have not handled the health crisis very well, often due to a lack of logistics and technological sophistication, meaning that emerging currencies have largely remained quite weak. The only notable exception was the Chinese currency, the RMB, which was up 2.7% against the dollar. However, the index for emerging bonds denominated in strong currencies fell by 2.05% in dollars, while the index for debts issued in local currencies was down 9.7% in dollars.

**For currencies**, the euro fell against the dollar, within market movements that were generally fairly stable, going from 1.22 to almost 1.13 at the end of the period, i.e., a drop of nearly 7%. The US currency recovered thanks to an expected rise in US key rates. The RMB, the Chinese currency, was very solid against this unsettled backdrop and reflected the Chinese economy's resilience, as it was up almost 2.7% against the dollar. Emerging currencies were generally still quite weak and fell overall. In Europe, the pound was up by more than 6.3% against the euro over the financial year, Brexit not having caused an overly negative effect.

**Equity markets** were notably rather stable, given this rather unusual overall situation, and performed impressively. These impressive performances were due to the persistently very low interest rates, but also due to the spectacular recovery in company profits against this backdrop of economic reacceleration. International equities were therefore up 31% in euros, with the S&P 500 index for American equities gaining 28.7% in dollars and the Euro Stoxx index gaining 24.06%. This was particularly notable on technology securities, especially in the US, with the sector gaining 33.35% in the United States over the period. Small-caps and mid-caps underperformed in the United States, with a gain of 14.82% for the Russell 2000 Index.

Emerging market equities significantly underperformed, mainly due to a tougher health picture, higher inflation rates and less powerful central banks for supporting governments. As a result, the emerging equities index posted a performance of -2.5% in dollars. Similarly, Chinese equities significantly underperformed, particularly as a result of the wave of regulations ordered by political leaders, which started to affect technology stocks in the spring. Chinese equities listed on the Chinese stock markets fell by 3.5% in local currency terms, and equities listed in Hong Kong were down by 11.83%.

Against this backdrop of renewed confidence, it should be noted that the price of an ounce of gold fell by almost 3.64% in dollars.

## Management

### Performance:

	OFI Financial Investment - RS Euro Equity					
	C share	D share	R share	RF share	N-D share	EIC EUR share
NAV as at 31/12/2020	€137.92	€97.47	€113.65	€115.69	€139.08	€114.35
NAV at 31/12/2021	€164.07	€115.15	€134.23	€138.48	€164.63	€136.03
Performance (*) including coupons	18.96%	18.96% (*)	18.11%	19.70%	20.20% (*)	18.96%

Over the same period, the Sub-Fund's benchmark, the Euro Stoxx 50 Net Dividends Reinvested Index, shrank by 23.34%.

The net assets of the portfolio stood at EUR 421,199,970.04 on 31/12/2021 compared to EUR 377,524,814.34 on 31/12/2020.

## Management comments

### Main contributions to the performance of the Euro Stoxx 50 over the 2021 financial year:

Positive contributions	Negative contributions
ASML	Iberdrola
LVMH	Philips
Linde	Adidas

OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY is a sustainable development Sub-Fund. The notions of sustainable development and growth seek to reconcile economic development, social equity and protection of the environment. Respect of these criteria promotes the continuity of companies and should, in the long term, have a positive impact in terms of economic performance. Information sources are several specialist rating agencies and the internal team of non-financial analysts. The Sub-Fund has an investment universe corresponding to the members of the Euro Stoxx, i.e., a field of approximately 300 securities, whilst keeping the Euro Stoxx 50 benchmark, net dividends reinvested.

The Sub-Fund exercises the voting rights attached to the securities that it holds in order to pursue non-financial issues at general meetings of listed companies. In addition to its votes, the Sub-Fund participates in the initiatives of the Phitrust Active Investors France SICAV, in which it holds shares. This SICAV is an initiative UCITS for the improvement of governance of European listed companies. Its aim is to encourage CAC 40 companies to apply favourable strategies in the interests of everyone, by establishing a dialogue with companies and through its votes and initiatives at shareholders' general meetings (submission of resolutions).

Many of the market transactions carried out during the financial year resulted from consideration of the quarterly updates to the ESG categories for companies in the investment universe.

At the beginning of 2021, the update of the ESG categories led to the sale of **Siemens Energy** and **Nokia**, after they were downgraded to "Under Supervision", as well as to the downgrading of **Kering**, **Stellantis** (downgraded following the merger of Peugeot and Fiat) and **ASML** (passing the "leader" threshold after the stock's spectacular performance in the first few months of the year). On financial grounds, we also sold positions on **Beiersdorf** (unfavourable product positioning, lagging behind in digital) and **Wolters Kluwer** (limited revaluation potential), and took profits on **DSM**, **Brenntag** and **Allianz**.

We have set up a position on **Bureau Veritas**: as a leader in testing, inspection and certification, the group will benefit from the economic recovery and the growing need for certification, such as for the energy transition or Covid, for example. With a strong balance sheet and low capital intensity, the group stands to seize external growth opportunities to complement its organic growth. In order to steer the representativeness of the Euro Stoxx 50 index, **Ahold Delhaize**, **TotalEnergies** and **Deutsche Post** were added to the portfolio, and **Kone**, **BMW**, **Vonovia**, **Munich Re** and **AirLiquide** were reinforced. A position in **Faurecia** was inherited from the position in **Stellantis**, which distributed part of its stake in the group to its shareholders.

In Q2 2021, the update of the ESG categories led us to reduce the positions in **Pernod Ricard**, **Philips**, **EssilorLuxottica** and **Siemens. Orange** (low growth, cash flow under pressure due to investments in the roll-out of fibre) and **Heineken** (preference for **ABInbev**) were sold.

By monitoring the representativeness of the Euro Stoxx 50 index and sector weightings, we have strengthened **ABInbev**, **AirLiquide**, **Adidas**, **BNPParibas** and **Schneider**. We initiated **Sanofi** positions (reallocation of experimental research and development (R&D) to growth drivers, low expectations, attractive valuation), **BASF** (positioning on upstream chemicals benefiting from higher margins over the next few months, listing of WintershallDea) and **Deutsche Telekom** (better earnings and cash flow growth, thanks in particular to its US subsidiary TMobile US). We continued to take profits on **Brenntag** and **Teleperformance**, and started to take profits on **L'Oréal**, **Akzo Nobel** and **Smurfit Kappa**. We bought **STMicroElectronics** (sustained demand for semiconductors thanks to electrification and digitalization, solid balance sheet that allows it to invest in new capacity, now saturated) and **Aena** (faster recovery of air traffic thanks to its regional and leisure/low cost positioning, impacts of the new airport regulation in Spain and the issue of guarantees now well reflected in the valuation).

In the summer of 2021, the July ESG category update resulted in the full divestment of **BASF**, **TotalEnergies** and **DeutscheTelekom**, all of which were placed in the "Under Supervision" category. We also sold positions in **SEB** (concern about impact of raw material prices), **Deutsche Post** (slowdown in e-commerce growth, very well valued) and **Vivendi** (after the UMG spin-off). We trimmed positions in **ABInbev** and **ASML** on ESG considerations and took profits in **DSM**, **Brenntag** and **Intesa SanPaolo**.

In the interests of the representativeness of the Euro Stoxx 50 index and the sector weights, we bought **Infineon** (strong growth in demand for semiconductors) and **BBVA** (good growth momentum in Mexico and return to shareholders). The Vivendi demerger initiated a position in **UMG**. **Schneider**, **Pernod Ricard**, **Aena**, **Galp Energia** and **KPN** have been reinforced.

In Q4 2021, the latest quarterly update of ESG categories led us to trim positions in **Teleperformance** and **Intesa SanPaolo**. We sold positions in **Smurfit Kappa** (price increase well reflected, possible negative inflection on the price of cardboard, well valued), **KBC** (strong rebound in the second half of the year, very well valued), **Puma** (preference for Adidas) and **Universal Music Group** (exited the Euro Stoxx 50 index in December, the media sector is no longer represented). We took profits in **Inditex**, **CRH** and **Bureau Veritas**.

In order to manage the representativeness of the Euro Stoxx 50 index and the sector weightings, we bought **Safran** (air traffic recovery in 2022, strong exposure to the aftermarket), **Prosus** (regulatory impact in China now well identified, valuation discount) and **Daimler** (spin-off of the truck division, electrification strategy, valuation discount). We have initiated a line in **Worldline**: estimates are now rebased, reflecting the upcoming disposal of terminals. Its growth and margin trajectory will allow it to generate significant cash flow to continue to consolidate the sector. We also increased positions in **L'Oréal**, **ING**, **BBVA** and **Galp Energia**.

For four years, the Sub-Fund has complied with the specifications of the government SRI label. Management companies whose funds are awarded this label, undertake in particular, to define objectives, illustrated by the calculation of measurable indicators, in terms of the environment, social policy and governance of the companies financed. As a result, the indicators selected relate to the proportion of women and independent members on boards of directors and the amount of financed carbon emissions. The SRI label therefore contributes to reinforced transparency of SRI Funds which are regularly audited.

In the light of its SRI profile, the Sub-Fund was on average, over the year, made up of more than 68% leader or involved companies, which are companies considered among the most active in considering ESG issues in their respective sector. In the index, this proportion totalled approximately 45% on average. The Sub-Fund did not retain any "Under Supervision" securities, a category which accounts for up to 19% on average in the Euro Stoxx 50.

Through the D share coupon, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY Sub-Fund distributed an amount per unit of EUR 0.76 on 27 May 2021.

Through the N-D share coupon, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY Sub-Fund distributed an amount per unit of EUR 2.39 on 27 May 2021.

#### Main contributions to the performance of the portfolio over the 2021 financial year:

Positive contributions	Negative contributions
ASML	Enel
L'Oréal	Neste Corporation
AXA	Atos

The energy and consumer products and services sectors together account for most of the negative contributions to performance. In energy, oil producers, to which the portfolio is under-exposed (**TotalEnergies** and **Eni** are absent, under supervision) outperformed, while "energy transition" stocks such as **Neste** (renewable diesel) and **Siemens Gamesa** (wind turbines) corrected sharply on the strength of raw material costs and, it should be said, on very high valuations at the beginning of the year. With consumer products, **LVMH** (not present, under supervision) delivered another exceptional performance, both operationally and on the stock market. Conversely, **Adidas** and **Henkel** were penalised, the former by supply difficulties and the latter by rising raw material costs and a lack of pricing power. In technology, the excellent performance of **ASML** in 2021 (strong demand for lithography machines in a semiconductor sector where supply is constrained) has strongly penalised performance: the group's weight has reached nearly 9% of the Euro Stoxx 50 Index, whereas the Leader category assigned to the stock does not allow it to hold more than 5%.

The healthcare, industrial goods and services and travel & leisure sectors were the main positive contributors to performance. With healthcare, **Merck** is soaring on excellent results reported throughout the year, with the group benefiting from accelerated growth in Life Sciences thanks to Covid and the success of Bavencio in oncology. **Sanofi** and **Bayer** (underweight and absent) are again supporting performance this year. In industry, **Safran** (underweight) is down, as the recovery in air traffic has been more gradual than expected, postponing the rebound in the engine manufacturer's aftermarket activities. **Teleperformance** posted another year of outperformance, boosted by the Covid crisis. In the travel & leisure sector, **Flutter** is suffering from a possible tightening of legislation on gambling in the UK, which represents 40% of its revenues.

As at 31 December 2021, the rate of exposure to the equity market stood at 96.5%.

## SRI COMMENTS

### Information relating to social, environmental and governance quality criteria:

#### Information relating to the entity

##### General approach

OFI AM's SRI policy, available at the website (<https://www.ofi-am.fr/isr>) [in French], is part of the global procedure for incorporating Sustainable Development principles, which it translates in terms of management of investments.

##### Aims

This approach is based on the conviction that issuers who integrate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues into their strategy offer better long-term prospects. Consideration of ESG impacts associated with their activities allows them to identify zones of risk, but also development opportunities (for example, in "green" technologies).

The aim of the introduction of this SRI policy is to better grasp the risks associated with non-financial issues, in order to improve the quality of the investments without diminishing performance.

#### Information relating to consideration of social, environmental and governance quality issues in the investment policy

##### Scope

Scope of portfolio covered by ESG analyses at the end of December 2021

	% ASSETS MANAGED	% VALUED/ENTITY	% VALUED/ASSET CLASS
PRIVATE ISSUERS	95.74%	95.56%	99.81%
UCI and cash	4.26%	0%	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>95.56%</b>	

##### Private issuers

##### ESG analysis

The ESG analysis is carried out by OFI Asset Management's SRI Analysis Division.

##### Nature of ESG criteria taken into account

Based on an exhaustive study of international founding texts on Sustainable Development, in particular the Global Compact, of international regulations (OECD, WTO) and of the national codes of European countries, a list of "generic" issues has been drawn up by the SRI analysis team

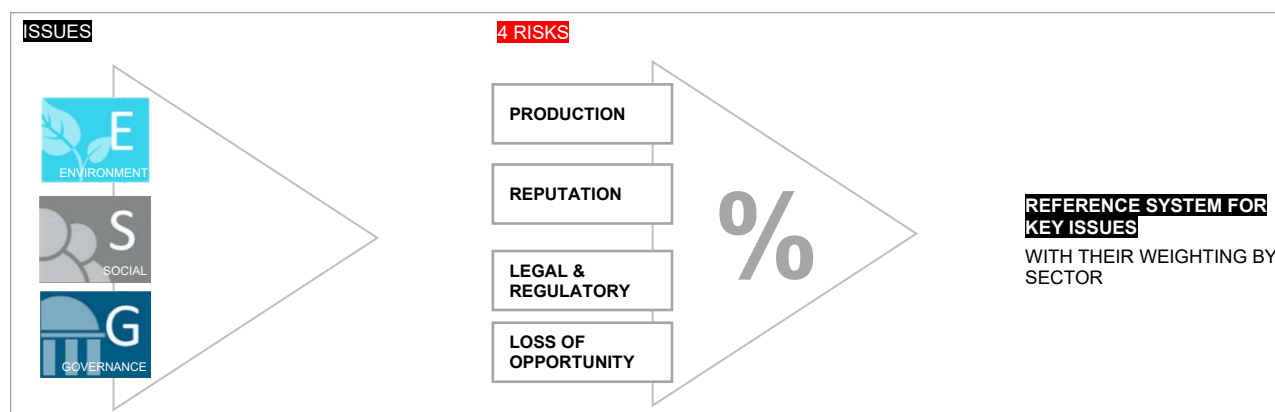
These issues are categorised into 10 main themes



### Reasons for the choice of ESG criteria applied

On the list of all "generic" ESG issues,

- For each sector of activity, the Environmental and Social issues having a significant impact for this sector are selected. This selection is the result of an analysis of risks likely to impact the issuer's stakeholders and the issuer itself.
- The Governance issues are identical for all sectors of activity. In fact, the good practices expected in this sector are independent from the nature of the activities, both in the functioning of the Board as well as in relations with minority shareholders.



## Environmental criteria associated with climate change

### Criteria concerning physical risks

- The main risks are:
  - The risks associated with rising waters and the increase in the number of natural disasters
  - The risks of drought
  - Health risks (upsurge in diseases)
- The issues analysed, depending on the sectors of activity, are:
  - The impact of the activity on water
    - For example: for drinks producers, geographic location in water stressed areas, measures deployed to limit water consumption, results achieved and more.
  - The impact of the activity on commodities (for example, agricultural products)
  - The incorporation of this theme into insurance products

### Criteria concerning risks associated with the low carbon transition plan

The issues analysed, depending on the sectors of activity, are:

- Carbon emissions from the production process
  - The company's exposure based on the portfolio of activities and the carbon regulations in force, depending on its geographic locations
  - Efforts to reduce these emissions: reduction targets, adaptation/technological developments, introduction of carbon capture processes and use of energies producing fewer emissions.
  - Efforts to improve the energy efficiency of production processes, but also of the supply chain, transportation of products and on use of products
  - Results observed
- Upstream carbon emissions (raw materials) and downstream carbon emissions (on use of products and their recycling)
  - Exposure of the company depending on the energy intensity of its activities
  - Efforts to reduce emissions linked to raw materials, logistics and product distribution
  - Results observed
- Development opportunities in "green" technologies
  - Renewable energies
  - Eco-design buildings
  - Technologies improving energy efficiency
  - Recycling solutions
  - Green chemistry, etc.

## Information used for the analysis

The ESG analysis is based on several sources of information

- Analyses originating from specialist agencies: MSCI, V.E (Moody's ESG solutions), PROXINVEST, REPRISK
- Analyses and data originating from various media and specialist brokers
- Analyses carried out by OFI AM's SRI analysis team, covering ESG controversies and governance.
- Analyses originating from civil society (NGOs, unions).
- The company's official communication (Annual Report, SD Report, direct contact).

## Methodology and results of analysis

The ESG analysis methodology uses a sector-based approach emphasising issues which are significant for issuers in the light of their activities. Issues are selected by comparison with a risk matrix which makes it possible to keep those which may have an immediate or deferred impact on the issuer's security.

This analysis is reflected by a rating for each issuer. The results obtained are then ranked within each ICB supersector (known as the Best in Class approach). Depending on their ESG performance levels, an SRI category (Socially Responsible Investment) is then allocated to each issuer:

- **Under supervision:** issuers which are lagging behind in consideration of ESG issues, representing a minimum of 20% of issuers in the universe.

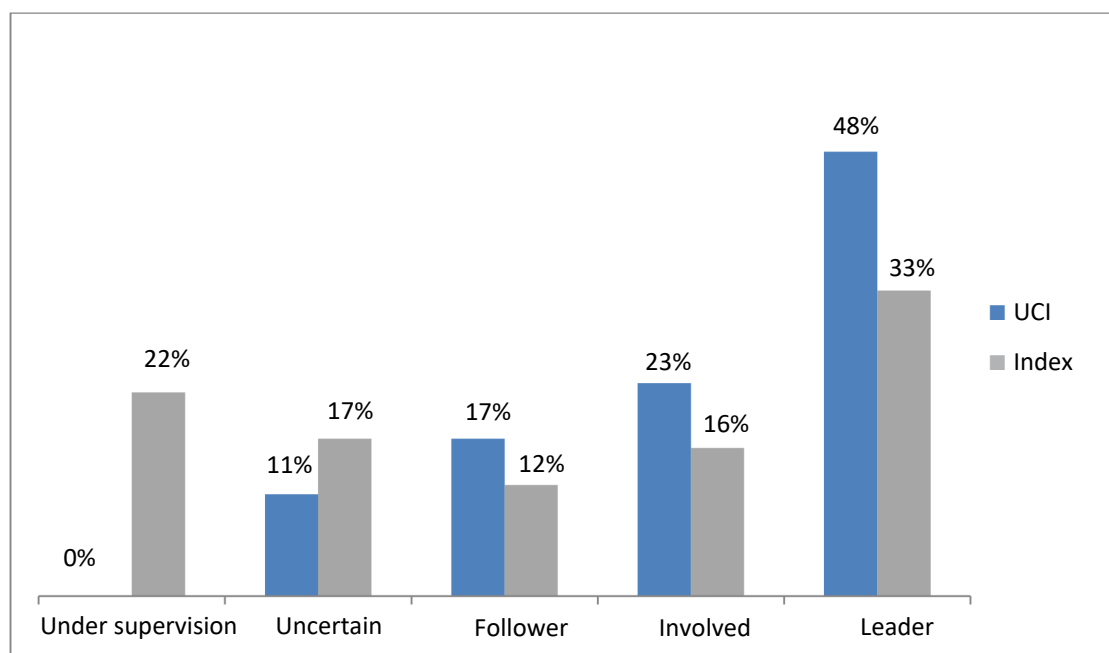
The other issuers are divided up into **4 categories which are equal in terms of number of issuers:**

- **Uncertain:** issuers which have poorly managed their ESG issues
- **Followers:** issuers which have moderately managed their ESG issues
- **Involved:** issuers which actively take ESG issues into account
- **Leaders:** issuers which are furthest ahead in taking ESG issues into account

### Results of the analysis as at 31 December 2021

At the end of December, 95.56% of the total assets managed were covered by an ESG analysis.

The distribution by SRI category of the securities held in the portfolio was as follows:



Source: OFI AM on 31/12/2021

## **Assessment of ESG risks**

Issuers in the "Under Supervision" category are regarded as "risky" in terms of ESG due to their relative lack of consideration of CSR issues, and because they have caused significant ESG controversies.

### **Analyses of ESG controversies**

ESG controversies concerning issuers in the portfolio are monitored weekly by OFI AM's SRI Analysis Division. Depending on the intensity and/or recurrent nature of these controversies, the issuer's ESG score may be revised.

### **Assessment of the contribution to meeting the international target on limiting global warming and achieving the energy transition goals**

The analysis of how issuers consider issues linked to climate change is included in the issues covered by the ESG analysis, for the sectors of activity where this is a key issue.

Furthermore, a carbon footprint assessment is carried out:

### **Carbon footprint assessment: financed emissions**

Calculation method:  $\text{Total number held} \times \frac{\text{Company's total carbon emissions}}{\text{Company's total liabilities}}$

**Estimated financed emissions (as at 31/12/2021): 101.08 tonnes of CO2 equivalent**

### **Availability of information: 99.81% of the assets managed in the portfolio**

Carbon emissions or GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions, expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent, are data which originate either from the companies (directly or via declarations made to the Carbon Disclosure Project) or from data estimated by a service provider (MSCI).

There are three categories of these emissions (source: ADEME):

- Direct GHG emissions (or SCOPE 1): Direct emissions from fixed or mobile facilities situated within the organisational structure, i.e., emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organisation such as: combustion of fixed and mobile sources, industrial processes excluding combustion, emissions from ruminants, biogas from technical landfills, leakage of refrigerants, nitrogen fertilisation, biomass and more.
- Indirect energy emissions (or SCOPE 2): Indirect emissions associated with the production of electricity, heat or steam imported for the organisation's activities
- Other indirect emissions (or SCOPE 3): Other emissions indirectly produced by the organisation's activities which are not included in point 2, but which are linked to the entire value chain, such as, for example, the purchase of raw materials, services or other products, employee movements, upstream and downstream transportation of goods, management of waste generated by the organisation's activities, use and end-of-life of products and services sold, immobilisation of production goods and equipment, and more.

Although it would be desirable to use the three Scopes to calculate intensities, the level of standardisation of Scope 3 is currently insufficient to allow relevant use in the comparison between several companies.



## ESG INVESTMENT INFORMATION

Information relating to consideration of social, environmental and governance quality issues in the investment policy

### Changes made following the analysis

#### **Incorporation of the ESG analyses into the investment policy**

This Sub-Fund incorporates the ESG analysis into its investment process.

A detailed presentation of this process is available in the Sub-Fund's Transparency Code, which can be found online at [www.ofi-am.fr](http://www.ofi-am.fr) [in French], by selecting the Sub-Fund, then the "Documents" tab.

#### **Commitment and voting strategy**

The aim of the commitment strategy is to enter into a dialogue with issuers in order to encourage them to improve their consideration of ESG issues, and/or greater transparency around their consideration of these issues.

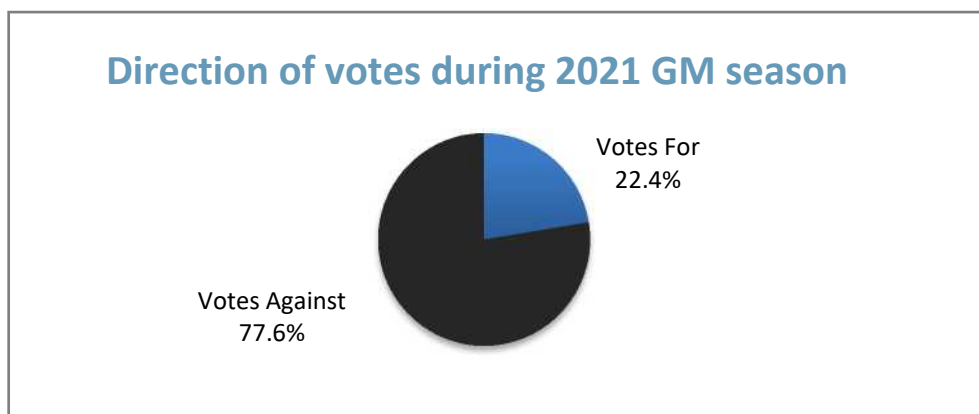
This commitment is reflected globally within the Management Company, and not fund by fund. In practice, it constitutes establishing a direct dialogue with issuers on specific subjects or issues. This dialogue forms an integral part of the SRI analysis process and is implemented according to the principles described in the Commitment Policy posted on the website ([https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote\\_OFI-AM.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote_OFI-AM.pdf)) [in French].

An annual review of measures taken is posted on the website ([https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_rapport-engagement.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_rapport-engagement.pdf)) [in French].

## EXERCISE OF VOTING RIGHTS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Number of...	GMs in 2021
GMs for which we exercised our voting rights	74
GMs with at least one vote Against or Abstention	65
Resolutions voted on	1251
Resolutions on which votes Against or Abstention	280
Resolutions submitted or jointly submitted with other shareholders	0
Resolutions submitted by shareholders which we supported (For)	4

#### **Direction of votes**



## INFORMATION RELATING TO ESMA

### 1) Temporary purchase and sale or acquisitions transactions on securities (repurchase agreements, lending and borrowing)

This information can be found in the "Information on transparency around securities-financing transactions and re-use" section.

### 2) Financial contracts (OTC derivatives)

Foreign exchange: No position as at 31/12/2021

Interest rates: No position as at 31/12/2021

Credit: No position as at 31/12/2021

Equities - CFD: No position as at 31/12/2021

Commodities: No position as at 31/12/2021

## INFORMATION RELATING TO TRANSPARENCY OF SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS AND RE-USE

As at the year-end on 31 December 2021, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY Sub-Fund performed neither securities financing transactions nor total return swaps.

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net fixed assets</b>	-	-
<b>Deposits</b>	-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>421,172,751.54</b>	<b>377,484,346.03</b>
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>	<b>403,264,551.20</b>	<b>357,104,682.13</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market	403,264,551.20	357,104,682.13
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	-	-
Traded on a regulated market or similar	-	-
Transferable debt securities	-	-
Other debt securities	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>	<b>17,908,200.34</b>	<b>20,379,663.90</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries	17,908,200.34	20,379,663.90
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union	-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other professional investment funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and unlisted securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other non-European vehicles	-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>	-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements	-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent	-	-
Securities borrowed	-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	-	-
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Other transactions	-	-
<b>Other financial instruments</b>	-	-
<b>Receivables</b>	-	-
Foreign exchange forward transactions	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Financial accounts</b>	<b>276,798.63</b>	<b>272,343.86</b>
Liquid assets	276,798.63	272,343.86
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>421,449,550.17</b>	<b>377,756,689.89</b>

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Equity</b>		
<b>Capital</b>	337,629,859.88	336,833,234.24
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed (a)	34,428,287.82	37,804,827.25
Carry forward (a)	8,536.22	15,862.45
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year (a, b)	42,479,995.33	-1,402,352.40
Result for the financial year (a, b)	6,653,290.79	4,273,242.80
<b>Equity total</b>	<b>421,199,970.04</b>	<b>377,524,814.34</b>
(= Amount representative of net assets)		
<b>Financial instruments</b>		
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
Financial contracts	-	-
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Other transactions	-	-
<b>Payables</b>	<b>249,580.13</b>	<b>231,875.55</b>
Foreign exchange forward transactions	-	-
Other	249,580.13	231,875.55
<b>Financial accounts</b>	-	-
Current bank credit facilities	-	-
Borrowing	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>421,449,550.17</b>	<b>377,756,689.89</b>

(a) Including accrual accounts

(b) Minus advances paid in respect of financial year

## Off-balance sheet items (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>HEDGING TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets	-	-
OTC commitments	-	-
Other commitments	-	-
<b>OTHER TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets	-	-
OTC commitments	-	-
Other commitments	-	-

## Profit and loss account (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Income on financial transactions</b>		
Income on deposits and financial accounts	0.08	174.45
Income on equities and similar securities	9,541,478.33	6,672,260.77
Income on bonds and similar securities	-	-
Income on debt securities	-	-
Income on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Income on financial contracts	-	-
Other financial income	-	-
<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>9,541,478.41</b>	<b>6,672,435.22</b>
<b>Expenses on financial transactions</b>		
Expenses on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Expenses on financial contracts	-	-
Expenses on financial payables	1,500.66	625.16
Other financial expenses	-	-
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>1,500.66</b>	<b>625.16</b>
<b>Result on financial transactions (I-II)</b>	<b>9,539,977.75</b>	<b>6,671,810.06</b>
Other income (III)	-	-
Management fees and allocations to amortisation (IV)	2,757,155.27	2,373,647.30
<b>Net result for financial year (L. 214-17-1) (I - II + III - IV)</b>	<b>6,782,822.48</b>	<b>4,298,162.76</b>
Adjustment of income for financial year (V)	-129,531.69	-24,919.96
Advances on result paid in respect of financial year (VI)	-	-
<b>Result (I - II + III - IV +/- V - VI)</b>	<b>6,653,290.79</b>	<b>4,273,242.80</b>

# APPENDIX

## ACCOUNTING RULES AND METHODS

The Sub-Fund has complied with the accounting rules established by the amended Accounting Standards Authority regulation no. 2014-01 on the accounting plan of open-ended UCIs.

The accounts were prepared by the management company based on the information available in the evolving context of the COVID-19 crisis.

The rules for valuation are fixed, under its responsibility, by the management company.

The accounting currency for the fund is the euro.

The net asset value is calculated every non-holiday trading day worked (in Paris), and is dated that same day. The net asset value of the Sub-Fund is calculated on the basis of the closing price of the trading session on day D and is dated that same day.

Accounts relating to the securities portfolio are kept based on historical cost: inflows (purchases or subscriptions) and outflows (sales or redemptions) are posted based on the acquisition price, excluding costs.

Any exit generates a capital gain or capital loss from sale or redemption and potentially, a redemption bonus.

Accrued coupons on negotiable debt securities are considered on the day of the net asset value date.

The Sub-Fund values its securities at the current value, resulting from the market value or, in the absence of any existing market, from financial methods. The entry value-actual value difference generates a capital gain or loss which shall be posted as "difference in estimate of portfolio".

### Description of methods of valuation of balance sheet entries and forward and options transactions

#### Transferable securities

Transferable securities admitted for trading on a securities market are valued at the closing price.

#### Futures and options transactions

Positions on futures and options markets are valued at the price corresponding to the trading time taken into account for valuation of the underlying assets.

#### UCI

Units or shares of UCIs are valued at the last known net asset value.

#### Transferable debt securities

Negotiable debt securities (NDS) with a residual duration of more than three months are valued at the market price recorded by the managers at the time of publication of inter-bank market prices by the A.F.B. The rate applied, in the absence of significant transactions, is the Euribor for securities at less than one year, the rate of BTAN (published by the leading primary dealers (SVT)) for securities at more than one year, plus where applicable a difference representative of the intrinsic characteristics of the issuer of the security.

NDS with a duration on issue, acquisition or residual duration which is less than three months are valued up to maturity at the issue or acquisition price or at the last price applied for their valuation at the market price.

The valuation method applied, which is maintained throughout the period of holding of the security, is:

- for instruments with long-term coupons and for which the annual coupon is determined based on an actuarial calculation (bond type): valuation using the actuarial method;
- for instruments with a term of less than one year issued in the form of prepaid or final interest: valuation using the method of discounting the overall redemption value over the remaining term.

#### Acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities

The Sub-Fund is not designed to carry out acquisitions transactions or temporary purchase or sale of securities

#### Transactions with deferred settlement

Securities purchased on the deferred settlement market are valued at their market value. They are registered in the portfolio on their date of trading.

Securities sold on the deferred settlement market leave the portfolio on the day of trading.

### Description of off-balance sheet commitments

Securities assigned with option of repurchase are registered off-balance sheet at their contractual value.

Futures contracts feature off-balance sheet for their market value, a value equal to the price (or the estimate if the transaction is OTC) multiplied by the number of contracts multiplied by the nominal and potentially translated to the fund posting currency.

Options transactions are translated as an underlying equivalent of the option (quantity x quota x price of underlying x delta potentially translated to fund posting currency).

#### Description of method followed for posting income from securities with fixed income

Result is calculated based on coupons cashed. Coupons accrued on the day of the valuations constitute an element of the valuation difference.

#### Option chosen regarding posting of costs

The Sub-Fund has opted for posting with costs excluded.

#### Description of the method for calculating fixed management fees

Management fees are directly charged to the profit and loss account of the Sub-Fund, when each net asset value is calculated. The maximum rate applied on the basis of net assets may not be more than:

- 1.08% incl. tax for C, D and EI C EUR shares; all UCIs included
- 1.80% incl. tax for R shares; all UCIs included
- 1.40% incl. tax for RF shares; all UCIs included
- 0.10% incl. tax for N-D shares; all UCIs included

These fees cover all costs charged directly to the Sub-Fund, with the exception of transaction costs. Transaction costs include intermediation fees (brokerage, stock market taxes, etc.) and turnover fee.

The following may be added to the operating and management fees:

- transaction fees charged to the Sub-Fund;

#### Allocation of distributable sums

##### Distributable amounts relating to the net result:

###### C, EI C EUR, R and RF shares:

Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those forming the subject of mandatory distribution by law

###### D and N-D shares:

Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;

##### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made:

Each year, the General Meeting decides on the allocation of capital gains made. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim advances.



## Changes in net assets of the UCI (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net assets at the beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>377,524,814.34</b>	<b>382,094,263.35</b>
Subscriptions (including subscription fees retained by the UCI)	10,242,548.41	30,389,189.49
Redemptions (after deduction of redemption fees retained by the UCI)	-33,892,623.75	-34,559,754.69
Capital gains made on deposits and financial instruments	48,453,635.25	23,205,581.70
Capital losses made on deposits and financial instruments	-3,767,581.45	-23,581,722.38
Capital gains made on financial contracts	-	-
Capital losses made on financial contracts	-	-
Transaction costs	-999,258.09	-850,713.80
Exchange differences	54,111.38	-54,524.01
Change in difference in estimate of deposits and financial instruments	20,536,090.88	2,835,227.85
Difference in estimate financial year N	82,738,272.47	
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1	62,202,181.59	
Change in difference in estimate of financial contracts	-	-
Difference in estimate financial year N	-	-
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1	-	-
Distribution for the previous financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Distribution for the previous financial year on result	-3,734,589.41	-6,250,968.32
Net result of the financial year before accruals account	6,782,822.48	4,298,162.76
Advance(s) paid during financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Advance(s) paid during financial year on result	-	-
Other elements	-	72.39 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Net assets at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>421,199,970.04</b>	<b>377,524,814.34</b>

(1) Merger balancing payment

## Allocation by legal or economic nature

Designation of securities	Amount	%
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	-	-
Indexed Bonds	-	-
Convertible Bonds	-	-
Equity Securities	-	-
Other Bonds	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	-	-
Short-term negotiable securities	-	-
Medium-term negotiable securities	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-
Debt securities	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>		
Rate	-	-
Equities	-	-
Credit	-	-
Other	-	-

## Allocation by nature of rate

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	276,798.63	0.07
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by nature of rate (continued)

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by residual maturity

	< 3 months	%	[3 months – 1 year]	%	[1 – 3 years]	%	[3 – 5 years]	%	> 5 years	%
<b>Assets</b>										
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	276,798.63	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>										
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by currency

	SEK	%	NOK	%		%		%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	147,010.26	0.03	96,158.09	0.02	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by currency (continued)

	SEK	%	NOK	%		%		%
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Sundry debtors and creditors

	31/12/2021
<b>Receivables</b>	
<b>Total receivables</b>	-
<b>Payables</b>	
Provision for fixed management fees payable	-240,211.88
Transaction fee provision	-9,368.25
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>-249,580.13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-249,580.13</b>

## Subscriptions-redemptions

<b>C share class</b>	
Shares issued	17,579.6354
Shares redeemed	96,054.7666
<b>D share class</b>	
Shares issued	40,583.7488
Shares redeemed	131,640.2645
<b>N-D share class</b>	
Shares issued	16,581.8631
Shares redeemed	4,574.5458
<b>EI C EUR share class</b>	
Shares issued	-
Shares redeemed	-
<b>R share class</b>	
Shares issued	4,853.2494
Shares redeemed	36,570.5251

## Subscriptions-redemptions (continued)

<b>RF share class</b>	
Shares issued	-
Shares redeemed	-

## Fees

<b>C share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>D share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>N-D share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>EI C EUR share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>R share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>RF share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00

## Management fees

<b>C share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	1.08
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>D share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	1.08
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>N-D share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.05
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>EI C EUR share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	1.08
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-

## Management fees (continued)

<b>R share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	1.80
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>RF share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.45
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-

## Commitments received and given

<b>Description of collateral received by the UCI with notably, mention of capital guarantees</b>
N/A
<b>Other commitments received and/or given</b>
N/A

## Other information

Code	Name	Quantity	Price	Current value (in euros)
<b>Current value of financial instruments forming the subject of temporary acquisition</b>				
N/A				
<b>Current value of financial instruments constituting guarantee deposits</b>				
<b>Financial instruments received as collateral and not posted on the balance sheet</b>				
N/A				
<b>Financial instruments given as collateral and kept in their original entry</b>				
N/A				
<b>Financial instruments held in the portfolio issued by entities associated with the management company (fund) or with the financial manager(s) (SICAV) and variable capital UCIs managed by these entities</b>				
FR0000008997	OFI RS LIQUIDITES	3,355.5879	4,324.51	14,511,273.43

## Advances on result paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit	Total tax credits	Tax credit per unit
<b>Total advances</b>		-	-	-	-

## Advances on net capital gains and losses paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit
Total advances		-	-

## Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to result (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>C share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	714,194.39	477,441.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>714,194.39</b>	<b>477,441.33</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	714,194.39	477,441.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>714,194.39</b>	<b>477,441.33</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>D share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	3,755.14	6,513.86
Result	2,061,914.27	1,221,462.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,065,669.41</b>	<b>1,227,976.31</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	2,051,277.53	1,223,996.23
Carry forward for the financial year	14,391.88	3,980.08
Accumulation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,065,669.41</b>	<b>1,227,976.31</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1,519,464.8394	1,610,521.3551
Distribution per unit	1.35	0.76
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>N-D share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	4,781.08	9,348.59
Result	3,844,887.76	2,563,143.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,849,668.84</b>	<b>2,572,492.55</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	3,845,805.48	2,567,764.41
Carry forward for the financial year	3,863.36	4,728.14
Accumulation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,849,668.84</b>	<b>2,572,492.55</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1,086,385.7302	1,074,378.4129
Distribution per unit	3.54	2.39
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>EI C EUR share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	796.90	439.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>796.90</b>	<b>439.78</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	796.90	439.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>796.90</b>	<b>439.78</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>R share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	31,495.00	10,753.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,495.00</b>	<b>10,753.82</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	31,495.00	10,753.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,495.00</b>	<b>10,753.82</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-



**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>RF share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	2.47	1.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>1.46</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	2.47	1.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>1.46</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses (in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>C share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	4,737,002.75	5,986,996.87
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	6,135,174.23	-249,372.13
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,872,176.98</b>	<b>5,737,624.74</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	10,872,176.98	5,737,624.74
Accumulation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,872,176.98</b>	<b>5,737,624.74</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	371,505.8223	449,980.9535
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>D share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	14,286,903.31	15,723,844.12
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	17,662,244.46	-580,773.77
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,949,147.77</b>	<b>15,143,070.35</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses  
(in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	31,949,147.77	15,143,070.35
Accumulation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,949,147.77</b>	<b>15,143,070.35</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1,519,464.8394	1,610,521.3551
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>N-D share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	14,978,336.15	15,349,193.39
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	18,035,172.46	-536,405.87
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,013,508.61</b>	<b>14,812,787.52</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	33,013,508.61	14,812,787.52
Accumulation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,013,508.61</b>	<b>14,812,787.52</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1,086,385.7302	1,074,378.4129
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>EI C EUR share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	4,405.75	4,635.41
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	6,846.20	-229.66
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,251.95</b>	<b>4,405.75</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	11,251.95	4,405.75
Accumulation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,251.95</b>	<b>4,405.75</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	500.0000	500.0000
Distribution per unit	-	-

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses  
(in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>R share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	421,633.49	740,150.74
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	640,544.07	-35,570.62
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,062,177.56</b>	<b>704,580.12</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	1,062,177.56	704,580.12
Accumulation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,062,177.56</b>	<b>704,580.12</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	47,263.5470	78,980.8227
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>RF share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	6.37	6.72
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	13.91	-0.35
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.28</b>	<b>6.37</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	20.28	6.37
Accumulation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.28</b>	<b>6.37</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1.0000	1.0000
Distribution per unit	-	-

**Table showing results and other characteristic elements of the UCI during the last five financial years (in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	29/12/2017
<b>Net assets</b>					
in EUR	421,199,970.04	377,524,814.34	382,094,263.35	358,261,403.65	424,207,939.51
<b>Number of securities</b>					
C share class	371,505.8223	449,980.9535	489,199.8513	559,720.2036	618,070.4251
D share class	1,519,464.8394	1,610,521.3551	1,663,802.7969	2,154,730.0065	2,119,491.0065
N-D share class	1,086,385.7302	1,074,378.4129	1,047,322.5015	1,151,205.6660	1,222,084.3828
EI C EUR share class	500.0000	500.0000	500.0000	500.0000	500.0000
R share class	47,263.5470	78,980.8227	50,790.9724	1.0000	1.0000
RF share class	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	-
<b>Net asset value per unit</b>					
C share class in EUR	164.07	137.92	136.12	107.54	122.15
D share class in EUR	115.15	97.47	98.02	78.45	90.23
N-D share class in EUR	164.63	139.08	139.98	112.04	128.79
EI C EUR share class in EUR	136.03	114.35	112.86	89.16	101.28 <sup>(2)</sup>
R share class in EUR	134.23	113.65	112.98	89.65	102.17 <sup>(3)</sup>
RF share class in EUR	138.48	115.69	113.54	89.25 <sup>(4)</sup>	-
<b>Distribution per unit on net capital gains and losses (including advances)</b>					
C share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N-D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
EI C EUR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Distribution per unit on result (including advances)</b>					
C share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
D share class in EUR	1.35	0.76	1.56	1.15	1.16
N-D share class in EUR	3.54	2.39	3.55	2.95	2.94
EI C EUR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tax credit per unit transferred to bearer (individuals)</b>					
C share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N-D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
EI C EUR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-

**Table showing results and other characteristic elements of the UCI during the last five financial years (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	29/12/2017
<b>Accumulation per unit</b>					
C share class in EUR	1.92	1.06	2.15	1.56	1.55
D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N-D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
EI C EUR share class in EUR	1.59	0.87	1.78	1.29	-0.10
R share class in EUR	0.66	0.13	1.25	0.98	-0.35
RF share class in EUR	2.47	1.46	2.35	1.85	-

(2) The EI C EUR unit class was created on 28/07/2017 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(3) The R unit class was created on 28/08/2017 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(4) The RF unit class was created on 09/03/2018 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

## Portfolio inventory as of 31 December 2021

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
<b>Deposits</b>			-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>				
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>			<b>403,264,551.20</b>	<b>95.74</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market			403,264,551.20	95.74
ADIDAS NOM	EUR	45,851.00	11,609,473.20	2.76
AENA SME SA	EUR	47,159.00	6,545,669.20	1.55
AIR LIQUIDE	EUR	78,000.00	11,958,960.00	2.84
AKZO NOBEL NV	EUR	56,409.00	5,443,468.50	1.29
ALLIANZ SE-NOM	EUR	39,550.00	8,212,557.50	1.95
AMADEUS IT GROUP SA	EUR	94,557.00	5,639,379.48	1.34
ANHEUSER BUSCH INBEV SA/NV	EUR	78,306.00	4,163,530.02	0.99
ASML HOLDING N.V.	EUR	28,304.00	20,002,436.80	4.75
ATOS SE	EUR	142,869.00	5,341,871.91	1.27
AXA	EUR	422,024.00	11,050,698.44	2.62
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTA	EUR	1,239,512.00	6,507,438.00	1.54
BAYERISCHE MOTORENWERKE	EUR	72,134.00	6,383,137.66	1.52
BNP PARIBAS	EUR	104,360.00	6,341,957.20	1.51
BRENNTAG AG	EUR	49,806.00	3,963,561.48	0.94
BUREAU VERITAS	EUR	118,747.00	3,465,037.46	0.82
CAP GEMINI SE	EUR	28,161.00	6,068,695.50	1.44
CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	EUR	427,728.00	5,367,986.40	1.27
CRH PLC	EUR	238,549.00	11,097,299.48	2.63
DAIMLER	EUR	47,704.00	3,224,313.36	0.77
DAIMLER TRUCK HOLDING AG	EUR	23,852.00	770,181.08	0.18
DANONE SA	EUR	81,673.00	4,458,529.07	1.06
DEUTSCHE BOERSE AG	EUR	26,798.00	3,941,985.80	0.94
ENEL SPA	EUR	2,036,294.00	14,347,727.52	3.41
ENGIE SA	EUR	276,523.00	3,598,670.32	0.85
ESSILOR LUXOTTICA SA	EUR	32,126.00	6,015,272.24	1.43
EVONIK INDUSTRIES AG	EUR	183,895.00	5,235,490.65	1.24
FAURECIA	EUR	39,799.00	1,664,792.17	0.40
GALP ENERGIA SGPS SA-B	EUR	649,141.00	5,530,681.32	1.31
HENKEL KGAA VZ PFD	EUR	77,208.00	5,492,577.12	1.30
INDITEX	EUR	180,599.00	5,152,489.47	1.22
INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG-NOM	EUR	149,362.00	6,087,995.12	1.45
ING GROUP NV	EUR	556,871.00	6,817,214.78	1.62
INTESA SANPAOLO SPA	EUR	2,442,524.00	5,554,299.58	1.32
KERING	EUR	12,000.00	8,482,800.00	2.01
KONE B	EUR	54,113.00	3,411,283.52	0.81
KONINKLIJKE AHOLD DELHAIZE	EUR	120,864.00	3,642,236.64	0.86
KONINKLIJKE DSM NV	EUR	23,772.00	4,706,856.00	1.12
KONINKLIJKE KPN NV	EUR	2,453,453.00	6,697,926.69	1.59
KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS N.V.	EUR	109,768.00	3,596,548.52	0.85
L'OREAL SA	EUR	41,109.00	17,140,397.55	4.07
LEGRAND	EUR	47,356.00	4,872,932.40	1.16

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
LINDE PLC	EUR	23,030.00	7,047,180.00	1.67
MERCK KGAA	EUR	37,636.00	8,543,372.00	2.03
MICHELIN (CGDE)-SA	EUR	35,000.00	5,045,250.00	1.20
MUENCHENER RUECKVERSICHERUNGS AG-NOM	EUR	28,955.00	7,542,777.50	1.79
NESTE CORPORATION	EUR	120,788.00	5,237,367.68	1.24
ORPEA	EUR	59,964.00	5,282,828.40	1.25
PERNOD RICARD	EUR	23,289.00	4,925,623.50	1.17
PROSUS N V	EUR	57,873.00	4,255,401.69	1.01
REPSOL	EUR	330,877.00	3,453,032.37	0.82
REXEL	EUR	325,179.00	5,797,941.57	1.38
SAFRAN	EUR	37,801.00	4,069,655.66	0.97
SANOFI	EUR	45,751.00	4,052,623.58	0.96
SAP SE	EUR	152,282.00	19,020,021.80	4.52
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC SA	EUR	72,617.00	12,523,527.82	2.97
SIEMENS AG-NOM	EUR	26,482.00	4,043,271.76	0.96
SIEMENS GAMESA RENEWABLE ENERGY SA	EUR	123,562.00	2,603,451.34	0.62
SODEXO	EUR	51,546.00	3,972,134.76	0.94
STELLANTIS NV	EUR	195,538.00	3,261,182.76	0.77
STMICROELECTRONICS NV	EUR	154,691.00	6,708,948.67	1.59
TELEPERFORMANCE SE	EUR	10,740.00	4,210,080.00	1.00
VINCI SA	EUR	41,632.00	3,868,029.12	0.92
VONOVIA SE NAMEN AKT REIT	EUR	106,249.00	5,153,076.50	1.22
WORLDLINE	EUR	62,057.00	3,041,413.57	0.72
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>			-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>			-	-
Traded on a regulated market or similar			-	-
Transferable debt securities			-	-
Other debt securities			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>			<b>17,908,200.34</b>	<b>4.25</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries			17,908,200.34	4.25
OFI RS LIQUIDITES	EUR	3,355.5879	14,511,273.43	3.45
PHITRUST ACTIVE INVESTORS FRANCE SICAV ACT D DIS	EUR	15,821.00	3,396,926.91	0.81
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union			-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other professional investment funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and unlisted securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other non-European vehicles			-	-

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>				
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements			-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent			-	-
Securities borrowed			-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed			-	-
Other temporary transactions			-	-
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>			-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>			-	-
Transactions on a regulated or similar market			-	-
Other transactions			-	-
<b>Other temporary financial instruments on financial securities</b>			-	-
<b>Receivables</b>			-	-
<b>Payables</b>			-249,580.13	-0.06
<b>Financial accounts</b>			276,798.63	0.07
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			421,199,970.04	100.00



# ANNUAL REPORT

Financial year ended 31 December 2021



## OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA Sub-Fund

Equities from eurozone countries

### Marketer

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### Management Company by delegation

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### Depositary and Custodian

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

### Administrative and accounts management

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

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31 December 2021

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## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

- ☒ The OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social principles, but does not aim to achieve sustainable investment.

## AMF classification

Equities of eurozone countries.

## Eligible for the SSP.

## Management objective

The Sub-Fund aims to outperform the Euro Stoxx Reinvested Net Dividends index over the recommended investment period by adopting an SRI approach.

## Benchmark

Investors can compare the Sub-Fund's performances with the performances of the calculated EURO STOXX Reinvested Net Dividends index - Ticker SXXT. The EURO STOXX Index is the sub-group made up of the most liquid names in the STOXX Europe 600 Index. The index has a variable number of components (around 300) and represents large, medium-sized and small capitalisations in eurozone countries: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. It is calculated daily. (For more information about this index, go to: [www.stoxx.com](http://www.stoxx.com)). However, the Sub-Fund's objective is not in any way to reproduce the performance of this index. It makes investments based on criteria which can result in significant discrepancies in relation to the behaviour of the index.

## Management strategy

The Sub-Fund's investment universe is defined by all of the components of the EURO STOXX Index. Based on dynamic allocation, the manager invests in the securities that make up the index for its universe without seeking to apply the same weighting to each security in its index, however. The Sub-Fund will mainly invest in the eurozone (90% of its Net Assets) and there will be no sector-based constraints when allocating them.

The investment processes apply both financial and non-financial criteria in order to favour a "Socially Responsible Investment" (SRI) selection of companies within the portfolio.

1/ Based on their investment universe, every three months or when required, depending on market conditions, the manager makes a sector allocation based on the volatility of each composite sector and their joint correlations, in order to offset their contributions to the overall risk (financial criterion).

2/ The manager applies an SRI filter to the components in each sector in order to keep two thirds of the companies with the best SRI scores for their sector, as established by the SRI team for the OFI group, that are kept (extra-financial criterion).

3/ Finally, each security is allocated sector by sector on a discretionary basis. However, this is constrained by the initial sector allocation (financial criterion).

The SRI research team carries out a detailed analysis of the environmental and social issues specific to each sector of activity, and of governance issues. This analysis is carried out taking into account Environmental, Social and Governance aspects, namely:

- Environmental factor: direct or indirect impact of the issuer's activity on the environment: climate change, natural resources, project finance, toxic emissions, green products;
- Social factor: the direct or indirect impact of the issuer's activity on stakeholders: employees, customers, suppliers and civil society, with reference to universal values (including human rights, international labour standards, environmental impact and anti-corruption measures, in particular), Human Capital, the Supply Chain, Products and Services;
- Governance factor: all processes, regulations, laws and institutions that influence how the company is managed, administered and controlled, the Governance Structure and Market Behaviour.

The SRI analysis team defines a sector-based reference of the key issues (Environmental, Social, Governance listed above), selecting for each sector of activity the most important ESG issues for this sector. An ESG score is calculated per issuer using the sector-based reference for key issues which includes the key issue scores for Environmental and Social (E and S) and scores for Governance (G) key issues.

Governance issues include a fixed weighting of 30% for corporate governance and a variable weighting of 10% to 40% reflecting the level of risk incurred by the behaviour of directors and the company. This level varies depending on the sectors of activity. The overall weighting of the E and S issues is then determined. The weighting for Environmental, Social and Governance issues is specific to each sector of activity.

These scores may be subject to any penalties linked to matters not yet included in the ratings for key issues and any bonuses or penalties awarded by the analyst responsible for the sector in cases where there is any difference of opinion when assessing an issue by the ratings agency.

This ESG score is calculated out of 10. Companies' ESG scores are used to establish an SRI score corresponding to the ranking of the issuer's ESG score compared to other actors in its ICB supersector (level 2). The SRI score is established on a scale of 0.5 to 5, 5 corresponding to the best ESG score in the sector.

In the 'best in class' approach, the eligible investment universe is defined by selecting two thirds of the best SRI Scores in each sector within the investment universe for the Sub-Fund (Euro Stoxx Index). The non-financial analysis or rating process will cover at least 90% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The ESG analysis of company practices is carried out using a dedicated proprietary tool which automates the quantitative processing of ESG data, combined with a qualitative analysis of the SRI division (data mainly from ESG rating agencies but also from specialised agencies).

There is a risk that, from time to time, our approach will not be effective and that the final rating assigned to an issuer by the Management Company's SRI division will differ from that proposed by a third party.

Furthermore, the selection of SRI UCIs external to the management company may create a lack of consistency, as the funds selected can a priori implement different and independent ESG approaches.

The Sub-Fund can operate on fixed-term or conditional financial instruments traded on regulated and organised markets (French, foreign and/or over-the-counter). In this context, the manager may take positions with a view to hedging the portfolio against or exposing the portfolio, on a discretionary basis, to equity risks by using instruments such as Futures and Forwards on equity and equity indices, Options on equity and equity indices, and Swaps on equity and equity indices. Total exposure of the portfolio is not intended to be above 100%.

#### ➤ [SFDR - Article 8 UCI](#)

■ LEI code: 969500EM2S2MA54SOV80

■ Information on how environmental and/or social aspects are respected:

In order to ensure that environmental and/or social aspects are respected, OFI performs two further analyses:

- The quarterly ESG analysis of each issuer within its sector, which produces a rating and enables OFI to assess all ESG characteristics for the issuer.
- Between two ratings, it monitors controversies as indicated above.

OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA aims to achieve the best possible risk/performance ratio over the recommended investment horizon by investing in eurozone equities.

The eligible investment universe is defined using a 'best in class' approach, by selecting two thirds of the best SRI Scores in each sector within the investment universe.

OFI's ESG analysis of issuers making up the benchmark is a means of identifying securities which, according to OFI, present the best investment vehicle.

20% of issuers with the lowest scores in their sector, as well as companies directly or indirectly holding thermal coal mines or developing new charcoal-based electricity generation capacities, presenting according to OFI, a non-financial risk that may impact their economic outlook, are excluded from the investment universe. For the same reason, OFI will gradually reduce investments in non-conventional gas and oil extraction companies.

For each Issuer, an analysis is carried out both in terms of its governance structure: Respect for the rights of minority shareholders - Composition and functioning of Boards or Committees, Remuneration of Executives, Accounts, Audit and Taxation, as well as in terms of its Market Behaviour: Business Practices, Market Impact, Business Ethics and Risk Control.

The results of these analyses ensure the continued existence or disposal of an issuer in the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

And finally, companies that do not have an ESG analysis may not exceed 10% of the net assets of the portfolio.

■ **Taxonomy:**

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR Regulation"). Therefore, under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation"), information to be disclosed will be accompanied by the statement that the "do no significant harm" principle applies only to the Fund's investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments for the remaining portion of the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, as of the date of the last prospectus update, the strategy implemented in the Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, and, therefore, it has not been possible to calculate how aligned the Fund's portfolio is with the Taxonomy Regulation.

## Risk profile

The Sub-Fund will be invested in financial instruments selected by the Management Company. These instruments will experience market developments and fluctuations.

The Sub-Fund is classified as "Shares of eurozone countries". The investor is therefore mainly exposed to the risks below, this list not being exhaustive.

Capital risk and performance risk:

The investor is advised that the performance of the Sub-Fund might not conform to his objectives and that his capital might not be returned in full, the Sub-Fund not benefiting from any guarantee or protection of capital invested.

Equity risk:

The Sub-Fund is invested in or exposed to one or more equity markets which may experience large fluctuations, and to small and medium capitalisations which, taking their specific characteristics into account, may present a liquidity risk. Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that fluctuations in the price of the portfolio assets and/or the market risk will result in a significant reduction in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

Interest rate risk:

Because of its composition, the Sub-Fund may be subject to an interest rate risk. This risk results from the fact that, in general, the price of debt securities and fixed-rate bonds falls when rates rise. The net asset value will drop if interest rates rise.

Model risk:

The management process for the Sub-Fund is based in part on using two proprietary models. One model is used to determine the risk level of an asset compared to other assets in the portfolio, while the other is a non-financial scoring model (including some ESG criteria). There is a risk that these models are not efficient. The performance of the Sub-Fund may therefore be below the management objective.

Counterparty risk:

This is risk linked to the Sub-Fund using futures contracts. These transactions concluded with one or more eligible counterparties potentially expose the Sub-Fund to a risk of one of these counterparties defaulting and possibly resulting in failure to pay.

#### Sustainability risk:

Sustainability risks are primarily related to climate events resulting from climate change (known as physical risks) and from the ability of companies to respond to climate change (known as transition risks), and which may result in unanticipated losses affecting the mutual fund's investments and financial performance. Social events (inequalities, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in consumer behaviour, etc.) or governance gaps (recurrent and significant breach of international agreements, corruption, product quality and safety and sales practices) can also translate into sustainability risks.

#### **METHOD CHOSEN BY THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY TO ASSESS THE GLOBAL RISK OF THE UCI**

The method applied in order to calculate the global risk is the commitment method.

#### **CHANGE(S) MADE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR**

The following changes were made during the financial year:

- With effect from 12 February 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the SRI Principles.  
The minimum initial subscription amount for RC, RF and GRC shares has now been reduced to zero, compared to one share previously. The minimum initial subscription amount for I shares is now EUR 500,000, with no minimum subsequent subscription.
- With effect from 9 March 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the SFDR.
- With effect from 22 November 2021, creation of XXL shares.
- From 27 December 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the Taxonomy Regulation.

#### **FUTURE CHANGE(S)**

Update of the prospectus for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA Sub-Fund, namely:

Up until now, the prospectus has stated: "Based on their investment universe, every three months or when required, depending on market conditions, the manager makes a sector allocation based on the volatility of each composite sector and their joint correlations, in order to offset their contributions to the overall risk (financial criterion)".

With effect from 10 January 2022, it will also state: "If the composition of the benchmark universe changes between two quarterly rebalancings, the management team reserves the right, acting in the interest of unitholders, either to keep the securities until the next quarterly rebalancing, or to proceed with selling them by performing an interim rebalancing as permitted by the management process".

#### **PROCEDURE FOR CHOOSING BROKERS**

The OFI Group has introduced a procedure for selection and assessment of market brokers, which makes it possible to select, for each category of financial instruments, the best market brokers and to ensure the quality of execution of orders placed on behalf of our UCITS under management.

The management teams can send their orders directly to the market brokers selected or go through the OFI Group trading desk, OIS.

This service provider handles the receipt and transmission of orders, followed by execution or not, to the market brokers on the following financial instruments: Debt securities, Capital securities, Shares or UCI Shares, Financial contracts.

This service provider's expertise makes it possible to separate the selection of financial instruments (which remains the responsibility of the Management Company) from their trading, whilst ensuring the best execution of orders.

A multi-criteria valuation is carried out on a six-monthly basis by the OFI Group's management teams. Depending on the circumstances, it takes into consideration several or all of the following criteria:

- Monitoring volumes of transactions per market broker;
- Analysis of the counterparty risk and how this develops (a distinction is made between "brokers" and "counterparties");
- The nature of the financial instrument, the execution price, where applicable the total cost, the speed of execution and the size of the order;
- Feedback on operational incidents identified by managers or the Middle Office.

At the end of this valuation, the OFI Group can reduce the volumes of orders entrusted to a market broker or withdraw it temporarily or permanently from its list of authorised service providers.

This valuation can be based on an analysis report provided by an independent service provider.

The selection of UCIs is based on a threefold analysis:

- A quantitative analysis of the media selected;
- An additional qualitative analysis;
- Due diligence, which aims to validate the option of taking action on a given fund and of setting the investment limits on the fund in question and on the corresponding management company.

A post-investment committee meets every six months to review all authorisations given and limits consumed.

For the execution of certain financial instruments, the Management Company uses commission sharing agreements (CCP or CSA), according

to which a limited number of investment service providers:

- Provide the order execution service;
- Collect brokerage costs relating to services that assist with investment decisions;
- Pay these costs back to a third-party provider of these services.

The objective sought is to use, as far as possible, the best service providers in each speciality (execution of orders and assistance with investment/disinvestment decisions).

## BROKERAGE FEE

Details of the measures taken to get to grips with the new regulatory provisions relating to MiFID can be found on the Group's website at: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_politique-selection-execution.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_politique-selection-execution.pdf). [in French]

In particular, the report on brokers' fees, as per Article 314-82 of the General Regulation of the AMF, can be found at the following address: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf) [in French]

## INFORMATION ON THE REMUNERATIONS OF THE UCITS

As part of the process of applying UCITS Directive V 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014, the Company has introduced a remuneration policy with the following characteristics:

### 1) Qualitative elements

The Company's remuneration policy has been drawn up by the OFI Group's Strategic Committee.

The Strategic Committee is made up of representatives of the Company's shareholders. It sets remuneration policy and ensures its implementation.

The Company's remuneration policy promotes sound, effective risk management, simultaneously aligns the interests of investors, of the Company and of the UCI managers, and seeks to reduce potential conflicts of interest between sales staff and investors. It conforms to the Company's economic strategy, objectives and values.

Fixed remuneration is the employee's normal pay for the work expected, corresponding to their classification. Variable remuneration takes into account, in particular, the Company's results, its equity requirements and the quality of management and the service offered to investors.

**Staff affected by the remuneration policy:** all persons involved in risk-taking at fund or Company level, such as directors, managers, CIOs, supervisors, equivalent staff due to their variable remuneration level and sales staff.

**Assessment of performance and risks:** this is carried out depending on the staff concerned.

The performance of managers and those responsible for management is based on quantitative criteria (classification of each fund in a test universe) and qualitative criteria (achievement of objectives, observation of the risk management policy, compliance with internal regulations or external regulations, management process monitoring, contribution of risk-takers to operational risks and, in particular, sustainability risk for what are known as Article 8 or 9 UCIs under the SFDR).

Regarding directors, the criteria applied relate to the company's overall performance (growth in operating profit, achievement of strategic objectives, image, reputation, etc.)

For control functions, the criteria applied relate to operational, regulatory and reputational risks.

And lastly, the performance of sales staff is assessed based on traditional criteria, provided that these do not generate any conflicts of interest with unitholders: collection, changes in turnover, rate of penetration, campaign successes, new clients, etc.

**Variable remuneration budget:** based on a global budget, a proportion is allocated to risk-takers, and the remainder is allocated to the other staff in question. Allocation is then handled by the managers, taking into account the assessment factors described above.

**Payment procedures and measures for adjusting remuneration:**

For those persons whose variable remuneration is less than EUR 200,000 or 30% of the fixed salary, this is paid immediately, and in its entirety in cash.

For other persons, the proportion which is not paid in cash is paid in the form of part payments, thus making it possible to adjust risks between the various parties (UCI, managers and risk-takers): provisions indexed on a specific basket or a global basket.

A proportion (60%) is paid immediately, of which 50% in cash and 10% in indexed part-payments, the remaining 40% being paid in the form of part-payments released in equal tranches during the following three years, without any retention period.

Depending on changes to the quantitative and qualitative criteria in the years that follow, this allocation may be revised downwards, applying the penalty concept.

*The update of the remuneration policy under UCITS V Directive 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014 was approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 20 June 2017. In addition, the Company's remuneration policy was brought into line with the SFDR on 10 March 2021.*

## Quantitative elements

### Total remunerations paid by the manager to its staff:

During the 2020 financial year, the total amount of remunerations (including fixed and variable remunerations) paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT to all of its staff, i.e. **211 beneficiaries** (\*) (permanent staff/temporary staff/managing director) as at 31 December 2020, amounted to EUR **24,912,500**. This amount is broken down as follows:

- Total fixed remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT over the 2020 financial year: **EUR 18,265,000, or 73.33%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all of its staff, were allocated in the form of fixed remuneration;
- Total variable remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT during the 2020 financial year: **EUR 6,663,500 (\*\*) or 26.73%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all its staff were allocated in this form. All staff are eligible for the variable remuneration scheme.

Furthermore, no carried interest was paid for the 2020 financial year.

Out of the total remunerations (fixed and variable) paid over the course of the 2020 financial year, **EUR 4,293,000 related to "Directors and Executives"** (14 people as at 31 December 2020), **EUR 10,176,000** related to "Managers and Administrators" whose activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of the managed funds (**69 people** as at 31 December 2020).

(\* The number of staff as at 31 December 2020)

(\*\* 2020 bonus paid in February 2021)



## MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

### 2021 economic and financial backdrop

Anxiety-inducing factors seen during 2021, such as new Covid variants, inflation, international geopolitical tensions and the change in stance by the US Federal Reserve,

did not affect investor optimism.

The picture was quite the opposite, with the main international equity indices setting new records, starting with the CAC 40 index, which went over 7,000 points for the first time.

This good year on the stock market during 2021 was due to the spectacular recovery in economic activity, which led to company profits recovering very significantly, particularly in the United States and Europe. The emerging world, and China in particular, faced different problems, including struggles with dealing with the health crisis, very high inflation which caused most emerging currencies to fall and, in China, a wave of regulatory measures which unsettled investors.

As a result, the global economic recovery was strong, due, in particular, to a catch-up effect following on from the consumption and investment slowdowns during 2020. However, it was also fuelled by the monetary and budgetary policies rolled out during this crisis, which helped governments to obtain financing at very low interest rates. They were therefore able to support business activity through assistance to households and companies, as well as through stimulus and investment packages. Nevertheless, the world is ultimately emerging from this health crisis in even more debt. However, one of the big differences between this situation and the 2008 financial crisis is that these deficits and public debts are accepted and tolerated, and budgets will not be tightened this time around. On the contrary, the idea of an "investment" debt seems to have been chosen for the time being.

Global growth has been sustained as a result. It should therefore sit at around 6% in 2021. In the United States, it should be approximately 5.5%. The eurozone, which was also part of this trend, should post growth of around 5%. Against this backdrop, it should be noted that the French economy also enjoyed a significant recovery, with growth of more than 6.5%. The situation in China is more specific. Admittedly, there was a strong recovery in growth of over 8% this year, but this momentum was somewhat curtailed by the two-fold effect of a wave of regulatory measures. These measures had laudable long-term objectives, but also disrupted short-term visibility and, above all, negatively affected the real estate sector, a very important sector which accounts for almost 30% of the country's GDP in total. The near collapse of a number of major developers (the most well-known case being Evergrande) therefore had a very negative effect. In addition, the "zero Covid" policy led to a number of short-term lockdowns in several cities. The country's economy has slowed down as a result.

However, at the very end of the period, we noticed a slight slowdown in this global growth momentum, which was linked in part to the outbreak of a new Covid variant, but also due to fairly high upward pressures on prices. The pace and scale of the economic recovery caused shortages in some segments of the economy (semiconductors, in particular) as well as a surge in raw material prices. As a result, inflation rates rose rapidly and, over the year, hit levels not seen for a very long time, with the price index rising to almost 7% during November in the United States. Inflation in the eurozone is also close to 5%.

Therefore, this issue of inflation is becoming a very important factor for markets, which are beginning to have their doubts: is this rise in inflation temporary, as the central banks are emphasising? It could be, as a matter of fact, only due to catch-up effects on raw material prices and bottlenecks on production lines, due to economies reopening. Or is it the start of a more vicious spiral, which then affects wages, while labour shortages are negatively affecting many sectors? This issue of inflation is expected to be one of the major themes for 2022.

The markets have broadly anticipated and supported this economic recovery, while the Central Banks have continued to maintain accommodating policies, characterised by continuing very low interest rates and debt purchase programmes. Stock market performances proved surprisingly very positive over the financial year on the whole.

In these circumstances, and with the support of the Central Banks, **government bond yields** remained relatively low overall. Admittedly, bond rates started to rise from the end of 2020 and, with the discovery of vaccines, markets quickly expected economies to recover. US long rates therefore recovered fairly quickly, from a low point of 0.50% in Q3 2020 to over 1.8% in the first part of 2021, before falling slightly, in anticipation of a slowdown in the momentum of the economic recovery. As a result, they stood at almost 1.50% at the end of the period on 10-year Treasury Notes. The Federal Reserve kept money market key rates in the 0%-0.25% range throughout the year, but announced that it would gradually tighten its monetary policy during the autumn: in November, it began to scale back its USD 120 billion of securities purchases by USD 15 billion initially. As a second step, it is planning to start raising money market benchmark rates, perhaps as soon as Q1 2022.



Movements were less spectacular in the eurozone, as the key rates of the European Central Bank (ECB) were already in negative territory before the crisis. The German Bund yield rose moderately from its lows, increasing from its lowest of -0.60% to -0.25% by the end of the period. In the eurozone, interest rates also remained stable, particularly in France, where 10-year bonds maintained a 30-40 basis point (bp) spread with Germany. The performance for the eurozone government bond index (EuroMTS Global) fell by 3.5% over the period.

On credit, the widening of spreads, generated during the crisis period, was completely absorbed. Performances were therefore better than on government bonds. The Investment Grade (IG) segment was down 0.97% in Europe. The High Yield (HY) bond index was up 3.37% in Europe and 5.34% in dollars in the USA.

Emerging market bonds displayed mixed trends, as some countries have not handled the health crisis very well, often due to a lack of logistics and technological sophistication, meaning that emerging currencies have largely remained quite weak. The only notable exception was the Chinese currency, the RMB, which was up 2.7% against the dollar. However, the index for emerging bonds denominated in strong currencies fell by 2.05% in dollars, while the index for debts issued in local currencies was down 9.7% in dollars.

**For currencies**, the euro fell against the dollar, within market movements that were generally fairly stable, going from 1.22 to almost 1.13 at the end of the period, i.e. a drop of nearly 7%. The US currency recovered thanks to an expected rise in US key rates. The RMB, the Chinese currency, was very solid against this unsettled backdrop and reflected the Chinese economy's resilience, as it was up almost 2.7% against the dollar. Emerging currencies were generally still quite weak and fell overall. In Europe, the pound was up by more than 6.3% against the euro over the financial year, Brexit not having caused an overly negative effect.

**Equity markets** were notably rather stable, given this rather unusual overall situation, and performed impressively. These impressive performances were due to the persistently very low interest rates, but also due to the spectacular recovery in company profits against this backdrop of economic reacceleration. International equities were therefore up 31% in euros, with the S&P 500 index for American equities gaining 28.7% in dollars and the Euro Stoxx index gaining 24.06%. This was particularly notable on technology securities, especially in the US, with the sector gaining 33.35% in the United States over the period. Small-caps and mid-caps underperformed in the United States, with a gain of 14.82% for the Russell 2000 Index.

Emerging market equities significantly underperformed, mainly due to a tougher health picture, higher inflation rates and less powerful central banks for supporting governments. As a result, the emerging equities index posted a performance of -2.5% in dollars. Similarly, Chinese equities significantly underperformed, particularly as a result of the wave of regulations ordered by political leaders, which started to affect technology stocks in the spring. Chinese equities listed on the Chinese stock markets fell by 3.5% in local currency terms, and equities listed in Hong Kong were down by 11.83%.

Against this backdrop of renewed confidence, it should be noted that the price of an ounce of gold fell by almost 3.64% in dollars.

## Management

### Performance

	OFI Financial Investment - RS Euro Equity Smart Beta					
	XL share	I share	RC EUR share	GI share	GR share	RF share
NAV as at 31/12/2020	€98.19	€145.57	€116.95	€111.28	€110.90	€115.69
NAV at 31/12/2021	€113.82	€168.16	€133.93	€128.49	€127.45	€133.99
Performance	15.92%	15.52%	14.52%	15.47%	14.92%	15.82%

A new XXL share was created on 22/11/2021 at €50,166.66

The price at the end of the financial year as of 31/12/2021 was €49,989.76, i.e. a drop of 0.35%.

Over the same period, the Sub-Fund's benchmark, the Euro Stoxx Reinvested Net Dividends Index, rose by 22.67%

The net assets of the portfolio stood at EUR 603,728,714.61 as of 31/12/2021 compared to EUR 359,173,352.99 as of 31/12/2020.

### Management comments

Management performs a rebalancing every quarter. This process is divided into several stages, firstly adopting an approach involving sector allocation, taking into account the volatility of each sector concerned and the correlation between sectors. The latter is taken into account in order to offset their contribution to the overall risk. An SRI filter is then applied in order to improve the rating of the securities in which the Sub-Fund invests. Finally, the securities held are weighted within each sector.

This process was only carried out during the quarterly adjustments. No special rebalancing took place.

The Sub-Fund did not use derivative instruments during the year.

Instruments in which the Sub-Fund invested are denominated in euros only.

After a year marked by the emergence of the Covid-19 virus and the different exceptional measures taken by various governments worldwide, 2021 marks the beginning of a return to "something like a normal life", thanks to vaccinations. In fact, in microeconomic terms, the publications of large listed companies were, for the most part, higher than expected, and this helped fuel optimism and the continued cyclical upturn begun in Q4 2020.

During 2021, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA Sub-Fund suffered from this style and sector rotation due to the more resilient and less aggressive profile of the portfolio compared to the market indices. This explains in particular the performance gap with the EuroStoxx NR Index. The Sub-Fund suffered from a combination of negative allocation (-3.15%) and selection (-3.67%) effects over the period.

Against an economic backdrop of maintaining many of the fiscal and monetary support and stimulus measures, global economic growth reached historic levels not seen since the Second World War. Nevertheless, the macroeconomic environment remains highly dependent on:

- The evolution of the health situation as the Covid-19 epidemic remains topical, although vaccine roll-outs have been very positive factors in containing undesirable effects in terms of mortality and in favouring a restart of economic activity;
- The management of monetary policy by the various Central Banks, which have had to deal with the highest levels of inflation since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, particularly in developed countries, and the contrasting financial situations of economic operators, particularly due to the high levels of public and private debt;
- Persistent pressure across a large number of supply chains, which is continuing to adversely impact the results of certain business sectors.

### Main movements during the financial year

The Sub-Fund is managed using a systematic modelled approach.

Management performs a rebalancing every quarter.

Two thirds of the portfolio were permanently invested in securities in its investment universe, namely the Euro Stoxx 300.

This process was not carried out until the quarterly adjustments. No special rebalancing took place.

The Sub-Fund did not use derivative instruments during 2021.

In order to align Assets after the Sub-Fund's liabilities transactions, the portfolio is fully adjusted in proportion to the target weightings for the various securities which were calculated at the time of the last rebalancing.

## SRI COMMENTS

### Information relating to social, environmental and governance quality criteria:

#### Information relating to the entity

##### General approach

OFI AM's SRI policy, available at the website (<https://www.ofi-am.fr/isr>) [in French], is part of the global procedure for incorporating the Sustainable Development principles, which it translates in terms of management of investments.

##### Aims

This approach is based on the conviction that issuers who integrate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues into their strategy offer better long-term prospects. Consideration of ESG impacts associated with their activities allows them to identify zones of risk, but also development opportunities (for example, in "green" technologies).

The aim of the introduction of this SRI policy is to better grasp the risks associated with non-financial issues, in order to improve the quality of the investments without diminishing performance.

#### Information relating to consideration of social, environmental and governance quality issues in the investment policy

##### Scope

Scope of portfolio covered by ESG analyses at the end of December 2021

	% ASSETS MANAGED	% VALUED/ENTITY	% VALUED/ASSET CLASS
PRIVATE ISSUERS	99.95%	98.10%	98.15%
UCI	0.05%	0%	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>98.10%</b>	

##### Private issuers

##### ESG analysis

The ESG analysis is carried out by OFI Asset Management's SRI Analysis Division.

##### Nature of ESG criteria taken into account

Based on an exhaustive study of international founding texts on Sustainable Development, in particular the Global Compact, of international regulations (OECD, WTO) and of national codes of European countries, a list of "generic" issues has been drawn up by the SRI analysis team

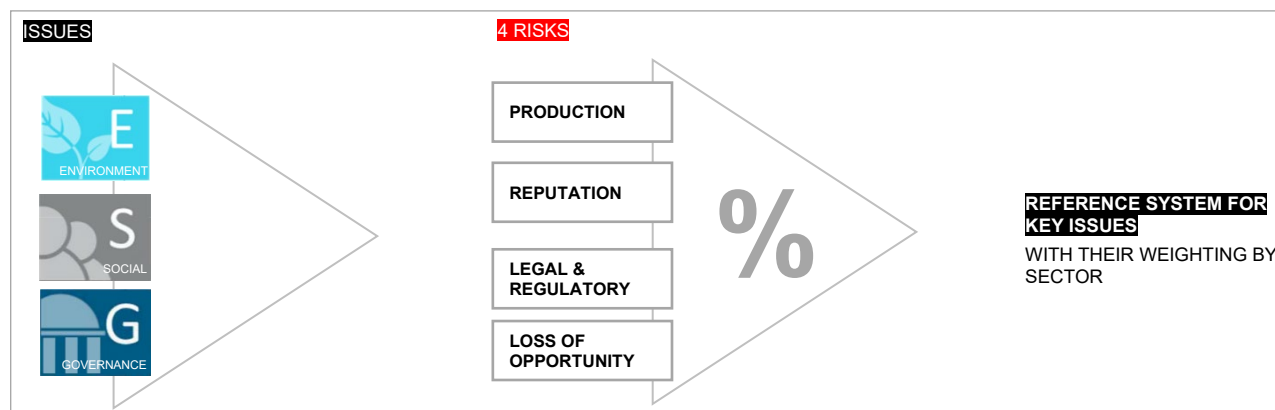
These issues are categorised into 10 main themes



### Reasons for the choice of ESG criteria applied

On the list of all "generic" ESG issues,

- For each sector of activity, the Environmental and Social issues having a significant impact for this sector are selected. This selection is the result of an analysis of risks likely to impact the issuer's stakeholders and the issuer itself.
- The Governance issues are identical for all sectors of activity. In fact, the good practices expected in this sector are independent from the nature of the activities, both in the functioning of the Board as well as in relations with minority shareholders.



## Environmental criteria associated with climate change

### Criteria concerning physical risks

- The main risks are:
  - The risks associated with rising waters and the increase in the number of natural disasters
  - The risks of drought
  - Health risks (upsurge in diseases)
- The issues analysed, depending on the sectors of activity, are:
  - The impact of the activity on water
    - For example: for drinks producers, geographic location in water stressed areas, measures deployed to limit water consumption, results achieved and more.
  - The impact of the activity on commodities (for example, agricultural products)
  - The incorporation of this theme into insurance products

### Criteria concerning risks associated with the low carbon transition plan

The issues analysed, depending on the sectors of activity, are:

- Carbon emissions from the production process
  - The company's exposure based on the portfolio of activities and the carbon regulations in force, depending on its geographic locations
  - Efforts to reduce these emissions: reduction targets, adaptation/technological developments, introduction of carbon capture processes and use of energies producing fewer emissions.
  - Efforts to improve the energy efficiency of production processes, but also of the supply chain, transportation of products and on use of products
  - Results observed
- Upstream carbon emissions (raw materials) and downstream carbon emissions (on use of products and their recycling)
  - Exposure of the company depending on the energy intensity of its activities
  - Efforts to reduce emissions linked to raw materials, logistics and product distribution
  - Results observed
- Development opportunities in "green" technologies
  - Renewable energies
  - Eco-design buildings
  - Technologies improving energy efficiency
  - Recycling solutions
  - Green chemistry, etc.

## Information used for the analysis

The ESG analysis is based on several sources of information

- Analyses originating from specialist agencies: MSCI, V.E (Moody's ESG solutions), PROXINVEST, REPRISK
- Analyses and data originating from various media and specialist brokers
- Analyses carried out by OFI AM's SRI analysis team, covering ESG controversies and governance.
- Analyses originating from civil society (NGOs, unions).
- The company's official communication (Annual Report, SD Report, direct contact).

## Methodology and results of analysis

The ESG analysis methodology uses a sector-based approach emphasising issues which are significant for issuers in the light of their activities. Issues are selected by comparison with a risk matrix which makes it possible to keep those which may have an immediate or deferred impact on the issuer's security.

This analysis is reflected by a rating for each issuer. The results obtained are then ranked within each ICB supersector (known as the Best in Class approach). Depending on their ESG performance levels, an SRI category (Socially Responsible Investment) is then allocated to each issuer:

- **Under Supervision:** issuers which are lagging behind in consideration of ESG issues, representing a minimum of 20% of issuers in the universe.

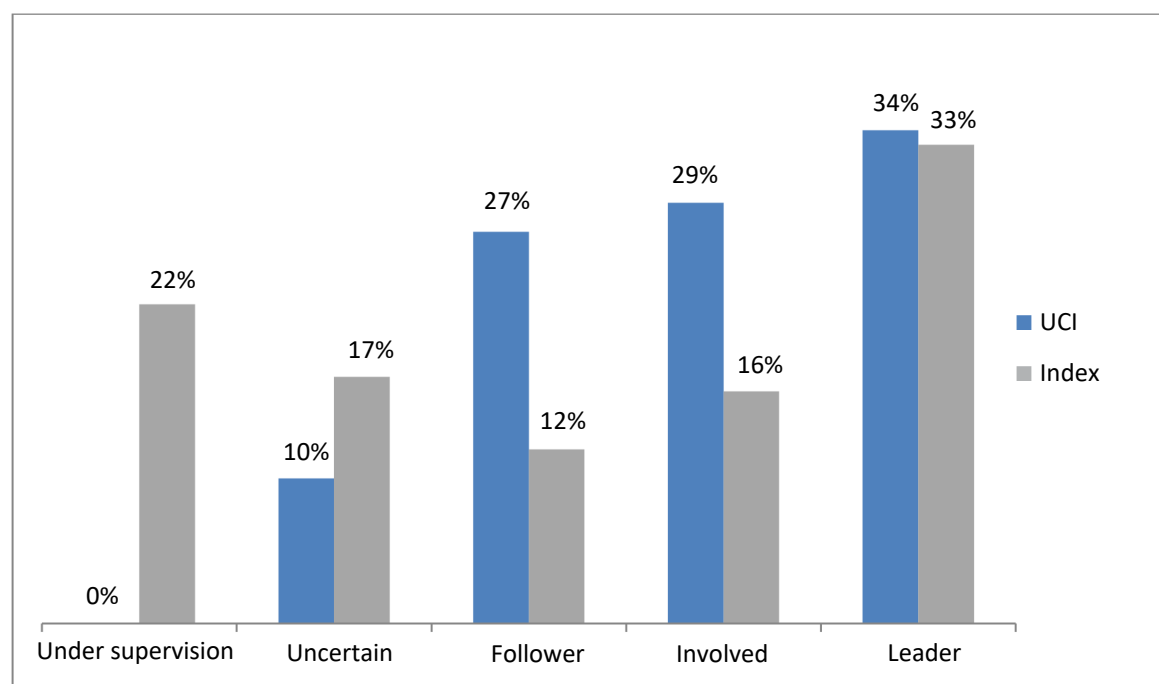
The other issuers are divided up into **4 categories which are equal in terms of number of issuers:**

- **Uncertain:** issuers which have poorly managed their ESG issues
- **Followers:** issuers which have moderately managed their ESG issues
- **Involved:** issuers which actively take ESG issues into account
- **Leaders:** issuers which are furthest ahead in taking ESG issues into account

### Results of the analysis as at 31 December 2021

At the end of December, 98.1% of the total number were covered by an ESG analysis.

The distribution by SRI category of the securities held in the portfolio was as follows:



Source: OFI AM on 31/12/2021

## **Assessment of ESG risks**

Issuers in the "**Under Supervision**" category are regarded as "risky" in terms of ESG due to their relative lack of consideration of CSR issues, and because they have caused significant ESG controversies.

### **Analyses of ESG controversies**

ESG controversies concerning issuers in the portfolio are monitored weekly by OFI AM's SRI Analysis Division. Depending on the intensity and/or recurrent nature of these controversies, the issuer's ESG score may be revised.

### **Assessment of the contribution to meeting the international target on limiting global warming and achieving the energy transition goals**

The analysis of how issuers consider issues linked to climate change is included in the issues covered by the ESG analysis, for the sectors of activity where this is a key issue.

Furthermore, a carbon footprint assessment is carried out:

### **Carbon footprint assessment: financed emissions**

Calculation method:  $\text{Total number held} \times \frac{\text{Company's total carbon emissions}}{\text{Company's total liabilities}}$

**Estimated financed emissions (as at 31/12/2021): 100.2 tonnes of CO2 equivalent**

**Availability of information: 98.52% of the assets managed in the portfolio**

Carbon emissions or GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions, expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent, are data which originate either from the companies (directly or via declarations made to the Carbon Disclosure Project) or from data estimated by a service provider (MSCI).

There are three categories of these emissions (source: ADEME):

- Direct GHG emissions (or SCOPE 1): Direct emissions from fixed or mobile facilities situated within the organisational structure, i.e., emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organisation such as: combustion of fixed and mobile sources, industrial processes excluding combustion, emissions from ruminants, biogas from technical landfills, leakage of refrigerants, nitrogen fertilisation, biomass and more.
- Indirect energy emissions (or SCOPE 2): Indirect emissions associated with the production of electricity, heat or steam imported for the organisation's activities
- Other indirect emissions (or SCOPE 3): Other emissions indirectly produced by the organisation's activities which are not included in point 2, but which are linked to the entire value chain, such as, for example, the purchase of raw materials, services or other products, employee movements, upstream and downstream transportation of goods, management of waste generated by the organisation's activities, use and end-of-life of products and services sold, immobilisation of production goods and equipment, and more.

Although it would be desirable to use the three Scopes to calculate intensities, the level of standardisation of Scope 3 is currently insufficient to allow relevant use in the comparison between several companies.

## ESG INVESTMENT INFORMATION

Information relating to consideration of social, environmental and governance quality issues in the investment policy

### Changes made following the analysis

#### **Incorporation of the ESG analyses into the investment policy**

This Fund integrates the ESG analyses into its investment process.

A detailed presentation of this process is available in the Fund's Transparency Code, which can be found online at [www.ofi-am.fr](http://www.ofi-am.fr) [in French], by selecting the Fund, then the "Documents" tab.

#### **Commitment and voting strategy**

The aim of the commitment strategy is to enter into a dialogue with issuers in order to encourage them to improve their consideration of ESG issues, and/or greater transparency around their consideration of these issues.

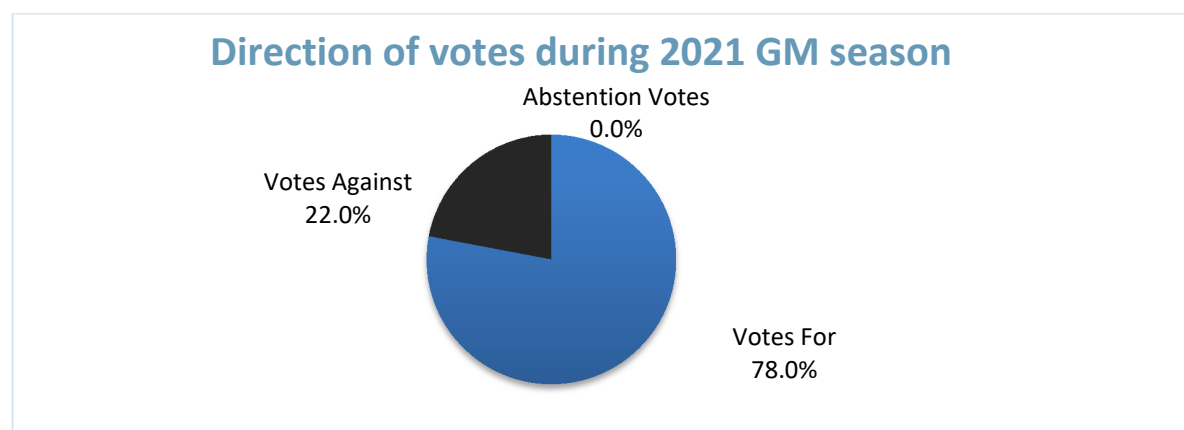
This commitment is reflected globally within the Management Company, and not fund by fund. In practice, it constitutes establishing a direct dialogue with issuers on specific subjects or issues. This dialogue forms an integral part of the SRI analysis process and is implemented according to the principles described in the Commitment Policy posted on the website ([https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote\\_OFI-AM.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote_OFI-AM.pdf)) [in French].

An annual review of measures taken is posted on the website ([https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_rapport-engagement.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_rapport-engagement.pdf)) [in French].

### **EXERCISE OF VOTING RIGHTS AT GENERAL MEETINGS**

Number of...	GMs in 2021
GMs for which we exercised our voting rights	224
GMs with at least one vote Against or Abstention	193
Resolutions voted on	3369
Resolutions on which votes Against or Abstention	742
Resolutions submitted or jointly submitted with other shareholders	0
Resolutions submitted by shareholders which we supported (For)	6

#### **Direction of votes**





## INFORMATION RELATING TO ESMA

### 1) Temporary purchase and sale or acquisitions transactions on securities (repurchase agreements, lending and borrowing)

This information can be found in the "Information on transparency around securities-financing transactions and re-use" section.

### 2) Financial contracts (OTC derivatives)

<u>Foreign exchange:</u>	No position as at 31/12/2021
<u>Interest rates:</u>	No position as at 31/12/2021
<u>Credit:</u>	No position as at 31/12/2021
<u>Equities - CFD:</u>	No position as at 31/12/2021
<u>Commodities:</u>	No position as at 31/12/2021

## INFORMATION RELATING TO TRANSPARENCY OF SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS AND RE-USE

As at the year-end on 31 December 2021, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA Sub-Fund performed neither securities financing transactions nor total return swaps.

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net fixed assets</b>	-	-
<b>Deposits</b>	-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>603,547,425.96</b>	<b>360,119,327.86</b>
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>	<b>603,223,578.97</b>	<b>359,693,459.07</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market	603,223,578.97	359,693,459.07
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	-	-
Traded on a regulated market or similar	-	-
Transferable debt securities	-	-
Other debt securities	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>	<b>323,846.99</b>	<b>425,868.79</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries	323,846.99	425,868.79
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union	-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other professional investment funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and unlisted securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other non-European vehicles	-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>	-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements	-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent	-	-
Securities borrowed	-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	-	-
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Other transactions	-	-
<b>Other financial instruments</b>	-	-
<b>Receivables</b>	<b>359,356.36</b>	-
Foreign exchange forward transactions	-	-
Other	359,356.36	-
<b>Financial accounts</b>	<b>31,412.41</b>	<b>361,592.63</b>
Liquid assets	31,412.41	361,592.63
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>603,938,194.73</b>	<b>360,480,920.49</b>

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Equity</b>		
<b>Capital</b>	<b>563,771,539.64</b>	<b>352,711,469.58</b>
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed (a)	-	-
Carry forward (a)	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year (a, b)	33,629,876.34	5,702,920.82
Result for the financial year (a, b)	6,327,298.63	758,962.59
<b>Equity total</b>	<b>603,728,714.61</b>	<b>359,173,352.99</b>
(= Amount representative of net assets)		
<b>Financial instruments</b>	-	-
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	-	-
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Other transactions	-	-
<b>Payables</b>	<b>209,478.74</b>	<b>1,307,566.20</b>
Foreign exchange forward transactions	-	-
Other	209,478.74	1,307,566.20
<b>Financial accounts</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.30</b>
Current bank credit facilities	1.38	1.30
Borrowing	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>603,938,194.73</b>	<b>360,480,920.49</b>

(a) Including accrual accounts

(b) Minus advances paid in respect of financial year

## Off-balance sheet items (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>HEDGING TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets	-	-
OTC commitments	-	-
Other commitments	-	-
<b>OTHER TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets	-	-
OTC commitments	-	-
Other commitments	-	-

## Profit and loss account (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Income on financial transactions</b>		
Income on deposits and financial accounts	138.80	11.65
Income on equities and similar securities	9,478,873.23	5,393,114.52
Income on bonds and similar securities	-	-
Income on debt securities	-	-
Income on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Income on financial contracts	-	-
Other financial income	-	-
<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>9,479,012.03</b>	<b>5,393,126.17</b>
<b>Expenses on financial transactions</b>		
Expenses on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Expenses on financial contracts	-	-
Expenses on financial payables	4,647.91	1,393.22
Other financial expenses	-	-
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>4,647.91</b>	<b>1,393.22</b>
<b>Result on financial transactions (I-II)</b>	<b>9,474,364.12</b>	<b>5,391,732.95</b>
Other income (III)	-	-
Management fees and allocations to amortisation (IV)	652,255.72	4,580,057.52
<b>Net result for financial year (L. 214-17-1) (I - II + III - IV)</b>	<b>8,822,108.40</b>	<b>811,675.43</b>
Adjustment of income for financial year (V)	-2,494,809.77	-52,712.84
Advances on result paid in respect of financial year (VI)	-	-
<b>Result (I - II + III - IV +/- V - VI)</b>	<b>6,327,298.63</b>	<b>758,962.59</b>

# APPENDIX

## ACCOUNTING RULES AND METHODS

The Sub-Fund has complied with the accounting rules established by the amended Accounting Standards Authority regulation no. 2014-01 on the accounting plan of open-ended UCIs.

The accounts were prepared by the management company based on the information available in the evolving context of the COVID-19 crisis.

The rules for valuation are fixed, under its responsibility, by the management company.

The accounting currency for the fund is the euro.

The net asset value is calculated every non-holiday trading day worked in Paris and Frankfurt, and is dated that same day.

However, on the final day of the year, if the Paris or Frankfurt stock exchange is closed, a net asset value will be calculated based on the latest known prices. However, this will not be used for subscriptions/redemptions.

Accounts relating to the securities portfolio are kept based on historical cost: inflows (purchases or subscriptions) and outflows (sales or redemptions) are posted based on the acquisition price, excluding costs.

Any exit generates a capital gain or capital loss from sale or redemption and potentially, a redemption bonus.

Accrued coupons on negotiable debt securities are considered on the day of the net asset value date.

The Sub-Fund values its securities at the current value, resulting from the market value or, in the absence of any existing market, from financial methods. The entry value-actual value difference generates a capital gain or loss which shall be posted as "difference in estimate of portfolio".

## Description of methods of valuation of balance sheet entries and forward and options transactions

### Financial instruments

#### Equity securities

Equity securities admitted for trading on a regulated or similar market are valued based on closing prices.

#### Debt securities

Debt securities admitted for trading on a regulated or similar market are valued, under the responsibility of the management company, by comparing the prices of these assets with various sources.

#### Money market instruments

- Negotiable debt securities (NDS) with a duration on issue, acquisition or residual duration which is less than three months are valued using a linear method up to maturity at the issue or acquisition price or at the last price applied for their valuation at the market price.
- Negotiable debt securities (NDS) with a residual duration of more than three months are valued at the market price at the time of publication of inter-bank market prices.

#### Unlisted transferable securities

Unlisted transferable securities are valued under the responsibility of the management company using methods based on the asset value and the return, taking into consideration the prices applied at the time of recent significant transactions.

### UCI

Units or shares of UCIs are valued at the last known net asset value on the actual day of calculation of the net asset value.

Financial contracts (otherwise known as "futures instruments") within the meaning of Article L.211-1, III of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

#### Financial contracts traded on a regulated or similar market

Futures or options, traded on European regulated or similar markets, are valued at the settlement price, or failing this, based on the closing price.

#### Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market (i.e. traded over-the-counter)

- *Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and settled*  
Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and forming the subject of settlement are valued at the settlement price.
- *Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and not settled*  
Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and not forming the subject of settlement are valued using mark-to-model or mark-to-market pricing using prices provided by the counterparties.

## Acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities

Not Applicable

## Deposits

Deposits are valued at their book value.

## Foreign currencies

Foreign currencies in cash are valued with the prices published daily on the financial databases used by the management company.

## Description of off-balance sheet commitments

Futures contracts feature off-balance sheet for their market value, a value equal to the price (or the estimate if the transaction is OTC) multiplied by the number of contracts multiplied by the nominal and potentially translated to the fund posting currency.

Options transactions are translated as an underlying equivalent of the option (quantity x quota x price of underlying x delta potentially translated to fund posting currency).

## Description of method followed for posting income from securities with fixed income

Result is calculated based on coupons cashed. Coupons accrued on the day of the valuations constitute an element of the valuation difference.

## Option chosen regarding posting of costs

The Sub-Fund has opted for posting with costs excluded.

## Description of the method for calculating fixed management fees

Management fees are directly charged to the profit and loss account of the Sub-Fund, when each net asset value is calculated. The maximum rate applied on the basis of net assets may not be more than:

- 0.35% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the XL share class
- 0.15% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the XXL share class
- 0.65% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the I share class
- 1.50 % incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the RC share class
- 0.95 % incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the RF share class
- 1.65 % incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the GRC share class
- 0.95 % incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the GIC share class

These fees cover all costs charged directly to the Sub-Fund, with the exception of transaction costs. Transaction fees include brokerage fees (brokerage, stock market taxes, etc.) and turnover commission, which is charged by the custodian and management company, in particular.

The following may be added to the operating and management fees:

- outperformance fees. These are paid to the management company once the Sub-Fund has exceeded its objectives. They are therefore charged to the Sub-Fund;
- transaction fees charged to the Sub-Fund;

## Description of the method for calculating variable management fees on XL, XXL, I, RC and RF shares

Variable fees correspond to an outperformance fee. The calculation period for the outperformance fee runs between 1st August and 31 July each year. Each time the net asset value is established, the outperformance of the Sub-Fund is defined as the positive difference between the net assets of the Sub-Fund before consideration of any provision for outperformance fee, and the net assets of a notional Sub-Fund achieving a performance corresponding to that of the Sub-Fund's benchmark (calculated on the basis of reinvested net dividends) and registering the same pattern of subscriptions and redemptions as the actual Sub-Fund.

Each time the net asset value is established, the outperformance fee, then defined equal to 20% incl. tax of the performance above the Euro Stoxx Reinvested Net Dividends Index, forms the subject of a provision, or a provision reversal limited to the existing allocation. Such a provision can only be posted on the condition that the net asset value, after consideration after any provision for outperformance fee, is higher than the net asset value at the start of the financial year. In the case of negative absolute performance, when the relative performance of the Sub-Fund is positive, this same outperformance fee shall also be collected, but this shall be limited to 1.5% of the Net Assets.

By way of exception for XXL shares, the initial calculation period for the outperformance fee will run between 19/11/2021 and 31/07/2023.

For redemptions, the share of the outperformance fee relating to the redeemed shares is paid to the management company. Apart from redemptions, the outperformance fee is collected by the management company after each calculation period. A description of the method used for calculation of the outperformance fee is made available to subscribers by the management company.

## Allocation of distributable sums

#### Distributable amounts relating to the net result:

##### XL, XXL and I shares:

The General Meeting decides, each year, on allocation of the net result. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim advances.

##### RC, RF, GIC and GRC shares:

Pure accumulation: distributable amounts relating to the net result are accumulated in full, except those forming the subject of mandatory distribution by law;

#### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made:

Each year, the General Meeting decides on the allocation of capital gains made. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.



## Changes in net assets of the UCI (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net assets at the beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>359,173,352.99</b>	<b>285,726,244.70</b>
Subscriptions (including subscription fees retained by the UCI)	389,284,696.81	102,532,547.95
Redemptions (after deduction of redemption fees retained by the UCI)	-206,810,374.91	-50,320,468.81
Capital gains made on deposits and financial instruments	60,373,082.20	30,570,715.45
Capital losses made on deposits and financial instruments	-15,965,565.22	-24,711,347.04
Capital gains made on financial contracts	-	-
Capital losses made on financial contracts	-	-
Transaction costs	-1,670,713.12	-822,204.06
Exchange differences	267,199.81	-592,337.61
Change in difference in estimate of deposits and financial instruments	10,254,927.65	15,978,526.98
Difference in estimate financial year N	51,900,008.09	
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1	41,645,080.44	
Change in difference in estimate of financial contracts	-307,915.00	-652,600.00
Difference in estimate financial year N		
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1		
Distribution for the previous financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Distribution for the previous financial year on result	-	-
Net result of the financial year before accruals account	8,822,108.40	811,675.43
Advance(s) paid during financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Advance(s) paid during financial year on result	-	-
Other elements	-	-
<b>Net assets at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>603,728,714.61</b>	<b>359,173,352.99</b>

## Allocation by legal or economic nature

Designation of securities	Amount	%
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	-	-
Indexed Bonds	-	-
Convertible Bonds	-	-
Equity Securities	-	-
Other Bonds	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	-	-
Short-term negotiable securities	-	-
Medium-term negotiable securities	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-
Debt securities	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>		
Rate	-	-
Equities	-	-
Credit	-	-
Other	-	-

## Allocation by nature of rate

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,412.41	0.01
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.38	0.00

## Allocation by nature of rate (continued)

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by residual maturity

	< 3 months	%	[3 months - 1 year]	%	[1 – 3 years]	%	[3 – 5 years]	%	> 5 years	%
<b>Assets</b>										
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	31,412.41	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	1.38	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>										
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by currency

	USD	%	GBP	%		%		%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	31,411.98	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by currency (continued)

	USD	%	GBP	%		%		%
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	1.38	0.00	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Sundry debtors and creditors

	31/12/2021
<b>Receivables</b>	
Sale with deferred settlement	233,710.62
Coupons receivable	116,123.22
Subscriptions receivable	9,522.52
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>359,356.36</b>
<b>Payables</b>	
Provision for fixed management fees payable	-207,928.94
Provision for variable management fees payable	-1,549.80
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>-209,478.74</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,877.62</b>

## Subscriptions-redemptions

<b>XL share class</b>	
Shares issued	678,833.0959
Shares redeemed	1,349,038.6766
<b>I share class</b>	
Shares issued	77,744.7702
Shares redeemed	288,141.4982
<b>RC share class</b>	
Shares issued	156,704.2760
Shares redeemed	86,533.3014
<b>GIC share class</b>	
Shares issued	-
Shares redeemed	-

## Subscriptions-redemptions (continued)

<b>GRC share class</b>	
Shares issued	-
Shares redeemed	-
<b>RF share class</b>	
Shares issued	-
Shares redeemed	-
<b>XXL share class</b>	
Shares issued	5,800.0030 <sup>(5)</sup>
Shares redeemed	-

(5) The XXL share class was created on 19/11/2021.

## Fees

<b>XL share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>I share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>RC share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>GIC share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>GRC share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>RF share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>XXL share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00

## Management fees

<b>XL share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.35
Performance commission (variable costs)	-810,227.89
Retrocession of management fees	-

## Management fees (continued)

<b>I share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.65
Performance commission (variable costs)	-154,885.96
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>RC share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	1.35
Performance commission (variable costs)	-2,119.49
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>GIC share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.44
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>GRC share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.94
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>RF share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.43
Performance commission (variable costs)	-0.31
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>XXL share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.15 <sup>(6)</sup>
Performance commission (variable costs)	0.02
Retrocession of management fees	-

(6) The XXL share class was created on 19/11/2021 - the rate presented has been annualised.

## Commitments received and given

<b>Description of collateral received by the UCI with notably, mention of capital guarantees</b>	
N/A	
<b>Other commitments received and/or given</b>	
N/A	

## Other information

Code	Name	Quantity	Price	Current value (in euros)
<b>Current value of financial instruments forming the subject of temporary acquisition</b>				
N/A				

## Other information (continued)

Code	Name	Quantity	Price	Current value (in euros)
<b>Current value of financial instruments constituting guarantee deposits</b>				
<b>Financial instruments received as collateral and not posted on the balance sheet</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Financial instruments given as collateral and kept in their original entry</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Financial instruments held in the portfolio issued by entities associated with the management company (fund) or with the financial manager(s) (SICAV) and variable capital UCI managed by these entities</b>				
FR0000008997	OFI RS LIQUIDITES	74.8864	4,324.51	323,846.99

## Advances on result paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit	Total tax credits	Tax credit per unit
<b>Total advances</b>		-	-	-	-

## Advances on net capital gains and losses paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit
<b>Total advances</b>		-	-

## Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to result (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>XL share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	5,826,748.05	743,938.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,826,748.05</b>	<b>743,938.57</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	5,826,748.05	743,938.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,826,748.05</b>	<b>743,938.57</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	2,284,144.0463	2,954,349.6270
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-

**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>I share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	807,247.36	24,761.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>807,247.36</b>	<b>24,761.44</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	807,247.36	24,761.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>807,247.36</b>	<b>24,761.44</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	250,314.2435	460,710.9715
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>RC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	129,875.95	-9,740.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,875.95</b>	<b>-9,740.80</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	129,875.95	-9,740.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,875.95</b>	<b>-9,740.80</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>GIC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	2.56	1.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>1.31</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	2.56	1.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>1.31</b>



**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>GRC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	1.93	1.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	1.93	1.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>RF share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	2.93	0.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>0.87</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	2.93	0.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>0.87</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>XXL share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	-436,580.15 <sup>(7)</sup>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-436,580.15</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	-436,580.15	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-436,580.15</b>	-
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	5,800.0030	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-

(7) The XXL share class was created on 19/11/2021.

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses (in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>XL share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	27,274,741.66	3,997,631.75
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,274,741.66</b>	<b>3,997,631.75</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	27,274,741.66	3,997,631.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,274,741.66</b>	<b>3,997,631.75</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	2,284,144.0463	2,954,349.6270
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>I share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	4,424,359.39	1,677,473.42
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,424,359.39</b>	<b>1,677,473.42</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	4,424,359.39	1,677,473.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,424,359.39</b>	<b>1,677,473.42</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses (in euros)  
(continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	250,314.2435	460,710.9715
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>RC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	1,236,059.20	27,811.20
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,236,059.20</b>	<b>27,811.20</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	1,236,059.20	27,811.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,236,059.20</b>	<b>27,811.20</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	87,409.8540	17,238.8794
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>GIC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	13.43	1.55
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.43</b>	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	13.43	1.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.43</b>	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1.0000	1.0000
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>GRC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	13.30	1.45
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.30</b>	<b>1.45</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses (in euros)  
(continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	13.30	1.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.30</b>	<b>1.45</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1.0000	1.0000
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>RF share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	14.00	1.45
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>1.45</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	14.00	1.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>1.45</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1.0000	1.0000
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>XXL share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	694,675.36 <sup>(8)</sup>	-
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>694,675.36</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	694,675.36	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>694,675.36</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	5,800.0030	-
Distribution per unit	-	-

(8) The XXL share class was created on 19/11/2021.

**Table showing results and other characteristic elements of the UCI during the last five financial years (in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	29/12/2017
<b>Net assets</b>					
in EUR	603,728,714.61	359,173,352.99	285,726,244.70	257,495,541.88	292,857,965.12
<b>Number of securities</b>					
XL share class	2,284,144.0463	2,954,349.6270	2,676,661.0064	2,881,529.5164	2,793,737.3570
I share class	250,314.2435	460,710.9715	250,370.4733	332,075.7002	328,014.1207
RC share class	87,409.8540	17,238.8794	4,603.0913	269.4633	1.0000
GIC share class	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	-
GRC share class	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	-
RF share class	1.0000	1.0000	101.0000	1.0000	-
XXL share class	5,800.0030	-	-	-	-
<b>Net asset value per unit</b>					
XL share class in EUR	113.82	98.19	93.54	76.29	89.46
I share class in EUR	168.16	145.57	139.03	113.26	130.87
RC share class in EUR	133.93	116.95	112.36	90.78	104.11 <sup>(9)</sup>
GIC share class in EUR	128.49	111.28	104.81	83.77 <sup>(10)</sup>	-
GRC share class in EUR	127.45	110.90	104.60	83.69 <sup>(11)</sup>	-
RF share class in EUR	133.99	115.69	109.11	87.60 <sup>(12)</sup>	-
XXL share class in EUR	49,989.76 <sup>(13)</sup>	-	-	-	-
<b>Distribution per unit on net capital gains and losses (including advances)</b>					
XL share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GIC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GRC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
XXL share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Distribution per unit on result (including advances)</b>					
XL share class in EUR	-	-	-	1.93	1.64
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	2.41	-
RC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GIC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GRC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
XXL share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-

**Table showing results and other characteristic elements of the UCI during the last five financial years (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	29/12/2017
<b>Tax credit per unit transferred to bearer (individuals)</b>					
XL share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GIC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GRC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
XXL share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Accumulation per unit</b>					
XL share class in EUR	14.49	1.60	3.62	0.16	6.48
I share class in EUR	20.90	3.69	5.07	0.23	12.19
RC share class in EUR	15.62	1.04	2.94	0.31	-0.16
GIC share class in EUR	15.99	2.86	3.79	1.28	-
GRC share class in EUR	15.23	2.65	3.68	1.16	-
RF share class in EUR	16.93	2.32	3.51	1.21	-
XXL share class in EUR	44.49	-	-	-	-

(9) The RC unit class was created on 07/07/2017 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(10) The GIC unit class was created on 19/01/2018 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(11) The GRC unit class was created on 19/01/2018 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(12) The RF unit class was created on 09/03/2018 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(13) The XXL share class was created on 19/11/2021 with a nominal value of EUR 50,000.

## Portfolio inventory as of 31 December 2021

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
<b>Deposits</b>			-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>				
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>			<b>603,223,578.97</b>	<b>99.92</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market			603,223,578.97	99.92
A2A SPA	EUR	2,884,450.00	4,961,254.00	0.82
ACCIONA SA	EUR	8,299.00	1,395,061.90	0.23
ACCOR SA	EUR	56,825.00	1,616,671.25	0.27
ADIDAS NOM	EUR	6,367.00	1,612,124.40	0.27
ADP	EUR	10,954.00	1,241,088.20	0.21
AENA SME SA	EUR	8,021.00	1,113,314.80	0.18
AIR LIQUIDE	EUR	39,382.00	6,038,048.24	1.00
AKZO NOBEL NV	EUR	58,199.00	5,616,203.50	0.93
ALLIANZ SE-NOM	EUR	5,725.00	1,188,796.25	0.20
ALSTOM	EUR	36,182.00	1,129,602.04	0.19
AMADEUS IT GROUP SA	EUR	51,421.00	3,066,748.44	0.51
AMPLIFON	EUR	124,619.00	5,913,171.55	0.98
AMUNDI SA	EUR	15,225.00	1,104,573.75	0.18
ANDRITZ AG	EUR	25,345.00	1,150,156.10	0.19
ANHEUSER BUSCH INBEV SA/NV	EUR	126,264.00	6,713,456.88	1.11
ARCADIS NV	EUR	27,281.00	1,155,077.54	0.19
ARGEN-X N V	EUR	20,102.00	6,338,160.60	1.05
AROWNTOWN REIT	EUR	184,186.00	979,869.52	0.16
ASM INTERNATIONAL NV	EUR	8,610.00	3,346,707.00	0.55
ASML HOLDING N.V.	EUR	4,502.00	3,181,563.40	0.53
ASR NEDERLAND N.V	EUR	28,075.00	1,137,037.50	0.19
ASSICURAZIONI GENERALI	EUR	60,768.00	1,132,107.84	0.19
ATLANTIA SPA	EUR	72,976.00	1,273,796.08	0.21
ATOS SE	EUR	63,906.00	2,389,445.34	0.40
AXA	EUR	46,363.00	1,214,015.16	0.20
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTA	EUR	194,093.00	1,018,988.25	0.17
BANCO DE SABADELL	EUR	1,542,743.00	912,995.31	0.15
BANCO ESPERITO SANTO REG	EUR	139,808.00	13.98	0.00
BANCO SANTANDER SA	EUR	351,453.00	1,033,447.55	0.17
BANKINTER	EUR	217,748.00	981,825.73	0.16
BAWAG GROUP AG	EUR	20,255.00	1,097,821.00	0.18
BAYERISCHE MOTORENWERKE	EUR	21,203.00	1,876,253.47	0.31
BE SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRIES NV BESI	EUR	42,085.00	3,157,216.70	0.52
BNP PARIBAS	EUR	20,160.00	1,225,123.20	0.20
BOUYGUES	EUR	33,200.00	1,045,468.00	0.17
BRENTAG AG	EUR	68,961.00	5,487,916.38	0.91
BUREAU VERITAS	EUR	44,822.00	1,307,905.96	0.22
CAIXABANK	EUR	416,365.00	1,005,105.11	0.17
CAP GEMINI SE	EUR	16,364.00	3,526,442.00	0.58
CARL ZEISS MEDITEC	EUR	31,049.00	5,739,407.65	0.95
CHRISTIAN DIOR SE	EUR	2,805.00	2,047,650.00	0.34

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
CNH INDUSTRIAL N.V	EUR	81,611.00	1,393,099.77	0.23
COFINIMMO SICAFI REIT	EUR	8,426.00	1,183,853.00	0.20
COMMERZBANK	EUR	193,960.00	1,297,398.44	0.21
COMPAGNIE DE SAINT-GOBAIN SA	EUR	20,456.00	1,265,612.72	0.21
CORBION	EUR	148,820.00	6,167,100.80	1.02
COVIVIO SA REIT	EUR	15,225.00	1,099,245.00	0.18
CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	EUR	93,290.00	1,170,789.50	0.19
CRH PLC	EUR	29,915.00	1,391,645.80	0.23
DAIMLER	EUR	22,573.00	1,525,709.07	0.25
DAIMLER TRUCK HOLDING AG	EUR	7,200.00	232,488.00	0.04
DANONE SA	EUR	105,208.00	5,743,304.72	0.95
DASSAULT SYSTEMES SE	EUR	64,664.00	3,382,573.84	0.56
DELIVERY HERO AG	EUR	15,692.00	1,537,816.00	0.25
DEUTSCHE BOERSE AG	EUR	7,931.00	1,166,650.10	0.19
DIASORIN SPA	EUR	28,393.00	4,754,407.85	0.79
E.ON SE	EUR	472,637.00	5,762,390.30	0.95
EDENRED	EUR	25,559.00	1,036,928.63	0.17
EDP - ENERGIAS DE PORTUGAL	EUR	1,103,269.00	5,330,995.81	0.88
EDP RENOVAVEIS	EUR	238,389.00	5,220,719.10	0.86
ELIA GROUP SA	EUR	49,065.00	5,676,820.50	0.94
ELIS SA	EUR	72,010.00	1,095,992.20	0.18
ELISA OYJ	EUR	150,579.00	8,149,335.48	1.35
ENAGAS	EUR	328,409.00	6,699,543.60	1.11
ENDESA	EUR	286,724.00	5,791,824.80	0.96
ENEL SPA	EUR	749,225.00	5,279,039.35	0.87
ERSTE GROUP BANK	EUR	29,333.00	1,212,919.55	0.20
ESSILOR LUXOTTICA SA	EUR	31,048.00	5,813,427.52	0.96
EURAZEO SE	EUR	13,654.00	1,048,627.20	0.17
EUROFINS SCIENTIFIC SE	EUR	46,782.00	5,089,881.60	0.84
EVONIK INDUSTRIES AG	EUR	201,614.00	5,739,950.58	0.95
EVOTEC SE	EUR	125,927.00	5,351,897.50	0.89
EXOR HOLDINGS N.V	EUR	15,448.00	1,219,774.08	0.20
FAURECIA	EUR	43,307.00	1,811,531.81	0.30
FERRARI NV	EUR	9,765.00	2,221,537.50	0.37
FERROVIAL SA	EUR	47,969.00	1,322,025.64	0.22
FLUIDRA SA	EUR	34,191.00	1,203,523.20	0.20
FLUTTER ENTMT RG	EUR	10,198.00	1,417,522.00	0.23
FREENET	EUR	358,994.00	8,353,790.38	1.38
GALAPAGOS GENOMICS	EUR	115,649.00	5,692,243.78	0.94
GALP ENERGIA SGPS SA-B	EUR	651,626.00	5,551,853.52	0.92
GEA GROUP AG	EUR	30,163.00	1,450,538.67	0.24
GECINA ACT	EUR	9,508.00	1,168,533.20	0.19
GERRESHEIMER AG	EUR	60,967.00	5,163,904.90	0.86
GETLINK SE	EUR	88,123.00	1,283,070.88	0.21
GLANBIA PLC	EUR	441,768.00	5,433,746.40	0.90



## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
GRAND CITY PROPERTIES S.A.	EUR	51,430.00	1,073,858.40	0.18
GRIFOLS SA	EUR	249,306.00	4,207,038.75	0.70
GROUPE BRUXELLES LAMBERT	EUR	11,693.00	1,147,784.88	0.19
HANNOVER RUECK SE	EUR	7,343.00	1,227,382.45	0.20
HEINEKEN NV	EUR	68,233.00	6,745,514.38	1.12
HELLOFRESH SE	EUR	78,250.00	5,285,005.00	0.88
HENKEL KGAA VZ PFD	EUR	21,930.00	1,560,100.20	0.26
HUHTAMAKI OYJ	EUR	30,536.00	1,187,545.04	0.20
IMCD B.V	EUR	33,099.00	6,444,375.30	1.07
INDITEX	EUR	54,787.00	1,563,073.11	0.26
INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG-NOM	EUR	81,956.00	3,340,526.56	0.55
ING GROUP NV	EUR	87,840.00	1,075,337.28	0.18
INMOBILIARIA COLONIAL SA	EUR	132,258.00	1,091,128.50	0.18
INTESA SANPAOLO SPA	EUR	453,980.00	1,032,350.52	0.17
ITALGAS SPA	EUR	903,466.00	5,467,776.23	0.91
JERONIMO MARTINS SGPS SA	EUR	363,286.00	7,302,048.60	1.21
JUST EAT TAKEAWAY COM N V	EUR	45,964.00	2,227,875.08	0.37
KBC GROUPE	EUR	14,231.00	1,073,871.26	0.18
KERING	EUR	2,822.00	1,994,871.80	0.33
KERRY GROUP A	EUR	53,924.00	6,106,893.00	1.01
KESKO OYJ B	EUR	208,131.00	6,106,563.54	1.01
KION GROUP	EUR	14,566.00	1,405,327.68	0.23
KLEPIERRE REITS	EUR	57,058.00	1,189,659.30	0.20
KNORR BREMSE AG	EUR	12,782.00	1,110,755.80	0.18
KONE B	EUR	19,421.00	1,224,299.84	0.20
KONINKLIJKE AHOLD DELHAIZE	EUR	217,705.00	6,560,540.18	1.09
KONINKLIJKE DSM NV	EUR	36,362.00	7,199,676.00	1.19
KONINKLIJKE KPN NV	EUR	2,988,320.00	8,158,113.60	1.35
KONINKLIJKE VOPAK N.V.	EUR	34,679.00	1,068,113.20	0.18
L'OREAL SA	EUR	4,875.00	2,032,631.25	0.34
LA FRANCAISE DES JEUX SA	EUR	39,229.00	1,527,577.26	0.25
LANXESS	EUR	94,242.00	5,136,189.00	0.85
LEG IMMOBILIEN SE	EUR	9,004.00	1,104,790.80	0.18
LEGRAND	EUR	12,917.00	1,329,159.30	0.22
LINDE PLC	EUR	21,412.00	6,552,072.00	1.09
MEDIOBANCA SPA	EUR	105,944.00	1,071,093.84	0.18
MERCK KGAA	EUR	27,663.00	6,279,501.00	1.04
METSO OUTOTEC OYI	EUR	149,447.00	1,397,030.56	0.23
MICHELIN (CGDE)-SA	EUR	13,294.00	1,916,330.10	0.32
MONCLER SPA	EUR	33,219.00	2,126,680.38	0.35
MUENCHENER RUECKVERSICHERUNGS AG-NOM	EUR	4,695.00	1,223,047.50	0.20
NATURGY ENERGY GROUP SA	EUR	229,614.00	6,573,848.82	1.09
NEMETSCHEK	EUR	32,067.00	3,617,157.60	0.60
NESTE CORPORATION	EUR	130,299.00	5,649,764.64	0.94
NEXI SPA	EUR	72,248.00	1,010,749.52	0.17

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
NN GROUP NV	EUR	24,629.00	1,172,586.69	0.19
NOKIA OYJ	EUR	1,709,318.00	9,527,738.53	1.58
NOKIAN RENKAAT OYJ	EUR	56,696.00	1,887,976.80	0.31
NORDEA BANK ABP	EUR	98,762.00	1,065,246.93	0.18
OMV AG	EUR	122,356.00	6,111,682.20	1.01
ORANGE	EUR	872,637.00	8,214,132.08	1.36
ORION NEW B	EUR	151,478.00	5,531,976.56	0.92
ORPEA	EUR	51,421.00	4,530,190.10	0.75
PERNOD RICARD	EUR	33,435.00	7,071,502.50	1.17
PROSIEBENSAT1 MEDIA SE	EUR	110,644.00	1,550,122.44	0.26
PROSUS N V	EUR	41,755.00	3,070,245.15	0.51
PRYSMIAN SPA	EUR	39,107.00	1,294,832.77	0.21
PUBLICIS GROUPE	EUR	29,946.00	1,772,803.20	0.29
PUMA AG	EUR	18,095.00	1,945,212.50	0.32
QIAGEN NV	EUR	115,702.00	5,668,240.98	0.94
RANDSTAD HOLDING NV	EUR	20,263.00	1,216,590.52	0.20
RECORDATI INDUSTRIA CHIMICA E	EUR	103,481.00	5,846,676.50	0.97
RED ELECTRICA CORPORACION SA	EUR	292,130.00	5,557,773.25	0.92
REMY COINTREAU	EUR	36,995.00	7,916,930.00	1.31
RENAULT SA	EUR	57,113.00	1,744,516.59	0.29
REPSOL	EUR	563,647.00	5,882,220.09	0.97
REXEL	EUR	70,744.00	1,261,365.52	0.21
RUBIS SCA	EUR	58,210.00	1,528,594.60	0.25
SAP SE	EUR	24,809.00	3,098,644.10	0.51
SARTORIUS STEDIM BIOTECH	EUR	11,047.00	5,329,072.80	0.88
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC SA	EUR	8,321.00	1,435,039.66	0.24
SCOR SE ACT PROV	EUR	44,268.00	1,214,713.92	0.20
SES GLOBAL FDR	EUR	1,059,856.00	7,389,316.03	1.22
SIEMENS AG-NOM	EUR	8,298.00	1,266,938.64	0.21
SIEMENS GAMESA RENEWABLE ENERGY SA	EUR	286,408.00	6,034,616.56	1.00
SIGNIFY NV	EUR	27,281.00	1,112,519.18	0.18
SMURFIT KAPPA	EUR	26,329.00	1,275,376.76	0.21
SNAM RETE GAS	EUR	1,317,417.00	6,982,310.10	1.16
SOCIETE GENERALE A	EUR	40,926.00	1,236,169.83	0.20
SODEXO	EUR	22,981.00	1,770,915.86	0.29
SOLVAY	EUR	51,669.00	5,280,571.80	0.87
SPIE SA	EUR	60,351.00	1,371,174.72	0.23
STMICROELECTRONICS NV	EUR	77,920.00	3,409,779.20	0.56
STORA ENSO OYJ-R	EUR	379,390.00	6,123,354.60	1.01
TEAMVIEWER AG	EUR	114,948.00	1,358,685.36	0.23
TECHNIPFMC PLC	EUR	982,208.00	5,140,876.67	0.85
TELECOM ITALIA SPA	EUR	23,816,286.00	10,341,031.38	1.71
TERNA SPA	EUR	809,601.00	5,759,501.51	0.95
THYSSENKRUPP AG	EUR	130,460.00	1,263,374.64	0.21
UCB SA	EUR	53,384.00	5,357,084.40	0.89

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
UMICORE SA	EUR	108,696.00	3,885,882.00	0.64
UNIBAIL RODAMCO SE REITS	EUR	17,417.00	1,073,235.54	0.18
UNIVERSAL MUSIC GROUP NV	EUR	350,987.00	8,697,457.86	1.44
UPM KYMMENE OYJ	EUR	179,340.00	6,000,716.40	0.99
VALEO SA	EUR	73,492.00	1,953,417.36	0.32
VALMET CORPORATION	EUR	37,490.00	1,414,122.80	0.23
VERBUND A	EUR	56,660.00	5,603,674.00	0.93
VONOVIA SE NAMEN AKT REIT	EUR	21,337.00	1,034,844.50	0.17
WARTSILA OYJ	EUR	113,637.00	1,404,553.32	0.23
WENDEL ACT	EUR	9,292.00	979,376.80	0.16
WIENERBERGER	EUR	40,098.00	1,296,769.32	0.21
WOLTERS KLUWER CVA	EUR	19,160.00	1,984,976.00	0.33
WORLDLINE	EUR	17,794.00	872,083.94	0.14
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>			-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>			-	-
Traded on a regulated market or similar			-	-
Transferable debt securities			-	-
Other debt securities			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>			<b>323,846.99</b>	<b>0.05</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries			323,846.99	0.05
OFI RS LIQUIDITES	EUR	74.8864	323,846.99	0.05
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union			-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other professional investment funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and unlisted securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other non-European vehicles			-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>			-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements			-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent			-	-
Securities borrowed			-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed			-	-
Other temporary transactions			-	-
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>			-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>			-	-
Transactions on a regulated or similar market			-	-
Other transactions			-	-

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
Other financial instruments			-	-
Receivables			359,356.36	0.06
Payables			-209,478.74	-0.03
Financial accounts			31,411.03	0.01
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<b>603,728,714.61</b>	<b>100.00</b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

Financial year ended 31 December 2021



## OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM Sub-Fund

Bonds and other debt securities  
denominated in euros

### Marketer

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### Management Company by delegation

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### Depository and Custodian

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

### Administrative and accounts management

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

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31 December 2021

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## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

- ☒ The OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social principles, but does not aim to achieve sustainable investment.

## AMF classification

Bonds and other debt securities denominated in euros.

## Management objective

The Sub-Fund's management objective is to outperform the daily capitalised €STR index over the recommended investment period, through exposure to interest-rate products, adopting an SRI approach.

## Benchmark

The benchmark against which the investor can compare performance of the UCITS is the capitalised €STR index. The "€STR" (Euro Short-Term Rate) index is based on the weighted average of overnight transactions, the amount of which is greater than €1 million in unsecured loan transactions on the money market by the most active banking institutions in the eurozone. It is calculated by the European Central Bank on the basis of data on actual transactions provided by a sample of leading banks in the eurozone, and published on the website [www.ecb.europa.eu](http://www.ecb.europa.eu). Its Bloomberg ticker is the ESTRON Index. The European Central Bank, as administrator of the €STR index, benefits from the exemption in Article 2(2)(a) of the Benchmarks Regulation and, as such, does not have to be entered in the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by the ESMA. According to Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmarks used, describing the actions to be taken in the case of material changes to an index or cessation of this index.

## Management strategy

The portfolio is built and managed based on a quantitative and qualitative investment universe, in order to integrate securities into the Sub-Fund that are deemed to suit the management objectives and constraints.

The aim of the Sub-Fund is to take advantage of:

- changes in short-term rates during the monetary cycle change period; it will be the responsibility of the managers to actively guide the sensitivity of the Sub-Fund. So if the managers favour a rise in rates, the sensitivity of the Sub-Fund will be reduced in order to lessen the impact of the expected rise on the net asset value. Conversely, when a dip in key rates occurs, the sensitivity will be increased in order to benefit from the appreciation in fixed-rate securities.

The sensitivity of the Sub-Fund will change within a range of 0 to 2.

- Active management of issuers coming into the composition of the portfolio. The development of credit spreads (credit margins existing between securities issued by private entities and those issued by States) will have a significant impact on the development of the net asset value. The choice of issuers in which the Sub-Fund invests is an important part of building up the expected performance.

The selection of individual issuers calls on the combined expertise of OFI AM credit analysts (fundamental analysis) and credit managers (market analysis), as well as a quantitative analysis in order to select issuers who suit the management constraints and offer the best potential for appreciation. Please note that there is no investment in sovereign issuers.

As part of its management role, the manager will select securities with maturity of up to three years. These strategies can be implemented simultaneously in the Sub-Fund.

Concomitantly with the financial analysis, the manager complements its study with the analysis of non-financial criteria in order to favour a "Socially Responsible Investment" (SRI) selection of companies in the portfolio. The non-financial analysis or rating carried out shall cover at least 90% of the fund's securities (as a percentage of the Fund's net assets excluding cash).

Within the Fund's investment universe selected by the Management Company, the SRI research team carries out a detailed analysis of the environmental and social issues specific to each sector of activity, and of governance issues.

This analysis is carried out taking into account Environmental, Social and Governance aspects, namely:

- Environmental factor: direct or indirect impact of the issuer's activity on the environment: climate change, natural resources, project finance, toxic emissions, green products;
- Social factor: direct or indirect impact of the issuer's activity on stakeholders: employees, customers, suppliers and civil society, with reference to universal values (in particular: human rights, international labour standards, environmental impact, prevention of corruption, etc.), Human Capital, Supply Chain, Goods and Services;
- Governance factor: all processes, regulations, laws and institutions that influence how the company is managed, administered and controlled, the Governance Structure and Market Behaviour.

The SRI analysis team defines a sector-based reference of the key issues (Environmental, Social, Governance listed above), selecting for each sector of activity the most important ESG issues for this sector. An ESG score is calculated per issuer using the sector-based reference for key issues, which includes the key scores for Environmental and Social (E and S) issues and the scores for Governance (G) issues. Governance issues include a fixed weighting of 30% for corporate governance and a variable weighting of 10% to 40% reflecting the level of risk incurred by the behaviour of directors and the company. This level varies depending on the sectors of activity. The overall weighting of the E and S issues is then determined. The weighting for Environmental, Social and Governance issues is specific to each sector of activity. This ESG score is calculated out of 10.

These scores may be subject to any penalties linked to matters not yet included in the ratings for key issues and any bonuses or penalties awarded by the analyst responsible for the sector in the event that there is any difference of opinion when assessing an issue by the ratings agency.

The 20% of issuers which are lagging the furthest behind in managing ESG issues (the "Under Supervision" SRI category, (Best In Class scores calculated by our SRI Division)) are excluded from the investment universe.

The Sub-Fund adheres to the AFG Eurosif Transparency Code for SRI UCIs open to the public, which is available online at [www.ofi-am.fr](http://www.ofi-am.fr).

The ESG analysis of company practices is carried out using a dedicated proprietary tool which automates the quantitative processing of ESG data, combined with a qualitative analysis of the SRI division (data mainly from ESG rating agencies but also from specialised agencies). There is a risk that, from time to time, our approach will not be effective and that the final rating assigned to an issuer by the Management Company's SRI division will differ from that proposed by a third party.

Furthermore, the selection of SRI UCIs external to the management company may create a lack of consistency, as the funds selected can a priori implement different and independent ESG approaches.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to a maximum of 110% of its assets in debt securities, bonds and money market instruments. These will mainly be negotiable bonds and debt securities, including convertible bonds (within a limit of 10% of the Sub-Fund assets), listed on a regulated market in an OECD country (the largest area for investing being the eurozone), denominated in euros and issued by private or public companies.

Portfolio securities, or failing that their issuers, must be rated Investment Grade, according to the rating policy implemented by the management company. This debt securities rating policy provides for a single rule in terms of allocation of a long-term rating on bond securities. Under this policy, a rating is determined according to ratings allocated by one or more recognised agencies, and that resulting from the analyses of the management company's Credit Analysis team. In the event of any downgrading into the "non-Investment Grade" category for the rating of a security allocated in accordance with the chosen ratings policy, the manager shall have the option of maintaining the portfolio as it is, subject to a credit analysis or risk management. If not, the manager should take any corrective action necessary to once again comply with the composition of the portfolio within a maximum period of three months. The Sub-Fund may hold "non investment grade" securities (according to the agency rating or an internal analysis by the Management Company, or which hold no rating) up to an overall limit of 10% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund may act on regulated French and foreign financial futures markets (futures contracts and options) and carry out over-the-counter transactions (swaps, caps and floors, options and forwards) as part of its management objective. The Sub-Fund may also invest in money market instruments (including a maximum of 10% of the assets in euro commercial paper) as part of its cash investment.

For interest rates, managers can use futures financial instruments negotiated OTC or on a regulated market for the purposes of hedging and exposure. For foreign exchange, the managers may use derivative instruments (swaps, forwards, options or agreements) for the purposes of hedging currency risk. The managers may also use the purchase or sale of futures financial instruments which meet the specifications of credit derivatives (credit default swap) as defined by the framework agreements for French investment (FBF) or international investment (ISDA).



The exposure of the Sub-Fund to credit derivatives may not exceed 100% of the net assets.

The Sub-Fund may be exposed, in minority proportions, to convertible bonds when the latter offer more attractive opportunities than the aforementioned bonds. Generally, share sensitivity, at the time of acquisition of these convertible bonds, is negligible but evolution of the markets may show residual share sensitivity.

➤ [SFDR - Article 8 UCI](#)

■ LEI code: 969500PRA0LX31JU3N36

■ Information on how environmental and/or social aspects are respected:

In order to ensure that environmental and/or social aspects are respected, OFI performs two further analyses:

- The quarterly ESG analysis of each issuer within its sector, which produces a rating and enables OFI to assess all ESG characteristics for the issuer.
- Between two ratings, it monitors controversies as indicated above.

OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM seeks to achieve the best possible risk/performance ratio over the recommended investment horizon by essentially investing in "Investment Grade" securities issued in euro by companies from OECD member countries and whose maturity does not exceed 3 years (investments permitted in high yield securities within limit of 10%).

OFI's ESG analysis of issuers that make up the investment universe is a way of identifying investments which, according to OFI, present the best investment vehicle.

20% of issuers with the lowest scores in their sector, as well as companies directly or indirectly holding thermal coal mines or developing new charcoal-based electricity generation capacities and presenting, according to OFI, a non-financial risk that may impact their economic outlook, are excluded from the investment universe. For the same reason, OFI will gradually reduce investments in non-conventional gas and oil extraction companies.

For each Issuer, an analysis is carried out both in terms of its governance structure: Respect for the rights of minority shareholders - Composition and functioning of Boards or Committees, Remuneration of Executives, Accounts, Audit and Taxation, as well as in terms of its Market Behaviour: Business Practices, Market Impact, Business Ethics and Risk Control.

The results of these analyses ensure the continued existence or disposal of an issuer in the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

And finally, companies that do not have an ESG analysis may not exceed 10% of the net assets of the portfolio.

■ Taxonomy:

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR Regulation"). Therefore, under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation"), information to be disclosed will be accompanied by the statement that the "do no significant harm" principle applies only to the Fund's investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments for the remaining portion of the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, as of the date of the last prospectus update, the strategy implemented in the Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, and, therefore, it has not been possible to calculate how aligned the Fund's portfolio is with the Taxonomy Regulation.

## Risk profile

The Sub-Fund will be invested in financial instruments selected by the Management Company. These instruments will experience market developments and fluctuations.

The Sub-Fund is a UCITS classified as "Bonds and other debt securities denominated in euros" and consequently investors are mainly exposed to the following risks:

Capital loss risk:

The investor is advised that the performance of the Sub-Fund might not conform to his objectives and that his capital might not be returned in full, the Sub-Fund not benefiting from any guarantee or protection of capital invested.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk corresponds to the risk linked to a rise in the rate of bond markets, which causes a drop in bond prices and therefore a drop in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. The sensitivity of the Sub-Fund may vary between 0 and 2.

Credit risk:

This represents the possible risk of downgrading of the issuer's credit rating, which would have a negative impact on the rate of the security and therefore on the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. The use of credit derivatives may increase this risk.

Commitment risk:

The Sub-Fund may use derivative products in addition to the securities in the portfolio, with a maximum overall commitment of 200% of the



assets. In the event of any unfavourable developments in the markets, the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may undergo a more significant drop.

Risk linked to investment in convertible bonds:

The value of convertible bonds is based on a number of factors: the interest-rate level, changes in the price of underlying shares and changes in the price of derivatives embedded in the convertible bond. These various elements may lead to a drop in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. If the underlying shares for convertible and similar bonds, and shares held directly in the portfolio or in the indices to which the portfolio is exposed fall, the net asset value may drop. Share risk remains ancillary in this Sub-Fund.

Counterparty risk:

This is risk linked to the use by the Sub-Fund of future financial instruments, over the counter. These transactions concluded with one or more eligible counterparties potentially expose the Sub-Fund to a risk of one of these counterparties defaulting and possibly resulting in failure to pay.

Sustainability risk:

Sustainability risks are primarily related to climate events resulting from climate change (known as physical risks) and from the ability of companies to respond to climate change (known as transition risks), and which may result in unanticipated losses affecting the mutual fund's investments and financial performance. Social events (inequalities, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in consumer behaviour, etc.) or governance gaps (recurrent and significant breach of international agreements, corruption, product quality and safety and sales practices) can also translate into sustainability risks.

And secondarily:

Foreign exchange risk:

Exchange risk is due to investments in currencies other than the euro; it is a secondary consideration for this Sub-Fund.

Share risk:

This is the risk of variation in the share prices to which the portfolio is exposed. A minority proportion of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to convertible bonds, where such bonds present more attractive opportunities than the above-mentioned bonds. Generally speaking, the share sensitivity at the time of purchasing these convertible bonds is negligible, but the development of the markets may bring forth a residual share sensitivity.

High Yield risk ("Speculative High Yield"):

This is the credit risk applied to what are known as "speculative" securities which present probabilities of default higher than those of Investment Grade securities. In exchange, they offer higher levels of return. In the case of downgrading of the rating, the net asset value of the Sub-Fund will fall.

Risk associated with contingent bonds:

CoCos are hybrid securities issued by financial institutions (such as banks and insurance companies) that allow losses to be absorbed when their regulatory capital falls below a certain predefined threshold (or trigger) or is deemed insufficient by the regulator of these financial institutions. The first case is referred to as a mechanical trigger and the second case is referred to a discretionary trigger of the absorption mechanism by the regulator. The trigger, specified in the prospectus at issue, corresponds to the level of capital from which the absorption of losses is mechanically triggered. This absorption of losses is achieved either by conversion into shares or by a reduction in the nominal value (partial or total).

The main specific risks associated with the use of CoCos are the risks of:

- Triggering the loss absorption mechanism: this involves either converting the CoCos into shares ("equity conversion") or a partial or total reduction of the nominal value ("write down");
- Non-payment of coupons: payment of coupons is at the discretion of the issuer (but with the automatic prior consent of the regulator) and non-payment of coupons does not constitute a default by the issuer;
- Non-redemption on call date: AT 1 CoCos are perpetual bonds, but can be redeemed on certain dates (call dates) at the discretion of the issuer (with the agreement of its regulator). Non-repayment on the call date increases the maturity of the bond and therefore has a negative effect on the price of the bond. It also exposes the investor to the risk of never being repaid;
- Capital structure: should the issuer go bankrupt, the CoCo holder will be repaid only after full repayment of non-subordinated bond holders. In some cases (e.g. CoCo with permanent write-down), the holder of the CoCo may suffer a greater loss than the shareholders.
- Valuation: given the complexity of these instruments, their valuation for investment or subsequent investment requires specific expertise. The absence of regularly observable data on the issuer and the possibility of discretionary intervention by the issuer's regulatory authority may call into question the valuation of these instruments;
- Liquidity: trading ranges can be high during stress situations. And in some scenarios, it may not be possible to find any trading counterparties.

#### METHOD CHOSEN BY THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY TO ASSESS THE GLOBAL RISK OF THE UCI

The commitment is calculated according to the probability method with a VaR at a horizon of one week with a probability of 95%. This VaR must not exceed 5% of the net assets.

The maximum leverage of the Sub-Fund, given for information only, calculated as the sum of the nominal values of the positions on financial futures instruments used, is 200%. However, the Sub-Fund reserves the option of seeking a higher leverage level, depending on the situation of the markets.

#### INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE VAR

OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM	VaR 5d 95% over 2021
Average	0.10%
Maximum	0.12%
Minimum	0.08%

## CHANGE(S) MADE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The following changes were made during the financial year:

- With effect from 12 February 2021, the minimum initial subscription amount for R shares and RF shares was reduced to zero compared to one share previously. The minimum initial-subscription amount for I shares is now EUR 500,000, with no minimum subsequent subscription.
- With effect from 9 March 2021, the prospectus has been brought into line with the SFDR and the SRI Principles.
- The non-financial rating carried out shall cover at least 90% of the fund's securities (as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's net assets excluding cash). The 20% of issuers which are lagging the furthest behind in managing ESG issues (the "Under Supervision" SRI category, Best In Class scores calculated by our SRI Division) are excluded from the investment universe.
- With effect from 1st April 2021, the benchmark indicator for the Sub-Fund is the capitalised €STR instead of the capitalised EONIA.
- This change has led to a modification of the formula for calculating the performance fee for I shares, which is equal to 20% (incl. tax) of the performance compared to the best performance between the €STR index capitalised daily + 25 bps and zero (0)%, as opposed to 20% (incl. tax) of the performance compared to the best performance between the EONIA index capitalised daily + 25 bps and zero (0)%. The management objective of the Sub-Fund is to outperform the €STR index capitalised daily over the recommended investment period, through exposure to interest rate products, adopting an SRI approach.
- With effect from 27 December 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the Taxonomy Regulation.

## FUTURE CHANGE(S)

None.

## PROCEDURE FOR CHOOSING BROKERS

The OFI Group has introduced a procedure for selection and assessment of market brokers, which makes it possible to select, for each category of financial instruments, the best market brokers and to ensure the quality of execution of orders placed on behalf of our UCI under management.

The management teams can send their orders directly to the market brokers selected or go through the OFI Group trading desk, OIS.

This service provider handles the receipt and transmission of orders, followed by execution or not, to the market brokers on the following financial instruments: Debt securities, Capital securities, Shares or UCI Shares, Financial contracts.

This service provider's expertise makes it possible to separate the selection of financial instruments (which remains the responsibility of the Management Company) from their trading, whilst ensuring the best execution of orders.

A multi-criteria valuation is carried out on a six-monthly basis by the OFI Group's management teams. Depending on the circumstances, it takes into consideration several or all of the following criteria:

- Monitoring volumes of transactions per market broker;
- Analysis of the counterparty risk and how this develops (a distinction is made between "brokers" and "counterparties");
- The nature of the financial instrument, the execution price, where applicable the total cost, the speed of execution and the size of the order;
- Feedback on operational incidents identified by managers or the Middle Office.

At the end of this valuation, the OFI Group can reduce the volumes of orders entrusted to a market broker or withdraw it temporarily or permanently from its list of authorised service providers.

This valuation can be based on an analysis report provided by an independent service provider.

The selection of UCIs is based on a threefold analysis:

- A quantitative analysis of the vehicles selected
- An additional qualitative analysis
- Due diligence, which aims to validate the option of intervening on a given fund and of setting investment limits on the fund in question and on the corresponding management company.

A post-investment committee meets every six months to review all authorisations given and limits consumed.

For the execution of certain financial instruments, the Management Company uses commission sharing agreements (CCP or CSA), according to which a limited number of investment service providers:

- Provide the order execution service;
- Collect brokerage costs relating to services that assist with investment decisions;
- Pay these costs back to a third-party provider of these services.

The objective sought is to use, as far as possible, the best service providers in each speciality (execution of orders and assistance with investment/disinvestment decisions).

## BROKERAGE FEE

Details of the measures taken to cater for the new regulatory provisions relating to MiFID can be found on the Group's website at [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_politique-selection-execution.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_politique-selection-execution.pdf). [in French]

In particular, the report on brokers' fees, as per Article 314-82 of the General Regulation of the AMF, can be found at the following address: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf) [in French]

## INFORMATION ON THE REMUNERATIONS OF THE UCITS

As part of the process of applying UCITS Directive V 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014, the Company has introduced a remuneration policy with the following characteristics:

### 1) Qualitative elements

The Company's remuneration policy has been drawn up by the OFI Group's Strategic Committee.

The Strategic Committee is made up of representatives of the Company's shareholders. It sets remuneration policy and ensures its implementation.

The Company's remuneration policy promotes sound, effective risk management, simultaneously aligns the interests of investors, of the Company and of the UCI managers, and seeks to reduce potential conflicts of interest between sales staff and investors. It conforms to the Company's economic strategy, objectives and values.

Fixed remuneration is the employee's normal pay for the work expected, corresponding to their classification. Variable remuneration takes into account, in particular, the Company's results, its equity requirements and the quality of management and the service offered to investors.

**Staff affected by the remuneration policy:** all persons involved in risk-taking at fund or Company level, such as directors, managers, CIOs, supervisors, equivalent staff due to their variable remuneration level and sales staff.

**Assessment of performance and risks:** this is carried out depending on the staff concerned.

The performance of managers and those responsible for management is based on quantitative criteria (classification of each fund in a test universe) and qualitative criteria (achievement of objectives, observation of the risk management policy, compliance with internal regulations or external regulations, management process monitoring, contribution of risk-takers to operational risks and, in particular, sustainability risk for what are known as Article 8 or 9 UCIs under the SFDR).

Regarding directors, the criteria applied relate to the company's overall performance (growth in operating profit, achievement of strategic objectives, image, reputation, etc.)

For control functions, the criteria applied relate to operational, regulatory and reputational risks.

And lastly, the performance of sales staff is assessed based on traditional criteria, provided that these do not generate any conflicts of interest with unitholders: collection, changes in turnover, rate of penetration, campaign successes, new clients, etc.

**Variable remuneration budget:** based on a global budget, a proportion is allocated to risk-takers, and the remainder is allocated to the other staff in question. Allocation is then handled by the managers, taking into account the assessment factors described above.

#### Payment procedures and measures for adjusting remuneration:

For those persons whose variable remuneration is less than EUR 200,000 or 30% of the fixed salary, this is paid immediately, and in its entirety in cash.

For other persons, the proportion which is not paid in cash is paid in the form of part payments, thus making it possible to adjust risks between the various parties (UCI, managers and risk-takers): provisions indexed on a specific basket or a global basket.

A proportion (60%) is paid immediately, of which 50% in cash and 10% in indexed part-payments, the remaining 40% being paid in the form of part-payments released in equal tranches during the following three years, without any retention period.

Depending on changes to the quantitative and qualitative criteria in the years that follow, this allocation may be revised downwards, applying the penalty concept.

*The update of the remuneration policy under UCITS V Directive 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014 was approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 20 June 2017. In addition, the Company's remuneration policy was brought into line with the SFDR on 10 March 2021.*

#### Quantitative elements

##### Total remunerations paid by the manager to its staff:

During the 2020 financial year, the total amount of remunerations (including fixed and variable remunerations) paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT to all of its staff, i.e. **211 beneficiaries** (\*) (permanent staff/temporary staff/managing director) as at 31 December 2020, amounted to EUR **24,912,500**. This amount is broken down as follows:

- Total fixed remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT over the 2020 financial year: **EUR 18,265,000, or 73.33%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all of its staff, were allocated in the form of fixed remuneration;
- Total variable remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT during the 2020 financial year: **EUR 6,663,500 (\*\*) or 26.73%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all its staff were allocated in this form. All staff are eligible for the variable remuneration scheme.

Furthermore, no carried interest was paid for the 2020 financial year.

Out of the total remunerations (fixed and variable) paid over the course of the 2020 financial year, **EUR 4,293,000** related to "Directors and Executives" (14 people on 31 December 2020), **EUR 10,176,000** related to "Managers and Administrators" whose activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of the managed funds (**69 people** as at 31 December 2020).

(\* The number of staff as at 31 December 2020)

(\*\* 2020 bonus paid in February 2021)

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

### 2021 economic and financial backdrop

Anxiety-inducing factors seen during 2021, such as new Covid variants, inflation, international geopolitical tensions and the change in stance by the US Federal Reserve, did not affect investor optimism.

The picture was quite the opposite, with the main international equity indices setting new records, starting with the CAC 40 index, which went over 7,000 points for the first time.

This good year on the stock market during 2021 was due to the spectacular recovery in economic activity, which led to company profits recovering very significantly, particularly in the United States and Europe. The emerging world, and China in particular, faced different problems, including struggles with dealing with the health crisis, very high inflation which caused most emerging currencies to fall and, in China, a wave of regulatory measures which unsettled investors.

As a result, the global economic recovery was strong, due, in particular, to a catch-up effect following on from the consumption and investment slowdowns during 2020. However, it was also fuelled by the monetary and budgetary policies rolled out during this crisis, which helped governments to obtain financing at very low interest rates. They were therefore able to support business activity through assistance to households and companies, as well as through stimulus and investment packages. Nevertheless, the world is ultimately emerging from this health crisis in even more debt. However, one of the big differences between this situation and the 2008 financial crisis is that these deficits and public debts are accepted and tolerated, and budgets will not be tightened this time around. On the contrary, the idea of an "investment" debt seems to have been chosen for the time being.

Global growth has been sustained as a result. It should therefore sit at around 6% in 2021. In the United States, it should be approximately 5.5%. The eurozone, which was also part of this trend, should post growth of around 5%. Against this backdrop, it should be noted that the French economy also enjoyed a significant recovery, with growth of more than 6.5%. The situation in China is more specific. Admittedly, there was a strong recovery in growth of over 8% this year, but this momentum was somewhat curtailed by the two-fold effect of a wave of regulatory measures. These measures had laudable long-term objectives, but also disrupted short-term visibility and, above all, negatively affected the real estate sector, a very important sector which accounts for almost 30% of the country's GDP in total. The near collapse of a number of major developers (the most well-known case being Evergrande) therefore had a very negative effect. In addition, the "zero Covid" policy led to a number of short-term lockdowns in several cities. The country's economy has slowed down as a result.

However, at the very end of the period, we noticed a slight slowdown in this global growth momentum, which was linked in part to the outbreak of a new Covid variant, but also due to fairly high upward pressures on prices. The pace and scale of the economic recovery caused shortages in some segments of the economy (semiconductors, in particular) as well as a surge in raw material prices. As a result, inflation rates rose rapidly and, over the year, hit levels not seen for a very long time, with the price index rising to almost 7% during November in the United States. Inflation in the eurozone is also close to 5%.

Therefore, this issue of inflation is becoming a very important factor for markets, which are beginning to have their doubts: is this rise in inflation temporary, as the central banks are emphasising? It could be, as a matter of fact, only due to catch-up effects on raw material prices and bottlenecks on production lines, due to economies reopening. Or is it the start of a more vicious spiral, which then affects wages, while labour shortages are negatively affecting many sectors? This issue of inflation is expected to be one of the major themes for 2022.

The markets have broadly anticipated and supported this economic recovery, while the Central Banks have continued to maintain accommodating policies, characterised by continuing very low interest rates and debt purchase programmes. Stock market performances proved surprisingly very positive over the financial year on the whole.

In these circumstances, and with the support of the Central Banks, **government bond yields** remained relatively low overall. Admittedly, bond rates started to rise from the end of 2020 and, with the discovery of vaccines, markets quickly expected economies to recover. US long rates therefore recovered fairly quickly, from a low point of 0.50% in Q3 2020 to over 1.8% in the first part of 2021, before falling slightly, in anticipation of a slowdown in the momentum of the economic recovery. As a result, they stood at almost 1.50% at the end of the period on 10-year Treasury Notes. The Federal Reserve kept money market key rates in the 0%-0.25% range throughout the year, but announced that it would gradually tighten its monetary policy during the autumn: in November, it began to scale back its USD 120 billion of securities purchases by USD 15 billion initially. As a second step, it is planning to start raising money market benchmark rates, perhaps as soon as Q1 2022.

Movements were less spectacular in the eurozone, as the key rates of the European Central Bank (ECB) were already in negative territory before the crisis. The German Bund yield rose moderately from its lows, increasing from its lowest of -0.60% to -0.25% by the end of the period. In the eurozone, interest rates also remained stable, particularly in France, where 10-year bonds maintained a 30-40 basis point (bp) spread with Germany. The performance for the eurozone government bond index (EuroMTS Global) fell by 3.5% over the period.

On credit, the widening of spreads, generated during the crisis period, was completely absorbed. Performances were therefore better than on government bonds. The Investment Grade (IG) segment was down 0.97% in Europe. The High Yield (HY) bond index was up 3.37% in Europe and 5.34% in dollars in the USA.

Emerging market bonds displayed mixed trends, as some countries have not handled the health crisis very well, often due to a lack of logistics and technological sophistication, meaning that emerging currencies have largely remained quite weak. The only notable exception was the Chinese currency, the RMB, which was up 2.7% against the dollar. However, the index for emerging bonds denominated in strong currencies fell by 2.05% in dollars, while the index for debts issued in local currencies was down 9.7% in dollars.

**For currencies**, the euro fell against the dollar, within market movements that were generally fairly stable, going from 1.22 to almost 1.13 at the end of the period, i.e. a drop of nearly 7%. The US currency recovered thanks to an expected rise in US key rates. The RMB, the Chinese currency, was very solid against this unsettled backdrop and reflected the Chinese economy's resilience, as it was up almost 2.7% against the dollar. Emerging currencies were generally still quite weak and fell overall. In Europe, the pound was up by more than 6.3% against the euro over the financial year, Brexit not having caused an overly negative effect.

**Equity markets** were notably rather stable, given this rather unusual overall situation, and performed impressively. These impressive performances were due to the persistently very low interest rates, but also due to the spectacular recovery in company profits against this backdrop of economic reacceleration. International equities were therefore up 31% in euros, with the S&P 500 index for American equities gaining 28.7% in dollars and the Euro Stoxx index gaining 24.06%. This was particularly notable on technology securities, especially in the US, with the sector gaining 33.35% in the United States over the period. Small-caps and mid-caps underperformed in the United States, with a gain of 14.82% for the Russell 2000 Index.

Emerging market equities significantly underperformed, mainly due to a tougher health picture, higher inflation rates and less powerful central banks for supporting governments. As a result, the emerging equities index posted a performance of -2.5% in dollars. Similarly, Chinese equities significantly underperformed, particularly as a result of the wave of regulations ordered by political leaders, which started to affect technology stocks in the spring. Chinese equities listed on the Chinese stock markets fell by 3.5% in local currency terms, and equities listed in Hong Kong were down by 11.83%.

Against this backdrop of renewed confidence, it should be noted that the price of an ounce of gold fell by almost 3.64% in dollars.

## Management

### Performance

	OFI Financial Investment - RS Euro Credit Short Term			
	I share	R share	RF share	GI share
NAV as at 31/12/2020	€109.97	€99.62	€100.92	€101.71
NAV at 31/12/2021	€109.89	€99.25	€100.75	€101.77
Performance	-0.073%	-0.37%	-0.168%	+0.059%

Over the same period, the reference index of the Sub-Fund, the capitalised Eonia from 31/12/2020 to 31/03/2021 then the capitalised €STR from 01/04/2021, fell by -0.55%.

The net assets of the portfolio stood at EUR 363,293,256.74 on 31/12/2021 compared to EUR 387,543,077.83 on 31/12/2020.



### Management comments

2021 was to be the year of the "vaccine" and therefore of the post-pandemic economic rebound, associated with a rise in rates and risky assets. And it was, but with a few caveats.

The first caveat: variants. The year of the vaccine has turned into the year of "vaccines", following the spread of several mutations of the virus (more or less virulent and contagious). These changes have led to "partial or total" lockdowns, with some countries, such as China, practising a "Zero Covid" policy, with a variable negative impact on the rebound in activity, depending on the strategy adopted.

The second caveat: inflation. Strong post-lockdown demand has led to shortages, and then disruption on production lines, caused by the spread of variants and the measures put in place to deal with them, has prolonged this phenomenon. Soaring energy prices have also helped to drive up inflation. Indeed, records have been set for gas prices in Europe. An increase due to multiple factors (strong demand to satisfy the post-pandemic recovery, energy transition, geopolitical conflicts) which is continuing.

Against this backdrop, the Central Banks, which long described inflation as "temporary" to justify their very accommodating approach, were forced to change their stance at the end of the year.

The US Federal Reserve (FED) and the Bank of England (BoE) have been the most proactive. In December, the Fed announced an acceleration in the pace of its asset purchases and its members are planning three rate hikes in 2022. The BoE announced its first rate hike. Finally, the European Central Bank (ECB) remains more cautious for the time being, announcing that it will taper its purchases in 2022, but very gradually. Despite these differences in the speed of monetary tightening, the direction is the same: a reduction in monetary support by 2022.

Although rates rose overall during the year, the movement was not linear. The German 10-year rate reached a high of around -0.10% on two occasions, in mid-May and mid-October, two periods followed by the discovery and spread of the Delta and Omicron variants, which caused rates to fall back to -0.50% in August and -0.39% in December.

Then a rebound came about again, in both cases driven by the inflationary theme that is growing stronger as the health crisis continues, forcing central bankers to be less accommodating (mainly just in their rhetoric for the time being). The German 10-year rate ended the year at -0.18%, an increase of 39 basis points (bps) over the year.

This new monetary policy stance caused peripheral rates to diverge slightly from core rates (particularly German) over the last quarter. Italy ended the year with a rate differential of 135 bps on the 10-year maturity with Germany, i.e. 23 bps higher over the year.

The year was also marked by great resilience in risk premiums, contrary to the case with rates. The support offered by ECB purchases (buying up to 50% of the net supply of Investment Grade credit), a supply that is lower than in 2020 (a record year) and the good momentum of credit ratings, have allowed the risk premium to narrow almost linearly over the year, by 15 bps to 34 bps for the 1-3 year Investment Grade index (vs. 49 at the start of the year). Only the discovery of the Omicron variant at the end of the year brought a little volatility, over the time it took to judge the threat it posed. However, the 30 bps level seems to be a minimum level until the yield on the asset class offers more protection against rising premiums or rates. In addition, the continued tightening over the year has led to strong standardisation of risk premiums between ratings, sectors and subordination, which prompts caution.

Against this backdrop of rising rates (+36 bps on the 3-year swap rate and +48 bps on the 5-year swap rate) and a tightening of the credit premium (-15 bps), the performance of the 1-3 year investment grade credit in euros was slightly positive at +0.05%, reaching a low of -0.03% in February and a high of +0.46% in August.

The yield of the asset class is at 0.2%, slightly higher than its level on 1<sup>st</sup> January (-0.05%), after having reached an all-time low of -0.23% in August and an annual high of +0.03% in November.

With €508bn of issues in 2021, the primary market is down 25% compared to 2020 (a record year for liquidity reasons) but in line with 2019. It is worth noting the strong momentum surrounding Sustainable bond issues (Green, Social, Transition, Sustainability, Sustainability Linked), which represented 20% of the volume over the year.

In terms of flows into the asset class, the balance over 2021 is +\$36.5bn (4.1% AUM) compared to +\$1.2bn (0.1% AUM) in 2020.

By way of comparison, over 2021, the High Yield EUR and EUR equity funds collected respectively +€8.7bn (2.7% AUM) and +€4.1bn (0.3% AUM).



The Sub-Fund maintained its exposure to the credit market through its Investment Grade (IG), High Yield (HY) and Credit Default Swap (CDS) categories, all while remaining flexible towards market conditions.

Over the course of the financial year, its exposure to the High Yield component amounted to 7.4% of net assets on average.

Interest rate swaps were used in order to under-sensitise the portfolio to interest rate risk.

Protective sales on CDS (particularly on the index) were also used in order to expose the Sub-Fund to the credit market.

In general, the Sub-Fund benefited from its exposure to the credit market (average credit sensitivity of 1.41) during the year as well as from the hedging of rising interest rates (average interest rate sensitivity of 0.84).

The main sales transactions in the profile during this financial year were as follows:

Position	Date		Nominal processed	Price
ATOS 0.750 2022_05	30/06/2021	-	9,000,000	101
SG 0.500 2023_01	22/10/2021	-	6,200,000	101
CITIGROUP 1.375 2021_10	21/06/2021	-	6,000,000	102
NATWEST GROUP 2.000 2023_03	09/12/2021	-	5,400,000	102
BANCO SANTANDER 1.375 2022_02	22/10/2021	-	5,000,000	102

The main purchase transactions in the profile during this financial year were as follows:

Position	Date		Nominal processed	Price
SG 1.250 2024_02	22/10/2021		6,200,000	104
CS LONDON EUR3M+100 2023_09	24/08/2021		5,526,000	101
DANSKE BANK 0.010 2024_11	04/11/2021		5,488,000	100
NATWEST MARKET 1.000 2024_05	09/12/2021		5,400,000	103
AROUNDTOWN 0.375 2022_09	27/05/2021		5,000,000	101

## SRI COMMENTS

**Information relating to social, environmental and governance quality criteria:**

### Information relating to the entity

#### General approach

OFI AM's SRI policy, available at the website (<https://www.ofi-am.fr/isr>) [in French], is part of the global procedure for integrating the Sustainable Development principles, which it translates in terms of management of investments.

#### Aims

This approach is based on the conviction that issuers who integrate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues into their strategy offer better long-term prospects. Consideration of ESG impacts associated with their activities allows them to identify zones of risk, but also development opportunities (for example, in "green" technologies).

The aim of the introduction of this SRI policy is to better grasp the risks associated with non-financial issues, in order to improve the quality of the investments without diminishing performance.

## Information relating to consideration of social, environmental and governance quality issues in the investment policy

### Scope

Scope of portfolio covered by ESG analyses at the end of December 2021

	% ASSETS MANAGED	% VALUED	% VALUED/ASSET CLASS
PRIVATE ISSUERS	89.99%	89.99%	100%
UCI and cash	10.01%	9.90%	98.90%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>99.89%</b>	

### Private issuers

#### ESG analysis

The ESG analysis is carried out by OFI Asset Management's SRI Analysis Division.

#### Nature of ESG criteria taken into account

Based on an exhaustive study of international founding texts on Sustainable Development, in particular the Global Compact, of international regulations (OECD, WTO) and of national codes of European countries, a list of "generic" issues has been drawn up by the SRI analysis team

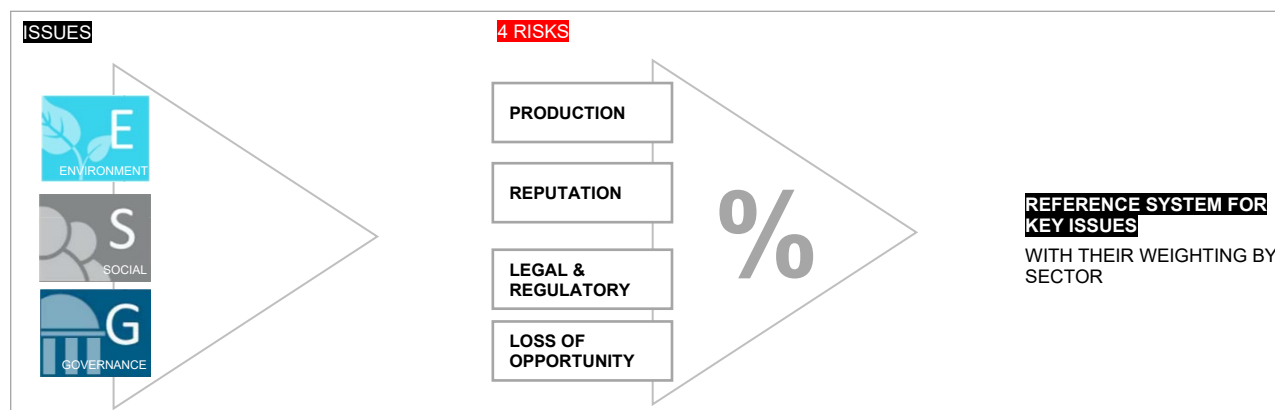
These issues are categorised into 10 main subject areas



## Reasons for the choice of ESG criteria applied

On the list of all "generic" ESG issues,

- For each sector of activity, the Environmental and Social issues having a significant impact for this sector are selected. This selection is the result of an analysis of risks likely to impact the issuer's stakeholders and the issuer itself.
- The Governance issues are identical for all sectors of activity. In fact, the good practices expected in this sector are independent from the nature of the activities, both in the functioning of the Board as well as in relations with minority shareholders.



## Environmental criteria associated with climate change

### Criteria concerning physical risks

- The main risks are:
  - The risks associated with rising waters and the increase in the number of natural disasters
  - The risks of drought
  - Health risks (upsurge in diseases)
- The issues analysed, depending on the sectors of activity, are:
  - The impact of the activity on water
    - For example: for drinks producers, geographic location in water stressed areas, measures deployed to limit water consumption, results achieved and more.
  - The impact of the activity on commodities (for example, agricultural products)
  - The incorporation of this theme into insurance products

### Criteria concerning risks associated with the low carbon transition plan

The issues analysed, depending on the sectors of activity, are:

- Carbon emissions from the production process
  - The company's exposure based on the portfolio of activities and the carbon regulations in force, depending on its geographic locations
  - Efforts to reduce these emissions: reduction targets, adaptation/technological developments, introduction of carbon capture processes and use of energies producing fewer emissions.
  - Efforts to improve the energy efficiency of production processes, but also of the supply chain, transportation of products and on use of products
  - Results observed

- Upstream carbon emissions (raw materials, etc.) and downstream carbon emissions (upon the use of products and their recycling)
  - Exposure of the company depending on the energy intensity of its activities
  - Efforts to reduce emissions linked to raw materials, logistics and product distribution
  - Results observed
- Development opportunities in "green" technologies
  - Renewable energies
  - Eco-design buildings
  - Technologies improving energy efficiency
  - Recycling solutions
  - Green chemistry, etc.

### Information used for the analysis

The ESG analysis is based on several sources of information

- Analyses originating from specialist agencies: MSCI, V.E (Moody's ESG Solutions), PROXINVEST, REPRISK
- Analyses and data originating from various media and specialist brokers
- Analyses carried out by OFI AM's SRI analysis team, covering ESG controversies and governance.
- Analyses originating from civil society (NGOs, unions).
- The company's official communication (Annual Report, SD Report, direct contact).

### Methodology and results of analysis

The ESG analysis methodology uses a sector-based approach emphasising issues which are significant for issuers in the light of their activities. Issues are selected by comparison with a risk matrix which makes it possible to keep those which may have an immediate or deferred impact on the issuer's security.

This analysis is reflected by a rating for each issuer. The results obtained are then ranked within each ICB supersector (known as the Best in Class approach). Depending on their ESG performance levels, an SRI category (Socially Responsible Investment) is then allocated to each issuer:

- **Under Supervision:** issuers which are lagging behind in consideration of ESG issues, representing a minimum of 20% of issuers in the universe.

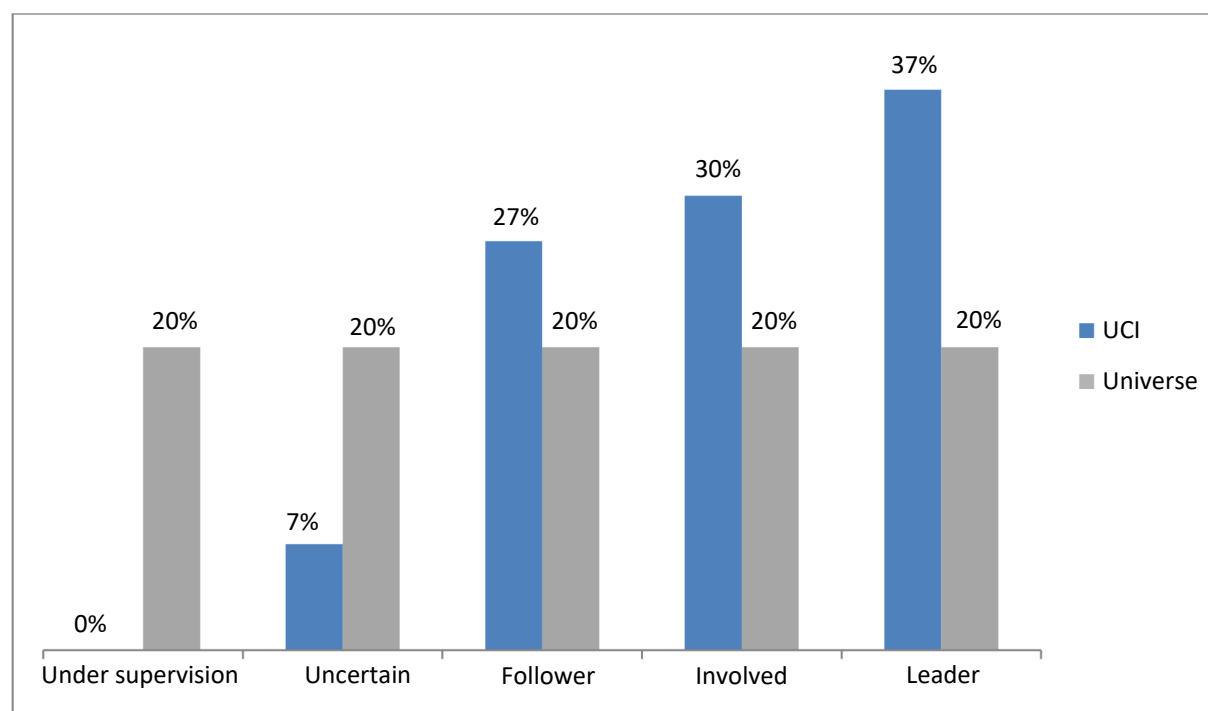
The other issuers are divided up into **4 categories which are equal in terms of number of issuers:**

- **Uncertain:** issuers which have poorly managed their ESG issues
- **Followers:** issuers which have moderately managed their ESG issues
- **Involved:** issuers which actively take ESG issues into account
- **Leaders:** issuers which are furthest ahead in taking ESG issues into account

### Results of the analysis as at 31 December 2021

At the end of December, 99.89% of the total number were covered by an ESG analysis.

The distribution by SRI category of the securities held in the portfolio was as follows:



Source: OFI AM on 31/12/2021

### **Assessment of ESG risks**

Issuers in the "**Under Supervision**" category are regarded as "risky" in terms of ESG due to their relative lack of consideration of CSR issues, and because they have caused significant ESG controversies.

### **Analyses of ESG controversies**

ESG controversies concerning issuers in the portfolio are monitored weekly by OFI AM's SRI Analysis Division. Depending on the intensity and/or recurrent nature of these controversies, the issuer's ESG score may be revised.

### **Assessment of the contribution to meeting the international target on limiting global warming and achieving the energy transition goals**

The analysis of how issuers consider issues linked to climate change is included in the issues covered by the ESG analysis, for the sectors of activity where this is a key issue.

Furthermore, a carbon footprint assessment is carried out:

### **Carbon footprint assessment: financed emissions**

Calculation method:  $\text{Total number held} \times \frac{\text{Company's total carbon emissions}}{\text{Company's total liabilities}}$

**Estimated financed emissions (as at 31/12/2021): 71.64 tonnes of CO2 equivalent**

**Availability of information: 93.30% of the assets managed in the portfolio**

Carbon emissions or GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions, expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent, are data which originate either from the companies (directly or via declarations made to the Carbon Disclosure Project) or from data estimated by a service provider (MSCI).

There are three categories of these emissions (source: ADEME):

- Direct GHG emissions (or SCOPE 1): Direct emissions from fixed or mobile facilities situated within the organisational structure, i.e., emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organisation such as: combustion of fixed and mobile sources, industrial processes excluding combustion, emissions from ruminants, biogas from technical landfills, leakage of refrigerants, nitrogen fertilisation, biomass and more.
- Indirect energy emissions (or SCOPE 2): Indirect emissions associated with producing electricity, heat or steam imported for the organisation's activities.
- Other indirect emissions (or SCOPE 3): Other emissions indirectly produced by the organisation's activities which are not included in point 2, but which are linked to the entire value chain, such as, for example, the purchase of raw materials, services or other products, employee movements, upstream and downstream transportation of goods, management of waste generated by the organisation's activities, use and end-of-life of products and services sold, immobilisation of production goods and equipment, and more.

Although it would be desirable to use the three Scopes to calculate intensities, the level of standardisation of Scope 3 is currently insufficient to allow relevant use in the comparison between several companies.

## ESG INVESTMENT INFORMATION

### Information relating to consideration of social, environmental and governance quality issues in the investment policy

#### Changes made following the analysis

##### **Incorporation of the ESG analyses into the investment policy**

This Sub-Fund incorporates the ESG analysis into its investment process.

A detailed presentation of this process is available in the Sub-Fund's Transparency Code, which can be found online at [www.ofi-am.fr](http://www.ofi-am.fr) [in French], by selecting the Sub-Fund, then the "Documents" tab.

##### **Commitment and voting strategy**

The aim of the commitment strategy is to enter into a dialogue with issuers in order to encourage them to improve their consideration of ESG issues, and/or greater transparency around their consideration of these issues.

This commitment is reflected globally within the Management Company, and not fund by fund. In practice, it constitutes establishing a direct dialogue with issuers on specific subjects or issues. This dialogue forms an integral part of the SRI analysis process and is implemented according to the principles described in the Commitment Policy posted on the website ([https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote\\_OFI-AM.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote_OFI-AM.pdf)) [in French].

An annual review of measures taken is posted on the website ([https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_rapport-engagement.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_rapport-engagement.pdf)) [in French].

## EXERCISE OF VOTING RIGHTS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

As this Sub-Fund is a bond fund, it does not hold any equity securities and is therefore not affected.

## INFORMATION RELATING TO ESMA

### 1) Temporary purchase and sale or acquisitions transactions on securities (repurchase agreements, lending and borrowing)

This information can be found in the "Information on transparency around securities-financing transactions and re-use" section.

### 2) Financial contracts (OTC derivatives)

Foreign exchange: No position as at 31/12/2021

Interest rates: Position as at 31/12/2021:

INTEREST RATES Positions settled as at 31/12/2021						
Portfolios	Allotment	Entity	Nominal	Counterparty	Maturity	Currency
Swap -0.4692/OIS ESTR_SWAP 15/12/2023	IR SWAP	OFI FI RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM	104 000 000,00	LCH CLEARNET	15/12/2023	EUR

Credit: Positions as at 31/12/2021:

CREDIT Positions settled as at 31/12/2021						
Portfolios	Allotment	Entity	Nominal	Counterparty	Maturity	Currency
CDS ITRAXX EUROPE31 06/22	CDS	OFI FI RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM	- 10 000 000,00	LCH CDS CLEAR BANQUE CENTRALE DE COMPENSATION SA	20/06/2022	EUR
CDS ITRAXX EUROPE32 12/22	CDS	OFI FI RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM	- 25 000 000,00	LCH CDS CLEAR BANQUE CENTRALE DE COMPENSATION SA	20/12/2022	EUR

Equities - CFD: No position as at 31/12/2021

Commodities: No position as at 31/12/2021

## INFORMATION RELATING TO TRANSPARENCY OF SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS AND RE-USE

As at the year-end on 31 December 2021, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM Sub-Fund performed neither securities financing transactions nor total return swaps.

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net fixed assets</b>	-	-
<b>Deposits</b>	-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>353,795,688.47</b>	<b>385,038,121.25</b>
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>	-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	<b>293,359,616.11</b>	<b>356,019,559.12</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market	293,359,616.11	356,019,559.12
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>25,003,823.00</b>	<b>15,006,295.00</b>
Traded on a regulated market or similar	25,003,823.00	15,006,295.00
Transferable debt securities	25,003,823.00	15,006,295.00
Other debt securities	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>	<b>35,027,957.14</b>	<b>13,210,173.34</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries	35,027,957.14	13,210,173.34
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union	-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other professional investment funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and unlisted securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other non-European vehicles	-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>	-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements	-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent	-	-
Securities borrowed	-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	<b>404,292.22</b>	<b>802,093.79</b>
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Other transactions	404,292.22	802,093.79
<b>Other financial instruments</b>	-	-
<b>Receivables</b>	<b>1,971,464.74</b>	<b>2,349,169.34</b>
Foreign exchange forward transactions	-	-
Other	1,971,464.74	2,349,169.34
<b>Financial accounts</b>	<b>8,019,828.41</b>	<b>3,575,335.41</b>
Liquid assets	8,019,828.41	3,575,335.41
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>363,786,981.62</b>	<b>390,962,626.00</b>



## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Equity</b>		
<b>Capital</b>	<b>363,607,557.75</b>	<b>393,395,046.47</b>
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed (a)	-	-
Carry forward (a)	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year (a, b)	-4,124,894.83	-9,528,352.39
Result for the financial year (a, b)	3,810,593.82	3,676,383.75
<b>Equity total</b>	<b>363,293,256.74</b>	<b>387,543,077.83</b>
(= Amount representative of net assets)		
<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>404,292.22</b>	<b>802,093.78</b>
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>	-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>	-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	<b>404,292.22</b>	<b>802,093.78</b>
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Other transactions	404,292.22	802,093.78
<b>Payables</b>	<b>89,432.66</b>	<b>2,617,454.39</b>
Foreign exchange forward transactions	-	-
Other	89,432.66	2,617,454.39
<b>Financial accounts</b>	-	-
Current bank credit facilities	-	-
Borrowing	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>363,786,981.62</b>	<b>390,962,626.00</b>

(a) Including accrual accounts

(b) Minus advances paid in respect of financial year

## Off-balance sheet items (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>HEDGING TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets	-	-
<b>OTC commitments</b>	<b>104,000,000.00</b>	<b>95,000,000.00</b>
INTEREST RATES	104,000,000.00	95,000,000.00
PURCHASE - SWAPS - S -0.0046/OIS 202312	104,000,000.00	-
PURCHASE - SWAPS - S -0.0063/OIS ESTR 202210	-	95,000,000.00
Other commitments	-	-
<b>OTHER TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets	-	-
<b>OTC commitments</b>	<b>35,000,000.00</b>	<b>65,000,000.00</b>
CREDIT	35,000,000.00	65,000,000.00
SALE - CREDIT DERIVATIVES - CDS iTRAXX EUROPE 30 12/21	-	20,000,000.00
SALE - CREDIT DERIVATIVES - CDS iTRAXX EUROPE 31 06/22	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
SALE - CREDIT DERIVATIVES - CDS iTRAXX EUROPE 32 12/22	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
SALE - CREDIT DERIVATIVES - CDS iTRAXX EUROPE 29 06/21	-	10,000,000.00
Other commitments	-	-

## Profit and loss account (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Income on financial transactions</b>		
Income on deposits and financial accounts	12,624.01	3,446.44
Income on equities and similar securities	-	-
Income on bonds and similar securities	4,536,772.05	6,918,526.80
Income on debt securities	1,615.68	2,365.30
Income on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Income on financial contracts	-	13,396.32
Other financial income	-	-
<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>4,551,011.74</b>	<b>6,937,734.86</b>
<b>Expenses on financial transactions</b>		
Expenses on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Expenses on financial contracts	18,365.21	-
Expenses on financial payables	40,179.16	41,522.01
Other financial expenses	-	-
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>58,544.37</b>	<b>41,522.01</b>
<b>Result on financial transactions (I-II)</b>	<b>4,492,467.37</b>	<b>6,896,212.85</b>
Other income (III)	-	-
Management fees and allocations to amortisation (IV)	604,242.87	2,861,047.20
<b>Net result for financial year (L. 214-17-1) (I - II + III - IV)</b>	<b>3,888,224.50</b>	<b>4,035,165.65</b>
Adjustment of income for financial year (V)	-77,630.68	-358,781.90
Advances on result paid in respect of financial year (VI)	-	-
<b>Result (I - II + III - IV +/- V - VI)</b>	<b>3,810,593.82</b>	<b>3,676,383.75</b>

# APPENDIX

## ACCOUNTING RULES AND METHODS

The Sub-Fund has complied with the accounting rules established by the amended Accounting Standards Authority regulation no. 2014-01 on the accounting plan of open-ended UCIs.

The accounts were prepared by the management company based on the information available in the evolving context of the COVID-19 crisis.

The rules for valuation are fixed, under its responsibility, by the management company.

The accounting currency for the fund is the euro.

The net asset value is calculated every non-holiday trading day and is dated that same day.

Accounts relating to the securities portfolio are kept based on historical cost: inflows (purchases or subscriptions) and outflows (sales or redemptions) are posted based on the acquisition price, excluding costs.

Any exit generates a capital gain or capital loss from sale or redemption and potentially, a redemption bonus.

The Sub-Fund values its securities at the current value, resulting from the market value or, in the absence of any existing market, from financial methods. The entry value-actual value difference generates a capital gain or loss which shall be posted as "difference in estimate of portfolio".

### Description of methods of valuation of balance sheet entries and futures and options transactions:

#### Financial instruments

##### Equity securities

Equity securities admitted for trading on a regulated or similar market are valued based on closing prices.

##### Debt securities

Debt securities admitted for trading on a regulated or similar market are valued, under the responsibility of the management company, by comparing the prices of these assets with various sources.

##### Money market instruments

- Negotiable debt securities (NDS) with a duration on issue, acquisition or residual duration which is less than three months are valued using a linear method up to maturity at the issue or acquisition price or at the last price applied for their valuation at the market price.
- Negotiable debt securities (NDS) with a residual duration of more than three months are valued at the market price at the time of publication of inter-bank market prices.

##### Unlisted transferable securities

Unlisted transferable securities are valued under the responsibility of the management company using methods based on the asset value and the return, taking into consideration the prices applied at the time of recent significant transactions.

#### UCI

Units or shares of UCIs are valued at the last known net asset value on the actual day of calculation of the net asset value.

Financial contracts (otherwise known as "futures instruments") within the meaning of Article L.211-1, III of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

##### Financial contracts traded on a regulated or similar market

Futures or options, traded on European regulated or similar markets, are valued at the settlement price, or failing this, based on the closing price.

##### Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market (i.e. traded over-the-counter)

- *Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and settled*  
Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and forming the subject of settlement are valued at the settlement price.
- *Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and not settled*  
Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and not forming the subject of settlement are valued using mark-to-model or mark-to-market pricing using prices provided by the counterparties. Credit Default Swaps are valued mark-to-market, based on the closing price, taking account of the residual life of the financial instrument. CFD are valued at the closing rate of the underlying asset of the instrument.

#### Acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities

Not applicable.

## Deposits

Deposits are valued at their book value.

## Foreign currencies

Foreign currencies in cash are valued with the prices published daily on the financial databases used by the management company.

## Description of off-balance sheet commitments

Futures contracts feature off-balance sheet for their market value, a value equal to the price (or the estimate if the transaction is OTC) multiplied by the number of contracts multiplied by the nominal and potentially translated to the fund posting currency.

Options transactions are translated as an underlying equivalent of the option (quantity x quota x price of underlying x delta potentially translated to fund posting currency).

Commitments on interest rate or currency swaps are posted off-balance sheet at the nominal value or, in the absence of a nominal value, for an equivalent amount, at the time of the initial transaction.

Credit Default Swaps feature on the off-balance sheet for their nominal value.

## Description of method followed for posting income from securities with fixed income

The result is calculated based on accrued coupons

## Option chosen regarding posting of costs

The Sub-Fund has opted for posting with costs excluded.

## Description of the method for calculating fixed management fees

Management fees are directly charged to the profit and loss account of the Sub-Fund, when each net asset value is calculated. The maximum rate applied on the basis of net assets (including all UCIs) may not be more than:

- 0.55% incl. tax for the I share class
- 0.60% incl. tax for the R share class
- 0.50% incl. tax for the RF share class
- 0.30 % incl. tax for the GIC share class

These fees cover all costs charged directly to the Sub-Fund, with the exception of transaction costs. Transaction costs include intermediation fees (brokerage, stock market taxes, etc.) and turnover fee.

The following may be added to the operating and management fees:

- outperformance fees. These are paid to the management company once the Sub-Fund has exceeded its objectives. They are therefore charged to the Sub-Fund;
- transaction fees charged to the Sub-Fund;

## Description of the method for calculating variable management fees

The variable fees apply only to the I share class.

Variable fees correspond to an outperformance fee. The period of calculation of the outperformance fee runs from 1st April to 31 March each year. Each time the net asset value is established, the outperformance of the Sub-Fund is defined as the positive difference between the net assets of the Sub-Fund before consideration of any provision for outperformance fee, and the net assets of a notional Sub-Fund achieving a performance corresponding to the €STR capitalised daily +25 bps and zero (0)% registering the same pattern of subscriptions and redemptions as the actual Fund.

Each time the net asset value is established, the outperformance fee, then defined equal to 20% incl. tax of the performance compared to the best performance between €STR capitalised daily +25 bps and zero (0)%, forms the subject of a provision, or a provision reversal limited to the existing allocation. Such a provision can only be posted on the condition that the net asset value, after consideration after any provision for outperformance fee, is higher than the net asset value at the start of the financial year. In the case of redemptions, the share of the outperformance fee corresponding to the redeemed shares is collected by the Management Company. Apart from redemptions, the outperformance fee is collected by the Management Company on the end date of each calculation period.

A description of the method used for calculation of the outperformance fee is made available to subscribers by the Management Company.

## Allocation of distributable sums

#### Distributable amounts relating to the net result:

Pure accumulation: the distributable sums relating to the net result are capitalised in full, except those forming the subject of mandatory distribution by virtue of the law.

#### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made:

Each year, the General Meeting decides on the allocation of capital gains made. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim advances.

## Changes in net assets of the UCI (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net assets at the beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>387,543,077.83</b>	<b>445,074,207.50</b>
Subscriptions (including subscription fees retained by the UCI)	163,893,985.03	110,536,393.75
Redemptions (after deduction of redemption fees retained by the UCI)	-187,861,050.34	-168,203,107.17
Capital gains made on deposits and financial instruments	389,414.99	492,688.72
Capital losses made on deposits and financial instruments	-5,357,571.58	-11,510,440.56
Capital gains made on financial contracts	751,294.74	1,212,897.30
Capital losses made on financial contracts	-	-380,880.00
Transaction costs	-67,349.29	-95,764.46
Exchange differences	701.01	-831.42
Change in difference in estimate of deposits and financial instruments	491,966.21	6,425,846.98
Difference in estimate financial year N	-3,006,691.01	
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1	-3,498,657.22	
Change in difference in estimate of financial contracts	-379,436.36	-43,098.46
Difference in estimate financial year N	409,261.11	
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1	788,697.47	
Distribution for the previous financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Distribution for the previous financial year on result	-	-
Net result of the financial year before accruals account	3,888,224.50	4,035,165.65
Advance(s) paid during financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Advance(s) paid during financial year on result	-	-
Other elements	-	-
<b>Net assets at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>363,293,256.74</b>	<b>387,543,077.83</b>

## Allocation by legal or economic nature

Designation of securities	Amount	%
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	<b>293,359,616.11</b>	<b>80.75</b>
Indexed Bonds	-	-
Convertible Bonds	-	-
Equity Securities	-	-
Other Bonds	293,359,616.11	80.75
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>25,003,823.00</b>	<b>6.88</b>
Short-term negotiable securities	25,003,823.00	6.88
Medium-term negotiable securities	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-
Debt securities	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>		
Rate	104,000,000.00	28.63
Equities	-	-
Credit	35,000,000.00	9.63
Other	-	-

## Allocation by nature of rate

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	253,512,895.21	69.78	28,202,090.43	7.76	11,644,630.47	3.21	-	-
Debt securities	25,003,823.00	6.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,019,828.41	2.21
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## Allocation by nature of rate (continued)

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	104,000,000.00	28.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by residual maturity

	< 3 months	%	[3 months – 1 year]	%	[1 – 3 years]	%	[3 – 5 years]	%	> 5 years	%
<b>Assets</b>										
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	13,612,055.61	3.75	52,955,420.87	14.58	226,792,139.63	62.43	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	25,003,823.00	6.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	8,019,828.41	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>										
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	104,000,000.00	28.63	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by currency

	USD	%		%		%		%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	9,933.13	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by currency (continued)

	USD	%		%		%		%
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Sundry debtors and creditors

	31/12/2021
<b>Receivables</b>	
Guarantee deposit on futures contracts	1,901,531.01
Coupons receivable	28,437.50
Subscriptions receivable	41,496.23
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>1,971,464.74</b>
<b>Payables</b>	
Provision for fixed management fees payable	-76,210.23
Provision for variable management fees payable	-8,909.11
Transaction fee provision	-4,313.32
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>-89,432.66</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,882,032.08</b>

## Subscriptions-redemptions

<b>I share class</b>	
Shares issued	1,158,082.9634
Shares redeemed	1,546,880.8413
<b>R share class</b>	
Shares issued	263,096.3647
Shares redeemed	90,192.0111
<b>RF share class</b>	
Shares issued	102,546.1937
Shares redeemed	86,533.4059
<b>GIC share class</b>	
Shares issued	-
Shares redeemed	-

## Fees

<b>I share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>R share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>RF share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>GIC share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00

## Management fees

<b>I share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.15
Performance commission (variable costs)	19,519.74
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>R share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.45
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>RF share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.26
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>GIC share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	-
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-

## Commitments received and given

<b>Description of collateral received by the UCI with notably, mention of capital guarantees</b>
N/A
<b>Other commitments received and/or given</b>
N/A

## Other information

Code	Name	Quantity	Price	Current value (in euros)
<b>Current value of financial instruments forming the subject of temporary acquisition</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Current value of financial instruments constituting guarantee deposits</b>				
<b>Financial instruments received as collateral and not posted on the balance sheet</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Financial instruments given as collateral and kept in their original entry</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Financial instruments held in the portfolio issued by entities associated with the management company (fund) or with the financial manager(s) (SICAV) and variable capital UCIs managed by these entities</b>				
FR0000008997	OFI RS LIQUIDITES	8,099.8673	4,324.51	35,027,957.14

## Advances on result paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit	Total tax credits	Tax credit per unit
<b>Total advances</b>		-	-	-	-

## Advances on net capital gains and losses paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit
<b>Total advances</b>		-	-

## Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to result (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>I share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	3,635,692.13	3,634,104.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,635,692.13</b>	<b>3,634,104.03</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	3,635,692.13	3,634,104.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,635,692.13</b>	<b>3,634,104.03</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>R share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	160,265.82	42,278.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,265.82</b>	<b>42,278.20</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	160,265.82	42,278.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,265.82</b>	<b>42,278.20</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>RF share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	14,635.23	0.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,635.23</b>	<b>0.83</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	14,635.23	0.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,635.23</b>	<b>0.83</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>GIC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	0.64	0.69 <sup>(14)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.69</b>

## Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	0.64	0.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.69</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-

(14) The GIC share class was created on 13/03/2020.

## Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>I share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-3,870,617.65	-9,439,820.90
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3,870,617.65</b>	<b>-9,439,820.90</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	-3,870,617.65	-9,439,820.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3,870,617.65</b>	<b>-9,439,820.90</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	3,102,381.6299	3,491,179.5078
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>R share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-236,146.90	-88,528.13
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-236,146.90</b>	<b>-88,528.13</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	-236,146.90	-88,528.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>-236,146.90</b>	<b>-88,528.13</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	209,117.0868	36,212.7332
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>RF share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-18,129.65	-1.68
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-18,129.65</b>	<b>-1.68</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	-18,129.65	-1.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>-18,129.65</b>	<b>-1.68</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	16,013.7878	1.0000
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>GIC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-0.63	-1.68 <sup>(15)</sup>
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.63</b>	<b>-1.68</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	-0.63	-1.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.63</b>	<b>-1.68</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1.0000	1.0000
Distribution per unit	-	-

(15) The GIC share class was created on 13/03/2020.

**Table showing results and other characteristic elements of the UCI during the last five financial years (in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	29/03/2019	29/03/2018
<b>Net assets</b>					
in EUR	363,293,256.74	387,543,077.83	445,074,207.50	454,648,219.42	482,856,546.38
<b>Number of securities</b>					
I share class	3,102,381.6299	3,491,179.5078	4,009,214.1473	4,106,689.9204	4,343,526.4302
N-D share class	-	-	-	-	52,199.8687
R share class	209,117.0868	36,212.7332	41,465.3471	38,375.2350	266.0000
RF share class	16,013.7878	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
GIC share class	1.0000	1.0000	-	-	-
<b>Net asset value per unit</b>					
I share class in EUR	109.89	109.97	109.98	109.78	109.96
N-D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-(16)	99.69
R share class in EUR	99.25	99.62	99.41	99.40	99.86 <sup>(17)</sup>
RF share class in EUR	100.75	100.92	100.28	99.90	99.96 <sup>(18)</sup>
GIC share class in EUR	101.77	101.71 <sup>(19)</sup>	-	-	-
<b>Distribution per unit on net capital gains and losses (including advances)</b>					
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N-D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GIC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Distribution per unit on result (including advances)</b>					
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N-D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	2.84
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GIC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tax credit per unit transferred to bearer (individuals)</b>					
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N-D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GIC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Accumulation per unit</b>					
I share class in EUR	-0.07	-1.66	-0.25	0.24	0.03
N-D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-2.66
R share class in EUR	-0.36	-1.27	-0.40	-0.20	0.08
RF share class in EUR	-0.21	-0.85	-0.17	0.41	0.19
GIC share class in EUR	0.01	-0.99	-	-	-

(16) The N-D unit class was removed on 15/03/2019.

(17) The R unit class was created on 20/06/2017 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(18) The RF unit class was created on 12/03/2018 with a nominal value of EUR 100.02.

(19) The GIC share class was created on 13/03/2020 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.



## Portfolio inventory as of 31 December 2021

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
<b>Deposits</b>			-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>				
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>			-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>			<b>293,359,616.11</b>	<b>80.75</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market			293,359,616.11	80.75
A2A SPA 1.25% 16/03/2024	EUR	2,000,000.00	2,075,936.99	0.57
A2A SPA 3.625% 13/01/2022	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,036,656.16	0.29
ABN AMRO BANK NV 7.125% 06/07/2022	EUR	4,300,000.00	4,610,577.81	1.27
ALD SA 0% 23/02/2024	EUR	5,500,000.00	5,500,550.00	1.51
AMADUES IT GROUP SA VAR 18/03/2022	EUR	11,000,000.00	11,005,500.00	3.03
AREVA SA 3.125% 20/03/2023	EUR	1,700,000.00	1,794,398.90	0.49
ATOS SE 0.75% 07/05/2022	EUR	3,700,000.00	3,727,648.63	1.03
AUTOSTRATE PER LITALIA 5.875% 09/06/2024	EUR	1,500,000.00	1,736,460.62	0.48
BALL CORP 4.375% 15/12/2023	EUR	1,300,000.00	1,404,471.34	0.39
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARG 1.125% 28/02/2024	EUR	4,000,000.00	4,134,219.18	1.14
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARG FRN 09/03/2023	EUR	4,000,000.00	4,022,101.11	1.11
BANCO SANTANDER SA 0.25% 19/06/2024	EUR	4,000,000.00	4,037,452.05	1.11
BANCO SANTANDER SA FRN 28/03/2023	EUR	2,000,000.00	2,015,263.39	0.55
BECTON DICKINSON AND CO 0% 13/08/2023	EUR	5,071,000.00	5,077,592.30	1.40
BFCM 3% 21/05/2024	EUR	5,600,000.00	6,082,382.47	1.67
BMW FINANCE 2.65% 17/01/2024	EUR	3,500,000.00	3,790,552.74	1.04
BNP PARIBAS 1.125% 10/10/2023	EUR	7,000,000.00	7,176,754.79	1.98
BPCE SA 0.875% 31/01/2024	EUR	9,000,000.00	9,245,724.66	2.54
BUREAU VERITAS SA 1.25% 07/09/2023	EUR	8,300,000.00	8,487,375.34	2.34
CAIXABANK SA 1.125% 12/01/2023	EUR	7,000,000.00	7,170,123.97	1.97
CAP GEMINI 2.5% 01/07/2023	EUR	1,500,000.00	1,570,812.33	0.43
CIE DE SAINT GOBAIN 1.75% 03/04/2023	EUR	2,600,000.00	2,694,725.48	0.74
CITIGROUP INC 2.375% 22/05/2024	EUR	3,000,000.00	3,217,711.64	0.89
CNH INDUSTRIAL FIN EUR S 2.875% 17/05/2023	EUR	3,000,000.00	3,175,121.92	0.87
CNP ASSURANCES 1.875% 20/10/2022	EUR	4,400,000.00	4,486,258.08	1.23
COMMERZBANK AG 0.5% 13/09/2023	EUR	2,000,000.00	2,021,695.89	0.56
COMMERZBANK AG 1.25% 23/10/2023	EUR	3,500,000.00	3,587,150.00	0.99
CREDIT AGRICOLE LONDON 0.5% 24/06/2024	EUR	5,000,000.00	5,082,287.67	1.40
CREDIT SUISSE AG LONDON FRN 01/09/2023	EUR	5,526,000.00	5,607,265.97	1.54
CRITERIA CAIXAHOLDING 1.625% 21/04/2022	EUR	3,900,000.00	3,967,806.58	1.09
DANSKE BANK VAR 10/11/2024	EUR	5,488,000.00	5,493,570.70	1.51
DOMETIC GROUP AB 3% 13/09/2023	EUR	1,300,000.00	1,367,323.97	0.38
DUFY ONE BV 2.50% 15/10/2024	EUR	1,200,000.00	1,191,463.33	0.33
ECP FINANCE BV 1.875% 29/09/2023	EUR	6,000,000.00	6,252,497.26	1.72
ELIS SA 1.875% 15/02/2023	EUR	600,000.00	618,235.48	0.17
ENAGAS FINANCIERES SA 2.5% 11/04/2022	EUR	2,000,000.00	2,052,512.33	0.56
FCA BANK SPA IRELAND 0.125% 16/11/2023	EUR	5,000,000.00	5,009,339.04	1.38
FCA BANK SPA IRELAND 0.625% 24/11/2022	EUR	2,000,000.00	2,015,204.11	0.55

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC 2% 27/07/2023	EUR	2,000,000.00	2,085,843.84	0.57
GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC VAR 30/04/2024	EUR	5,000,000.00	5,007,341.10	1.38
HIGHLAND HOLDINGS SARL 0.01% 12/11/2023	EUR	2,267,000.00	2,270,173.80	0.62
INTERNATIONAL GAME TECH 3.5% 15/07/2024	EUR	1,500,000.00	1,601,445.83	0.44
INTESA SANPAOLO SPA 1.375% 18/01/2024	EUR	4,000,000.00	4,162,090.41	1.15
KLEPIERRE 1% 17/04/2023	EUR	300,000.00	305,963.42	0.08
KLEPIERRE 1.75% 06/11/2024	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,046,728.77	0.29
LA BANQUE POSTALE 1% 16/10/2024	EUR	1,200,000.00	1,233,710.14	0.34
LEASEPLAN CORPORATION NV 1.375% 07/03/2024	EUR	4,000,000.00	4,168,457.53	1.15
LKQ ITALIA BONDCO SPA 3.875% 01/04/2024	EUR	1,500,000.00	1,612,215.63	0.44
LLOYDS BANK GROUP PLC VAR 15/01/2024	EUR	6,000,000.00	6,083,169.86	1.67
LOXAM SAS 3.5% 03/05/2023	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,011,797.22	0.28
MANPOWERGROUP 1.875% 11/09/2022	EUR	6,150,000.00	6,245,371.34	1.72
MEDIOBANCA SPA 0.625% 27/09/2022	EUR	8,000,000.00	8,067,961.64	2.22
METROVACESA SA 2.375% 23/05/2022	EUR	4,000,000.00	4,073,621.92	1.12
MORGAN STANLEY 1.75% 11/03/2024	EUR	4,000,000.00	4,215,742.47	1.16
NATWEST MARKETS PLC 1% 28/05/2024	EUR	5,400,000.00	5,565,535.89	1.53
NIBC BANK NV 2% 09/04/2024	EUR	5,000,000.00	5,283,472.60	1.45
NN GROUP NV 0.875% 13/01/2023	EUR	1,844,000.00	1,877,623.95	0.52
NOKIA OYK 2% 15/03/2024	EUR	1,500,000.00	1,575,396.58	0.43
OMV AG 0.75% 04/12/2023	EUR	1,600,000.00	1,630,139.18	0.45
PRYSMIAN SPA 2.5% 11/04/2022	EUR	2,200,000.00	2,255,783.56	0.62
PSA BANQUE FRANCE 0.625% 10/10/2022	EUR	5,000,000.00	5,045,363.01	1.39
RCI BANQUE SA 1.00% 17/05/2023	EUR	5,000,000.00	5,082,780.82	1.40
RENAUL SA 1% 08/03/2023	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,017,173.97	0.28
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND VAR 08/03/2023	EUR	600,000.00	612,508.77	0.17
SAIPEM FINANCE INTL BV 2.75% 05/04/2022	EUR	2,000,000.00	2,050,887.67	0.56
SANTANDER CONSUMER BANK 0.75% 17/10/2022	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,010,023.29	0.28
SCHAEFFLER AG 1.875% 26/03/2024	EUR	1,500,000.00	1,564,033.56	0.43
SIG COMBIBLOC PURCHASER 1.875% 18/06/2023	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,027,208.33	0.28
SOCIETE GENERALE 1.25% 15/02/2024	EUR	6,200,000.00	6,436,602.19	1.77
SOFTBANK GROUP CORP 4.00% 20/04/2023	EUR	1,300,000.00	1,342,408.89	0.37
SPIE SA 3.125% 22/03/2024	EUR	1,500,000.00	1,604,186.30	0.44
SYDBANK AS 1.25% 04/02/2022	EUR	1,550,000.00	1,569,899.45	0.43
TELECOM ITALIA SPA 2.5% 19/07/2023	EUR	1,500,000.00	1,554,863.01	0.43
TELEPERFORMANCE 1.5% 03/04/2024	EUR	700,000.00	727,329.73	0.20
THERMO FISHER SC FNCE I 0% 18/11/2023	EUR	4,027,000.00	4,032,637.80	1.11
TIM SPA 4% 11/04/2024	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,079,669.86	0.30
UBISOFT ENTERTAINMENT SA 1.289% 30/01/2023	EUR	7,100,000.00	7,248,189.84	2.00
UNICREDIT SPA 1% 18/01/2023	EUR	9,200,000.00	9,392,431.23	2.59
UNIONE DI BANCHE ITALIAN 1.75% 12/04/2023	EUR	4,000,000.00	4,140,405.48	1.14
VALEO SA 3.25% 22/01/2024	EUR	1,500,000.00	1,645,645.89	0.45
VOLVO CAR AB 2.125% 02/04/2024	EUR	1,500,000.00	1,578,490.07	0.43
VOLVO TREASURY AB 0.1% 24/05/2022	EUR	3,340,000.00	3,346,400.90	0.92
VONOVIA FINANCE BV 0.125% 06/04/2023	EUR	5,000,000.00	5,023,174.66	1.38

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
VONOVIA FINANCE BV 0.875% 03/07/2023	EUR	300,000.00	304,990.48	0.08
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>			<b>25,003,823.00</b>	<b>6.88</b>
Traded on a regulated market or similar			25,003,823.00	6.88
Transferable debt securities			25,003,823.00	6.88
	EUR	3,000,000.00	3,000,186.00	0.83
	EUR	5,000,000.00	5,000,160.00	1.38
	EUR	5,000,000.00	5,002,020.00	1.38
	EUR	5,000,000.00	5,000,350.00	1.38
	EUR	5,000,000.00	5,000,695.00	1.38
	EUR	2,000,000.00	2,000,412.00	0.55
Other debt securities			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>			<b>35,027,957.14</b>	<b>9.64</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries			35,027,957.14	9.64
OFI RS LIQUIDITES	EUR	8,099.8673	35,027,957.14	9.64
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union			-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other professional funds and equivalents in Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other non-European vehicles			-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>			-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements			-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent			-	-
Securities borrowed			-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed			-	-
Other temporary transactions			-	-
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>			-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>			-	-
Transactions on a regulated or similar market			-	-
Other transactions			-	-
7597313#S_20221220	EUR	25,000,000.00	229,166.67	0.06
EUR margin call	EUR	-404,292.22	-404,292.22	-0.11
CDS iTRAXX EUROPE 31 06/22	EUR	10,000,000.00	48,686.67	0.01
S -0.0046/OIS 202312	EUR	104,000,000.00	126,438.88	0.03
<b>Other financial instruments</b>			-	-

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
Receivables			1,971,464.74	0.54
Payables			-89,432.66	-0.02
Financial accounts			8,019,828.41	2.21
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<b>363,293,256.74</b>	<b>100.00</b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

Financial year ended 31 December 2021



Asset  
Management

## OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO INVESTMENT GRADE CLIMATE CHANGE Sub-Fund

Bonds and other debt securities  
denominated in euros

### Marketer

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### Management Company by delegation

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### Depository and Custodian

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

### Administrative and accounts management

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

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31 December 2021

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## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

- ☒ The OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO INVESTMENT GRADE CLIMATE CHANGE sub-fund is aimed at sustainable investment: Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental and/or social objective, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

### AMF classification

Bonds and other debt securities denominated in euros.

### Management objective

The Sub-Fund's objective is to outperform the Bank of America Merrill Lynch Euro Corporate Index by investing in companies with an active approach to the energy and environment transition.

### Benchmark

The Bank of America Merrill Lynch Euro Corporate Index is an index published by Merrill Lynch consisting of bonds rated in the investment grade category denominated in euros and issued by financial and non-financial corporations. The index is posted on the website [www.mlindex.ml.com](http://www.mlindex.ml.com) under the code ER00 or on Bloomberg using the ticker "ER00 Index". This index is calculated with coupons reinvested.

### Management strategy

The investment strategy aims to construct a portfolio of bonds composed of bonds issued in euros by companies whose registered offices are mainly based in an OECD Member State. Issuers whose registered office is located outside the OECD area may not exceed 10% of the net assets. The initial universe is wholly composed of investment grade bonds (according to OFI AM's rating policy) issued in euros by companies.

In the event of a downgrade in the rating of the securities, or that of their issuer, the Sub-Fund may hold a maximum of 10% of securities with a "Speculative High Yield" rating if the risk of default is not deemed "high" by the credit analysis. Otherwise the securities must be sold within 3 months. However, the manager may invest in "unrated" bonds, provided that the credit analysis gives a favourable opinion for a future investment grade rating through a "summary" sheet.

Each issuer with a BBB- rating may not represent an overexposure of more than 1.50% in relation to the benchmark. Each issuer with a rating greater than BBB- may not represent an overexposure of more than 3.00% in relation to the benchmark.

This debt securities rating policy provides for a single rule in terms of allocation of a long-term rating on bond securities. Under this policy, a rating is determined according to ratings allocated by one or more recognised agencies, and that resulting from the analyses of the management company's Credit Analysis team. Consequently, investment decisions or credit instrument transfer decisions are not mechanically and exclusively based on the criterion of their rating and are based, among other things, on an internal analysis of the credit or market risk. The decision to buy or to assign an asset is also based on other criteria at the manager's discretion.

In the event that the above limits are exceeded (through a market effect or the downgrading of a rating for a security allocated based on the chosen rating policy), the manager shall take any corrective action they deem necessary to fulfil their commitments to the composition of the portfolio within a maximum period of three months.

The Sub-Fund applies two parallel selection processes to the financial analysis: one relating to the overall consideration of the ESG performance of issuers, the other relating to the consideration of carbon performance for issuers in carbon-intensive sectors. It is specified that the application of these two selection processes concerns only the main eligible assets of the Sub-Fund, namely bonds and other debt securities as well as credit derivatives (issuer CDS), representing between 80% and 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

### Analysis of non-financial criteria:

Concomitantly with the financial analysis, the manager complements its study with the analysis of non-financial criteria in order to favour a "Socially Responsible Investment" (SRI) selection of companies in the portfolio. The non-financial analysis or rating carried out shall cover at least 90% of the fund's securities. Within the Fund's investment universe selected by the Management Company, the SRI research team carries out a detailed analysis of the environmental and social issues specific to each sector of activity, and of governance issues.

This study is carried out considering Environmental, Social and Governance factors, i.e. - **Environmental factor**: direct or indirect impact of the issuer's activity on the environment (climate change, natural resources, project finance, toxic discharges and green products); - **Social factor**: direct or indirect impact of the issuer's activity on stakeholders (employees, customers, suppliers and civil society) by reference to universal values including human rights, international labour standards, environmental impact, anti-corruption, human capital, supply chain, goods and services, etc.; - **Governance factor**: any processes, regulations, laws and institutions that influence how the company is managed, administered and controlled, governance structure, market behaviour, etc.

The SRI analysis team defines a sector-based reference of the key issues (Environmental, Social, Governance listed above), selecting for each sector of activity the most important ESG issues for this sector. An ESG score is calculated per issuer using the sector-based reference for key issues which includes the key issue scores for Environmental and Social (E and S) and scores for Governance (G) key issues. Governance issues include a fixed weighting of 30% for corporate governance and a variable weighting of 10% to 40% reflecting the level of risk incurred by the behaviour of directors and the company. This level varies depending on the sectors of activity. The overall weighting of the E and S issues is then determined. The weighting for Environmental, Social and Governance issues is specific to each sector of activity.

These scores may be subject to any penalties linked to matters not yet included in the ratings for key issues and any bonuses or penalties awarded by the analyst responsible for the sector in cases where there is any difference of opinion when assessing an issue by the ratings agency. This ESG score is calculated out of 10.

The 20% of issuers which are lagging the furthest behind in managing ESG issues (the "Under Supervision" SRI category, Best In Class scores calculated by our SRI Division) are excluded from the investment universe.

The ESG analysis of issuers' practices is carried out using a dedicated proprietary tool allowing automation of the quantitative processing of ESG data, combined with a qualitative analysis of the SRI division (data mainly from ESG rating agencies but also from specialised agencies).

There is a risk that, from time to time, our approach will not be effective and that the final rating assigned to an issuer by the Management Company's SRI division will differ from that proposed by a third party.

Furthermore, the selection of SRI UCIs external to the management company may create a lack of consistency, as the funds selected can a priori implement different and independent ESG approaches.

#### **Energy and environmental transition analysis:**

The Fund pursues a strategy to promote those private issuers that are the most active in terms of the Energy Transition.

The universe of sectors with carbon-intensive activity will be analysed based on two main criteria: the Carbon Intensity of the company's activities and the company's level of involvement in the Energy Transition.

The scope studied will be that of the sectors with the most intensive greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions activity, which are most likely to act to significantly reduce global GHG emissions. Emissions of GHG, expressed in equivalent weight of CO<sub>2</sub>, are data which come either from companies (directly or via declarations made to the Carbon Disclosure Project) or from data estimated by a service provider (MSCI).

As a reminder, there are three categories of these emissions: Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions - Scope 2: Indirect energy emissions - Scope 3: Other indirect emissions. Our data only covers two of the three scopes representing all categories of greenhouse gas emissions.

**Some data are reported but not subject to mandatory verification. As a result, the Sub-Fund may hold companies in its portfolio that emit large amounts of greenhouse gases, provided that they are heavily involved in the Energy and Environment Transition.**

The SRI analysis team will award companies a bonus based how much of their income is from "green" technologies. This bonus, if any, will be awarded at the company's "Energy Transition" level. A penalty of -4 will be allocated to companies that are the majority owner, directly or indirectly, of "thermal" coal mines.

This penalty, if any, will be awarded to the company's "Carbon intensity of activities" and "Energy transition" levels. Issuers of debt securities that do not have an ESG analysis or an energy and environmental transition assessment (for carbon-intensive sectors) may not exceed 10% of the net assets of the portfolio.



The Fund is primarily invested in bonds and other debt securities denominated in euros: fixed and/or floating rate and/or indexed and/or convertible bonds.

The portfolio may also include convertible bonds (resulting in indirect exposure to equity markets) and subordinated securities. These securities are issued or guaranteed by corporate or financial companies incorporated mainly in an OECD Member State and secondarily outside the OECD area. The portfolio will not be invested in government securities.

Within the limits provided by regulations, the Sub-Fund may enter into financial contracts (swaps, futures, options) traded on regulated and organised French and foreign and/or over-the-counter markets in order to hedge and/or expose itself against equity, interest rate, credit and currency risks.

The overall sensitivity of the portfolio will fluctuate between the limits of +/- 150 basis points compared to the sensitivity of its benchmark: the Bank of America Merrill Lynch Euro Corporate Index.

The Sub-Fund does not have a range of sensitivity but is subject to a constraint wherein the sensitivity of the portfolio must not deviate by more than +/- 150 basis points from that of the benchmark. As an indication, over the last two years (between 30 September 2014 and 30 September 2016), the sensitivity of the benchmark has fluctuated between 4.60 and 5.35. It is recalled that past sensitivity is no indication of future sensitivity.

➤ [SFDR - Article 9 UCI](#)

■ LEI code: 9695002MDEAJKQULXD55

■ Information on how the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objective is to be achieved:

Although the Sub-Fund does not currently have an index aligned with the sustainable investment objective, it nevertheless pursues a strategy to promote the most active private issuers in terms of Energy Transition.

The universe of sectors with carbon-intensive activity is analysed based on two main criteria: the carbon intensity of the company's activities and the level of its involvement in Energy Transition.

The scope of the companies studied in the Energy and Environment Transition analysis is that of the sectors with the most intensive greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions activity, which are most likely to act to significantly reduce them. The analysis will focus on the following sectors: Automobiles and components - basic materials – chemicals – building materials – oil and gas – utilities - "Intense" industrial sector corresponding to sub-sectors (ICB4): aeronautics, commercial vehicles, Containers and packaging, Defence, Delivery services, Diversified industries, sea and road transportation - "Intense" Travel and leisure activities", corresponding to sub-sectors (ICB4): air travel, hotels and travel and tourism.

Companies in these carbon-intensive sectors that are either "high risk" or "risky", according to our analysis of involvement in the energy transition, are excluded from the Sub-Fund's investment universe. As a result, the Sub-Fund may hold companies in its portfolio that emit large amounts of greenhouse gases, provided that they are heavily involved in the Energy and Environment Transition. Indeed, these companies are best positioned to contribute to the energy and environment transition.

Companies directly or indirectly holding thermal coal mines or developing new charcoal-based electricity generation capacities, present, according to OFI, a non-financial risk that may impact their economic outlook, and are also excluded from the investment universe. For the same reason, OFI will gradually reduce investments in non-conventional gas and oil extraction companies.

According to the Management Company's analysis, the Sub-Fund's total investments do not significantly impair any of its environmental and social objectives.

**In accordance with the Management Company's rating criteria, the indicator of greenhouse gas emissions indirectly financed by the portfolio and its index, calculated using the "Portfolio carbon footprint" methodology, stood at 59.42 on 31/12/2021.**



## ■ Taxonomy:

Under Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (hereinafter the "Taxonomy Regulation"), the Sub-Fund, which aims to invest in economic activities that help to achieve an environmental objective, must provide some information about its investments in economic activities that may be considered environmentally sustainable.

In view of the global environmental challenges and in order to deal with increasing negative trends, such as climate change, unitholders are informed that the Sub-Fund invests in activities that help to achieve environmental objectives of mitigating climate change and/or adapting to climate change, as set out by the Taxonomy Regulation.

In order to help to achieve these objectives, it is expected that the Sub-Fund will invest in eligible economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation, such as renewable energies, low-carbon electricity infrastructure and suppliers, or very energy-efficient real estate.

The Management Company shall also ensure that the Sub-Fund's investments help to achieve the above objectives without significantly jeopardising other sustainable objectives by using the EU Taxonomy Alignment Screening methodology developed by the data provider Vigeo, based on a three-step approach:

- an analysis of the issuer's activity's contribution to green activities set out in order to achieve the environmental objectives of the Taxonomy Regulation, in particular, in relation to mitigating climate change and adapting to climate change. This issuer analysis is made up of two stages:
  - a) the first stage involves identifying the activity or activities that are eligible under the sectors set out by the EU Green Taxonomy. This first stage sometimes includes estimates due to the greater level of detail for the EU Taxonomy than for the issuer activity reporting;
  - b) Once the eligible activities have been identified, the analysis focuses on the alignment of this contribution, in terms of revenue, using technical criteria. The data used are data publicly reported by issuers. These are actual data and not estimated, with guaranteed traceability.
- An analysis to check that the issuer's intended activities do not significantly jeopardise the environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy.
- An analysis of compliance with minimum social security cover, as defined by international conventions.

However, as of the date of the last prospectus update, the Management Company is unable to accurately calculate to what extent the Sub-Fund's investments are considered environmentally sustainable and are aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

Nevertheless, the Management Company expects this calculation of the Sub-Fund's alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation to become more accurate in the coming months and for its result to be made available to unitholders very soon.

## **Risk profile**

The Sub-Fund will be invested primarily in financial instruments selected by the Management Company. These instruments will experience market developments and fluctuations.

The Sub-Fund is classified as "Bonds and other debt securities denominated in euros". The investor is therefore mainly exposed to the risks below, this list not being exhaustive.

### Capital loss risk:

The investor is advised that the performance of the Sub-Fund might not conform to his objectives and that his capital might not be returned in full, the Sub-Fund not benefiting from any guarantee or protection of capital invested.

### Counterparty risk:

This is risk linked to the use by the Sub-Fund of future and/or over the counter financial instruments. These transactions concluded with one or more eligible counterparties potentially expose the Sub-Fund to a risk of defaulting of one of these counterparties possibly resulting in failure to pay which may reduce the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

#### Risk inherent in discretionary management:

Discretionary management is based on expectations of developments on the various markets and of the selected UCITS. There is a risk that the Sub-Fund will not be invested at all times on the best performing market. Similarly, there is a risk that the selected UCIs will not be the best performing, and/or that they will achieve a performance below their benchmark. The net asset value of the Sub-Fund would then be affected by this drop.

#### Interest rate risk:

Because of its composition, the Sub-Fund may be subject to an interest rate risk. This risk results from the fact that, in general, the price of debt securities and bonds falls when rates rise. The investor in bonds or other fixed-income securities may record negative performances as a result of fluctuations in interest rates. The occurrence of this risk may result in a drop in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

#### Credit risk:

This represents the possible risk of downgrading of the issuer's credit rating, which would have a negative impact on the rate of the security and therefore on the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. The use of credit derivatives may increase this risk.

#### Liquidity risk:

The portfolio's liquidity risk depends on the liquidity of the investment vehicles used: this liquidity risk present in the Sub-Fund essentially exists on account of OTC positions and, in the case of events which may interrupt the trading of shares on the markets on which they are traded. A stock's lack of liquidity may increase the cost of liquidation of a position and hence cause a drop in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

#### Risk associated with the impact of techniques such as derivatives:

The use of derivatives may result in significant changes in the net asset value over short periods of time in the event of exposure in a direction contrary to market developments.

#### Sustainability risk:

Sustainability risks are primarily related to climate events resulting from climate change (known as physical risks) and from the ability of companies to respond to climate change (known as transition risks), and which may result in unanticipated losses affecting the mutual fund's investments and financial performance. Social events (inequalities, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in consumer behaviour, etc.) or governance gaps (recurrent and significant breach of international agreements, corruption, product quality and safety and sales practices) can also translate into sustainability risks.

And secondarily:

#### Risk arising from holding Convertible Bonds:

The Sub-Fund may also be exposed to convertible bonds; these may display a residual share sensitivity and experience significant fluctuations due to changes in the prices of the underlying shares. The investor's attention is drawn to the fact that the net asset value of the Sub-Fund will drop in the case of an unfavourable change.

#### Share risk:

This is the risk of variation in the share prices to which the portfolio is exposed.

A minority proportion of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to convertible bonds, where such bonds present more attractive opportunities than the above-mentioned bonds. Generally speaking, the share sensitivity at the time of purchasing these convertible bonds is negligible, but the development of the markets may bring forth a residual share sensitivity. The occurrence of this risk may result in a drop in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

#### Foreign exchange risk:

This is the risk of foreign currency fluctuation affecting the value of the stocks held by the Sub-Fund.

The exchange risk of investments denominated in currencies other than the euro is left to the discretion of the manager, who may, depending on the circumstances, hedge this risk. The investor's attention is drawn to the fact that the performance of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund might be affected by the development of the rate of currencies other than the euro. The occurrence of this risk may result in a drop in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

#### Emerging markets risk:

The conditions of functioning and supervision of the emerging markets may deviate from standards prevailing on major international markets: information about certain securities may be incomplete and their liquidity more reduced. The performance of these securities can therefore be volatile. The occurrence of this risk may result in a drop in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

#### High Yield risk ("Speculative High Yield"):

This is the credit risk applied to what are known as "speculative" securities which present probabilities of default higher than those of Investment Grade securities. In exchange, they offer higher levels of return. In the case of downgrading of the rating, the net asset value of the Sub-Fund will fall.

#### Risk associated with contingent bonds:

CoCos are hybrid securities issued by financial institutions (such as banks and insurance companies) that allow losses to be absorbed when their regulatory capital falls below a certain predefined threshold (or trigger) or is deemed insufficient by the regulator of these financial institutions. The first case is referred to as a mechanical trigger and the second case is referred to a discretionary trigger of the absorption mechanism by the regulator. The trigger, specified in the prospectus at issue, corresponds to the level of capital from which the absorption of losses is mechanically triggered. This absorption of losses is achieved either by conversion into shares or by a reduction in the nominal value (partial or total).

The main specific risks associated with the use of CoCos are the risks of:

- Triggering the loss absorption mechanism: this involves either converting the CoCos into shares ("equity conversion") or a partial or total reduction of the nominal value ("write down");
- Non-payment of coupons: payment of coupons is at the discretion of the issuer (but with the automatic prior consent of the regulator) and non-payment of coupons does not constitute a default by the issuer;
- Non-redemption on call date: AT 1 CoCos are perpetual bonds, but can be redeemed on certain dates (call dates) at the discretion of the issuer (with the agreement of its regulator). Non-repayment on the call date increases the maturity of the bond and therefore has a negative effect on the price of the bond. It also exposes the investor to the risk of never being repaid;
- Capital structure: should the issuer go bankrupt, the CoCo holder will be repaid only after full repayment of non-subordinated bond holders. In some cases (e.g. CoCo with permanent write-down), the holder of the CoCo may suffer a greater loss than the shareholders.
- Valuation: given the complexity of these instruments, their valuation for investment or subsequent investment requires specific expertise. The absence of regularly observable data on the issuer and the possibility of discretionary intervention by the issuer's regulatory authority may call into question the valuation of these instruments;
- Liquidity: trading ranges can be high during stress situations. And in some scenarios, it may not be possible to find any trading counterparties.

#### **METHOD CHOSEN BY THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY TO ASSESS THE GLOBAL RISK OF THE UCI**

The calculation method used to calculate the overall risk is the absolute VaR without exemption from the 5% upper limit.

The maximum leverage of the Sub-Fund, given for information only, calculated as the sum of the nominal values of the positions on financial futures instruments used, is 100%. However, the Sub-Fund reserves the option of seeking a higher leverage level, depending on the situation of the markets.

#### **INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE VAR**

OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO INVESTMENT GRADE CLIMATE CHANGE	VaR 5d 95% over 2021
Average	0.46%
Maximum	0.57%
Minimum	0.40%

## CHANGE(S) MADE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The following changes were made during the financial year:

- With effect from 12 February 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the SRI Principles.  
The minimum initial subscription amount for I and IC shares is now EUR 500,000, with no minimum subsequent subscription;  
The minimum initial subscription amount for R shares is now reduced to zero compared to one share previously.
- With effect from 9 March 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the SFDR.  
Rephrasing of the management objective, which remains the same. Simple rewording with no impact for unitholders.  
Due to its investment in companies that are taking an active approach towards the energy transition, the universe of sectors with carbon-intensive activity shall be analysed based on two main criteria: the Carbon Intensity of the company's activities and how great a role the company is playing in the Energy Transition.
- With effect from 21 December 2021, creation of GI shares.
- With effect from 27 December 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the Taxonomy Regulation.

## FUTURE CHANGE(S)

None.

## PROCEDURE FOR CHOOSING BROKERS

The OFI Group has introduced a procedure for selection and assessment of market brokers, which makes it possible to select, for each category of financial instruments, the best market brokers and to ensure the quality of execution of orders placed on behalf of our UCI under management.

The management teams can send their orders directly to the market brokers selected or go through the OFI Group trading desk, OIS.

This service provider handles the receipt and transmission of orders, followed by execution or not, to the market brokers on the following financial instruments: Debt securities, Capital securities, Shares or UCI Shares, Financial contracts.

This service provider's expertise makes it possible to separate the selection of financial instruments (which remains the responsibility of the Management Company) from their trading, whilst ensuring the best execution of orders.

A multi-criteria valuation is carried out on a six-monthly basis by the OFI Group's management teams. Depending on the circumstances, it takes into consideration several or all of the following criteria:

- Monitoring volumes of transactions per market broker;
- Analysis of the counterparty risk and how this develops (a distinction is made between "brokers" and "counterparties");
- The nature of the financial instrument, the execution price, where applicable the total cost, the speed of execution and the size of the order;
- Feedback on operational incidents identified by managers or the Middle Office.

At the end of this valuation, the OFI Group can reduce the volumes of orders entrusted to a market broker or withdraw it temporarily or permanently from its list of authorised service providers.

This valuation can be based on an analysis report provided by an independent service provider.

The selection of UCIs is based on a threefold analysis:

- A quantitative analysis of the media selected;
- An additional qualitative analysis;
- Due diligence, which aims to validate the option of taking action on a given fund and of setting the investment limits on the fund in question and on the corresponding management company.

A post-investment committee meets every six months to review all authorisations given and limits consumed.

For the execution of certain financial instruments, the Management Company uses commission sharing agreements (CCP or CSA), according to which a limited number of investment service providers:

- Provide the order execution service;
- Collect brokerage costs relating to services that assist with investment decisions;
- Pay these costs back to a third-party provider of these services.

The objective sought is to use, as far as possible, the best service providers in each speciality (execution of orders and assistance with investment/disinvestment decisions).

## BROKERAGE FEE

Details of the measures taken to get to grips with the new regulatory provisions relating to MiFID can be found on the Group's website at: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_politique-selection-execution.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_politique-selection-execution.pdf). [in French]

In particular, the report on brokers' fees, as per Article 314-82 of the General Regulation of the AMF, can be found at the following address: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf) [in French]

## INFORMATION ON THE REMUNERATIONS OF THE UCITS

As part of the process of applying UCITS Directive V 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014, the Company has introduced a remuneration policy with the following characteristics:

### 1) Qualitative elements

The Company's remuneration policy has been drawn up by the OFI Group's Strategic Committee.

The Strategic Committee is made up of representatives of the Company's shareholders. It sets remuneration policy and ensures its implementation.

The Company's remuneration policy promotes sound, effective risk management, simultaneously aligns the interests of investors, of the Company and of the UCI managers, and seeks to reduce potential conflicts of interest between sales staff and investors. It conforms to the Company's economic strategy, objectives and values.

Fixed remuneration is the employee's normal pay for the work expected, corresponding to their classification. Variable remuneration takes into account, in particular, the Company's results, its equity requirements and the quality of management and the service offered to investors.

**Staff affected by the remuneration policy:** all persons involved in risk-taking at fund or Company level, such as directors, managers, CIOs, supervisors, equivalent staff due to their variable remuneration level and sales staff.

**Assessment of performance and risks:** this is carried out depending on the staff concerned.

The performance of managers and those responsible for management is based on quantitative criteria (classification of each fund in a test universe) and qualitative criteria (achievement of objectives, observation of the risk management policy, compliance with internal regulations or external regulations, management process monitoring, contribution of risk-takers to operational risks and, in particular, sustainability risk for what are known as Article 8 or 9 UCIs under the SFDR).

Regarding directors, the criteria applied relate to the company's overall performance (growth in operating profit, achievement of strategic objectives, image, reputation, etc.)

For control functions, the criteria applied relate to operational, regulatory and reputational risks.

And lastly, the performance of sales staff is assessed based on traditional criteria, provided that these do not generate any conflicts of interest with unitholders: collection, changes in turnover, rate of penetration, campaign successes, new clients, etc.

**Variable remuneration budget:** based on a global budget, a proportion is allocated to risk-takers, and the remainder is allocated to the other staff in question. Allocation is then handled by the managers, taking into account the assessment factors described above.

**Payment procedures and measures for adjusting remuneration:**

For those persons whose variable remuneration is less than EUR 200,000 or 30% of the fixed salary, this is paid immediately, and in its entirety in cash.

For other persons, the proportion which is not paid in cash is paid in the form of part payments, thus making it possible to adjust risks between the various parties (UCI, managers and risk-takers): provisions indexed on a specific basket or a global basket.

A proportion (60%) is paid immediately, of which 50% in cash and 10% in indexed part-payments, the remaining 40% being paid in the form of part-payments released in equal tranches during the following three years, without any retention period.

Depending on changes to the quantitative and qualitative criteria in the years that follow, this allocation may be revised downwards, applying the penalty concept.

*The update of the remuneration policy under UCITS V Directive 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014 was approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 20 June 2017. In addition, the Company's remuneration policy was brought into line with the SFDR on 10 March 2021.*

## Quantitative elements

### Total remunerations paid by the manager to its staff:

During the 2020 financial year, the total amount of remunerations (including fixed and variable remunerations) paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT to all of its staff, i.e. **211 beneficiaries** (\*) (permanent staff/temporary staff/managing director) as at 31 December 2020, amounted to EUR **24,912,500**. This amount is broken down as follows:

- Total fixed remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT over the 2020 financial year: **EUR 18,265,000, or 73.33%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all of its staff, were allocated in the form of fixed remuneration;
- Total variable remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT during the 2020 financial year: **EUR 6,663,500 (\*\*) or 26.73%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all its staff were allocated in this form. All staff are eligible for the variable remuneration scheme.

Furthermore, no carried interest was paid for the 2020 financial year.

Out of the total remunerations (fixed and variable) paid over the course of the 2020 financial year, **EUR 4,293,000** related to "Directors and Executives" (14 people on 31 December 2020), **EUR 10,176,000** related to "Managers and Administrators" whose activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of the managed funds (**69 people** as at 31 December 2020).

(\* The number of staff as at 31 December 2020)

(\*\* 2020 bonus paid in February 2021)

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

### 2021 economic and financial backdrop

Anxiety-inducing factors seen during 2021, such as new Covid variants, inflation, international geopolitical tensions and the change in stance by the US Federal Reserve, did not affect investor optimism.

The picture was quite the opposite, with the main international equity indices setting new records, starting with the CAC 40 index, which went over 7,000 points for the first time.

This good year on the stock market during 2021 was due to the spectacular recovery in economic activity, which led to company profits recovering very significantly, particularly in the United States and Europe. The emerging world, and China in particular, faced different problems, including struggles with dealing with the health crisis, very high inflation which caused most emerging currencies to fall and, in China, a wave of regulatory measures which unsettled investors.

As a result, the global economic recovery was strong, due, in particular, to a catch-up effect following on from the consumption and investment slowdowns during 2020. However, it was also fuelled by the monetary and budgetary policies rolled out during this crisis, which helped governments to obtain financing at very low interest rates. They were therefore able to support business activity through assistance to households and companies, as well as through stimulus and investment packages. Nevertheless, the world is ultimately emerging from this health crisis in even more debt. However, one of the big differences between this situation and the 2008 financial crisis is that these deficits and public debts are accepted and tolerated, and budgets will not be tightened this time around. On the contrary, the idea of an "investment" debt seems to have been chosen for the time being.

Global growth has been sustained as a result. It should therefore sit at around 6% in 2021. In the United States, it should be approximately 5.5%. The eurozone, which was also part of this trend, should post growth of around 5%. Against this backdrop, it should be noted that the French economy also enjoyed a significant recovery, with growth of more than 6.5%. The situation in China is more specific. Admittedly, there was a strong recovery in growth of over 8% this year, but this momentum was somewhat curtailed by the two-fold effect of a wave of regulatory measures. These measures had laudable long-term objectives, but also disrupted short-term visibility and, above all, negatively affected the real estate sector, a very important sector which accounts for almost 30% of the country's GDP in total. The near collapse of a number of major developers (the most well-known case being Evergrande) therefore had a very negative effect. In addition, the "zero Covid" policy led to a number of short-term lockdowns in several cities. The country's economy has slowed down as a result.

However, at the very end of the period, we noticed a slight slowdown in this global growth momentum, which was linked in part to the outbreak of a new Covid variant, but also due to fairly high upward pressures on prices. The pace and scale of the economic recovery caused shortages in some segments of the economy (semiconductors, in particular) as well as a surge in raw material prices. As a result, inflation rates rose rapidly and, over the year, hit levels not seen for a very long time, with the price index rising to almost 7% during November in the United States. Inflation in the eurozone is also close to 5%.

Therefore, this issue of inflation is becoming a very important factor for markets, which are beginning to have their doubts: is this rise in inflation temporary, as the central banks are emphasising? It could be, as a matter of fact, only due to catch-up effects on raw material prices and bottlenecks on production lines, due to economies reopening. Or is it the start of a more vicious spiral, which then affects wages, while labour shortages are negatively affecting many sectors? This issue of inflation is expected to be one of the major themes for 2022.

The markets have broadly anticipated and supported this economic recovery, while the Central Banks have continued to maintain accommodating policies, characterised by continuing very low interest rates and debt purchase programmes. Stock market performances proved surprisingly very positive over the financial year on the whole.

In these circumstances, and with the support of the Central Banks, **government bond yields** remained relatively low overall. Admittedly, bond rates started to rise from the end of 2020 and, with the discovery of vaccines, markets quickly expected economies to recover. US long rates therefore recovered fairly quickly, from a low point of 0.50% in Q3 2020 to over 1.8% in the first part of 2021, before falling slightly, in anticipation of a slowdown in the momentum of the economic recovery. As a result, they stood at almost 1.50% at the end of the period on 10-year Treasury Notes. The Federal Reserve kept money market key rates in the 0%-0.25% range throughout the year, but announced that it would gradually tighten its monetary policy during the autumn: in November, it began to scale back its USD 120 billion of securities purchases by USD 15 billion initially. As a second step, it is planning to start raising money market benchmark rates, perhaps as soon as Q1 2022.



Movements were less spectacular in the eurozone, as the key rates of the European Central Bank (ECB) were already in negative territory before the crisis. The German Bund yield rose moderately from its lows, increasing from its lowest of -0.60% to -0.25% by the end of the period. In the eurozone, interest rates also remained stable, particularly in France, where 10-year bonds maintained a 30-40 basis point (bp) spread with Germany. The performance for the eurozone government bond index (EuroMTS Global) fell by 3.5% over the period.

On credit, the widening of spreads, generated during the crisis period, was completely absorbed. Performances were therefore better than on government bonds. The Investment Grade (IG) segment was down 0.97% in Europe. The High Yield (HY) bond index was up 3.37% in Europe and 5.34% in dollars in the USA.

Emerging market bonds displayed mixed trends, as some countries have not handled the health crisis very well, often due to a lack of logistics and technological sophistication, meaning that emerging currencies have largely remained quite weak. The only notable exception was the Chinese currency, the RMB, which was up 2.7% against the dollar. However, the index for emerging bonds denominated in strong currencies fell by 2.05% in dollars, while the index for debts issued in local currencies was down 9.7% in dollars.

**For currencies**, the euro fell against the dollar, within market movements that were generally fairly stable, going from 1.22 to almost 1.13 at the end of the period, i.e., a drop of nearly 7%. The US currency recovered thanks to an expected rise in US key rates. The RMB, the Chinese currency, was very solid against this unsettled backdrop and reflected the Chinese economy's resilience, as it was up almost 2.7% against the dollar. Emerging currencies were generally still quite weak and fell overall. In Europe, the pound was up by more than 6.3% against the euro over the financial year, Brexit not having caused an overly negative effect.

**Equity markets** were notably rather stable, given this rather unusual overall situation, and performed impressively. These impressive performances were due to the persistently very low interest rates, but also due to the spectacular recovery in company profits against this backdrop of economic reacceleration. International equities were therefore up 31% in euros, with the S&P 500 index for American equities gaining 28.7% in dollars and the Euro Stoxx index gaining 24.06%. This was particularly notable on technology securities, especially in the US, with the sector gaining 33.35% in the United States over the period. Small-caps and mid-caps underperformed in the United States, with a gain of 14.82% for the Russell 2000 Index.

Emerging market equities significantly underperformed, mainly due to a tougher health picture, higher inflation rates and less powerful central banks for supporting governments. As a result, the emerging equities index posted a performance of -2.5% in dollars. Similarly, Chinese equities significantly underperformed, particularly as a result of the wave of regulations ordered by political leaders, which started to affect technology stocks in the spring. Chinese equities listed on the Chinese stock markets fell by 3.5% in local currency terms, and equities listed in Hong Kong were down by 11.83%.

Against this backdrop of renewed confidence, it should be noted that the price of an ounce of gold fell by almost 3.64% in dollars.

## Management

### Performance:

	OFI Financial Investment - RS Euro Investment Grade Climate Change			
	I share	R share	IC share	N share
NAV as at 31/12/2020	€11,497.55	€104.99	€ 6,449.91	€110.86
NAV at 31/12/2021	€11,411.6	€103.86	€6,401.69	€110.46
Performance	-0.75%	-1.08%	-0.75%	-0.36%

A new GI share was created on 21/12/2021 at €99.80.

The price at the end of the financial year on 31/12/2021 was €99.43, i.e. a drop of 0.37%.

Over the financial year, the Sub-Fund's benchmark, the Bank of America ML Euro Corporate Index, fell -1.02%.

The net assets of the portfolio stood at EUR 102,234,346.67 as at 31/12/2021 compared to EUR 94,238,760.86 as at 31/12/2020.



#### Management comments:

2021 was to be the year of the "vaccine" and therefore of the post-pandemic economic rebound, associated with a rise in rates and risky assets. And it was, but with a few caveats.

The first caveat: variants. The year of the vaccine has turned into the year of "vaccines", following the spread of several mutations of the virus (more or less virulent and contagious). These changes have led to "partial or total" lockdowns, with some countries, such as China, practising a "Zero Covid" policy, with a variable negative impact on the rebound in activity, depending on the strategy adopted.

The second caveat: inflation. Strong post-lockdown demand has led to shortages, and then disruption on production lines, caused by the spread of variants and the measures put in place to deal with them, has prolonged this phenomenon. Soaring energy prices have also helped to drive up inflation. Indeed, records have been set for gas prices in Europe. An increase, due to multiple factors (strong demand to satisfy the post-pandemic recovery, energy transition, geopolitical conflicts, etc.), which is continuing.

Against this backdrop, the Central Banks, which long described inflation as "temporary" to justify their very accommodating approach, were forced to change their stance at the end of the year.

The US Federal Reserve (FED) and the Bank of England (BoE) have been the most proactive. In December, the Fed announced an acceleration in the pace of its asset purchases and its members are planning three rate hikes in 2022. The BoE announced its first rate hike. Finally, the European Central Bank (ECB) remains more cautious for the time being, announcing that it will taper its purchases in 2022, but very gradually. Despite these differences in the speed of monetary tightening, the direction is the same: a reduction in monetary support by 2022.

Although rates rose overall during the year, the movement was not linear. The German 10-year rate reached a high of around -0.10% on two occasions, in mid-May and mid-October, two periods followed by the discovery and spread of the Delta and Omicron variants, which caused rates to fall back to -0.50% in August and -0.39% in December.

Then a rebound came about again, in both cases driven by the inflationary theme that is growing stronger as the health crisis continues, forcing central bankers to be less accommodating (mainly just in their rhetoric for the time being). The German 10-year rate ended the year at -0.18%, an increase of 39 basis points (bps) over the year.

This new monetary policy stance caused peripheral rates to diverge slightly from core rates (particularly German) over the last quarter. Italy ended the year with a rate differential of 135 bps on the 10-year maturity with Germany, i.e. 23 bps higher over the year.

The year was also marked by great resilience in risk premiums, contrary to the case with rates. The support offered by ECB purchases (buying up to 50% of the net supply of Investment Grade credit), a supply that is lower than in 2020 (a record year) and the good momentum of credit ratings, have allowed the risk premium to narrow almost linearly over the year, by 15 bps to 34 bps for the 1-3 year Investment Grade index (vs. 49 at the start of the year). Only the discovery of the Omicron variant at the end of the year brought a little volatility, over the time it took to judge the threat it posed. However, the 30 bps level seems to be a minimum level until the yield on the asset class offers more protection against rising premiums or rates. In addition, the continued tightening over the year has led to strong standardisation of risk premiums between ratings, sectors and subordination, which prompts caution.

Against this backdrop of rate hikes (+48 bps on the 5-year swap rate and +59 bps on the 10-year maturity) stronger than the tightening of the credit premium (-16 bp), the performance of Investment Grade credit in euros posted in negative territory for the first time since the 2018 financial year, amounting to -1.02%, reaching a low point of -1.20% in May and a high point of +0.92% in August.

The return on the asset class stood at +0.51%, more than double the level seen on 1<sup>st</sup> January (0.23%), after hitting an all-time low of 0.13% in August and an annual high of 0.49% in October.

With €508bn of issues in 2021, the primary market is down 25% compared to 2020 (a record year for liquidity reasons) but in line with 2019. It is worth noting the strong momentum surrounding Sustainable bond issues (Green, Social, Transition, Sustainability, Sustainability Linked), which represented 20% of the volume over the year.

In terms of flows into the asset class, the balance over 2021 is +\$36.5bn (4.1% AUM) compared to +\$1.2bn (0.1% AUM) in 2020. By way of comparison, over 2021, the High Yield EUR and EUR equity funds collected respectively +€8.7bn (2.7% AUM) and +€4.1bn (0.3% AUM).

The Sub-Fund remained mostly undersensitive to interest rate risk and oversensitive to credit risk during the year, which helped relative performance.

The Sub-Fund's credit sensitivity fluctuated between 4.84 and 5.48 during the financial year, compared to the average of 5.45 for the benchmark.

The difference between the two sensitivities can be explained, in part, by the presence of a buy position on the CDS SUBFIN index.

This "tactical" position was used at the end of the financial year, with a slightly negative contribution to performance.

The Sub-Fund's rate sensitivity fluctuated between 3.88 and 5.94 during the financial year, compared to the average of 5.35 for the benchmark.

The differential between the two sensitivities is in part due to a short position on rate futures (Bund contract).

This "tactical" position was used several times during the financial year, with a positive contribution to performance.

The main sales transactions in the profile during this financial year were as follows:

Position	Date		Nominal processed	Price
AMERICAN TOWER 0.450 2027_01	20/05/2021	-	1,164,000	100
BFCM 2.375 2026_03	14/10/2021	-	1,100,000	110
CITIGROUP 1.250 2029_04	15/11/2021	-	1,100,000	105
CREDIT LOGEMENT 1.081 2034_02	14/12/2021	-	1,100,000	101
KBC GROEP 0.125 2029_01	31/08/2021	-	1,100,000	99

The main purchase transactions in the portfolio during this financial year were as follows:

Position	Date		Nominal processed	Price
COVIVIO HOTELS 1.000 2029_07	20/07/2021		1,500,000	100
MUNICH RE 1.000 2042_05	25/08/2021		1,500,000	99
SOFINA 1.000 2028_09	16/09/2021		1,400,000	99
GROUPAMA 0.750 2028_07	30/06/2021		1,300,000	100
ACCIONA ENERGIA FINANCA 0.375 2027_10	01/10/2021		1,200,000	100

## SRI COMMENTS

### Information relating to social, environmental and governance quality criteria:

#### Information relating to the entity

##### General approach

OFI AM's SRI policy, available at the website (<https://www.ofi-am.fr/isr>) [in French], is part of the global procedure for incorporating the Sustainable Development principles, which it translates in terms of management of investments.

##### Aims

This approach is based on the conviction that issuers who integrate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues into their strategy offer better long-term prospects. Consideration of ESG impacts associated with their activities allows them to identify zones of risk, but also development opportunities (for example, in "green" technologies).

The aim of the introduction of this SRI policy is to better grasp the risks associated with non-financial issues, in order to improve the quality of the investments without diminishing performance.

#### Information relating to consideration of social, environmental and governance quality issues in the investment policy

##### Scope

Scope of portfolio covered by ESG analyses at the end of December 2021

	% ASSETS MANAGED	% VALUED/ENTITY	% VALUED/ASSET CLASS
PRIVATE ISSUERS	94.72%	92.06%	97.19%
UCI and cash	5.28%	5.04%	95.45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>97.10%</b>	

Scope of portfolio covered by TEEC (Energy and Ecological Transition for the Climate) analyses at the end of December 2021

	% ASSETS MANAGED	% VALUED/ENTITY	% VALUED/ASSET CLASS
PRIVATE ISSUERS	94.72%	93.04%	98.23%
UCI and cash	5.28%	5.04%	95.45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>98.08%</b>	

##### Private issuers

##### ESG analysis

The ESG analysis is carried out by OFI Asset Management's SRI Analysis Division.

##### Nature of ESG criteria taken into account

Based on an exhaustive study of international founding texts on Sustainable Development, in particular the Global Compact, of international regulations (OECD, WTO) and of national codes of European countries, a list of "generic" issues has been drawn up by the SRI analysis team

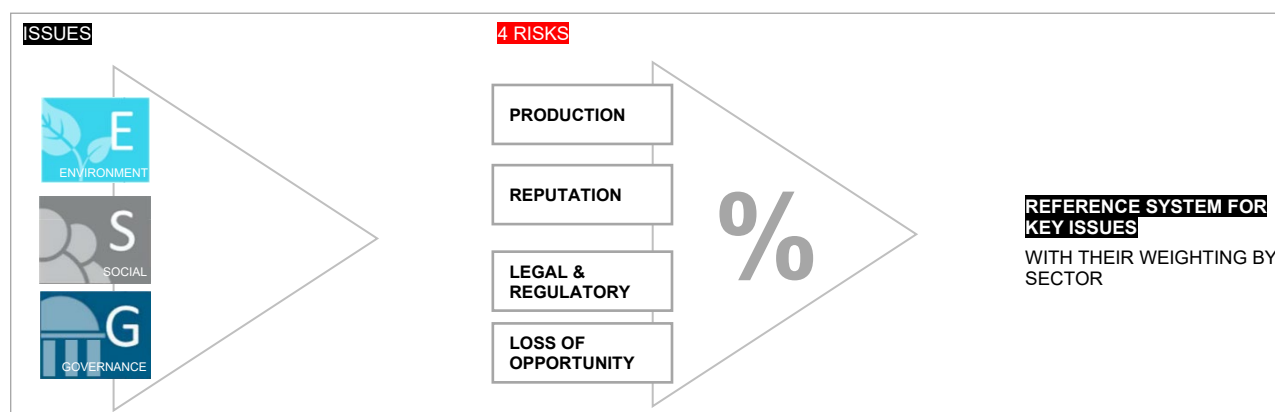
These issues are categorised into 10 main themes



### Reasons for the choice of ESG criteria applied

On the list of all "generic" ESG issues,

- For each sector of activity, the Environmental and Social issues having a significant impact for this sector are selected. This selection is the result of an analysis of risks likely to impact the issuer's stakeholders and the issuer itself.
- The Governance issues are identical for all sectors of activity. In fact, the good practices expected in this sector are independent from the nature of the activities, both in the functioning of the Board as well as in relations with minority shareholders.



## Environmental criteria associated with climate change

### Criteria concerning physical risks

- The main risks are:
  - The risks associated with rising waters and the increase in the number of natural disasters
  - The risks of drought
  - Health risks (upsurge in diseases)
- The issues analysed, depending on the sectors of activity, are:
  - The impact of the activity on water
    - For example: for drinks producers, geographic location in water stressed areas, measures deployed to limit water consumption, results achieved and more.
  - The impact of the activity on commodities (for example, agricultural products)
  - The incorporation of this theme into insurance products

### Criteria concerning risks associated with the low carbon transition plan

The issues analysed, depending on the sectors of activity, are:

- Carbon emissions from the production process
  - The company's exposure based on the portfolio of activities and the carbon regulations in force, depending on its geographic locations
  - Efforts to reduce these emissions: reduction targets, adaptation/technological developments, introduction of carbon capture processes and use of energies producing fewer emissions.
  - Efforts to improve the energy efficiency of production processes, but also of the supply chain, transportation of products and on use of products
  - Results observed
- Upstream carbon emissions (raw materials) and downstream carbon emissions (on use of products and their recycling)
  - Exposure of the company depending on the energy intensity of its activities
  - Efforts to reduce emissions linked to raw materials, logistics and product distribution
  - Results observed
- Development opportunities in "green" technologies
  - Renewable energies
  - Eco-design buildings
  - Technologies improving energy efficiency
  - Recycling solutions
  - Green chemistry, etc.

## Information used for the analysis

The ESG analysis is based on several sources of information

- Analyses originating from specialist agencies: MSCI, V.E (Moody's ESG Solutions), PROXINVEST, REPRISK
- Analyses and data originating from various media and specialist brokers
- Analyses carried out by OFI AM's SRI analysis team, covering ESG controversies and governance.
- Analyses originating from civil society (NGOs, unions).
- The company's official communication (Annual Report, SD Report, direct contact).

## Methodology and results of analysis

The ESG analysis methodology uses a sector-based approach emphasising issues which are significant for issuers in the light of their activities. Issues are selected by comparison with a risk matrix which makes it possible to keep those which may have an immediate or deferred impact on the issuer's security.

This analysis is reflected by a rating for each issuer. The results obtained are then ranked within each ICB supersector (known as the Best in Class approach). Depending on their ESG performance levels, an SRI category (Socially Responsible Investment) is then allocated to each issuer:

Issuers are sorted into categories based on their SRI Score. Each SRI category covers 20% of the issuers in the universe analysed (international private issuers, which total around 3,600 currently). These categories are as follows:

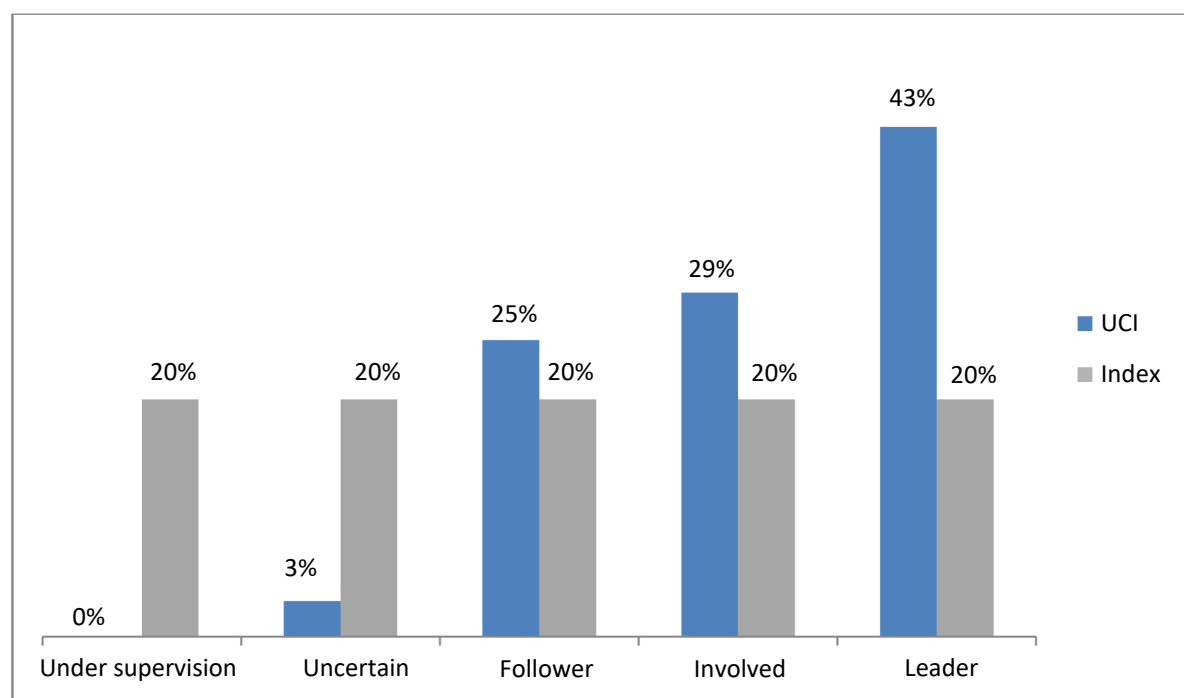
- **Under Supervision:** issuers lagging behind in taking ESG issues into account
- **Uncertain:** issuers which have poorly managed their ESG issues
- **Followers:** issuers which have moderately managed their ESG issues
- **Involved:** issuers which actively take ESG issues into account
- **Leaders:** issuers which are furthest ahead in taking ESG issues into account

The 20% of issuers which are lagging the furthest behind in managing ESG issues (the "Under Supervision" SRI category, Best In Class scores calculated by our SRI Division) are excluded from the investment universe.

### Results of the analysis as at 31 December 2021

At the end of December, 97.10% of the Sub-Fund's assets were covered by an ESG analysis.

The distribution by SRI category of the securities held in the portfolio was as follows:



Source: OFI AM on 31/12/2021

## Assessment of ESG risks

Issuers in the "Under Supervision" category are regarded as "risky" in terms of ESG due to their relative lack of consideration of CSR issues, and because they have caused significant ESG controversies.

### Analyses of ESG controversies

ESG controversies concerning issuers in the portfolio are monitored weekly by OFI AM's SRI Analysis Division. Depending on the intensity and/or recurrent nature of these controversies, the issuer's ESG score may be revised.

### Assessment of the contribution to meeting the international target on limiting global warming and achieving the energy transition goals

#### EET analysis method

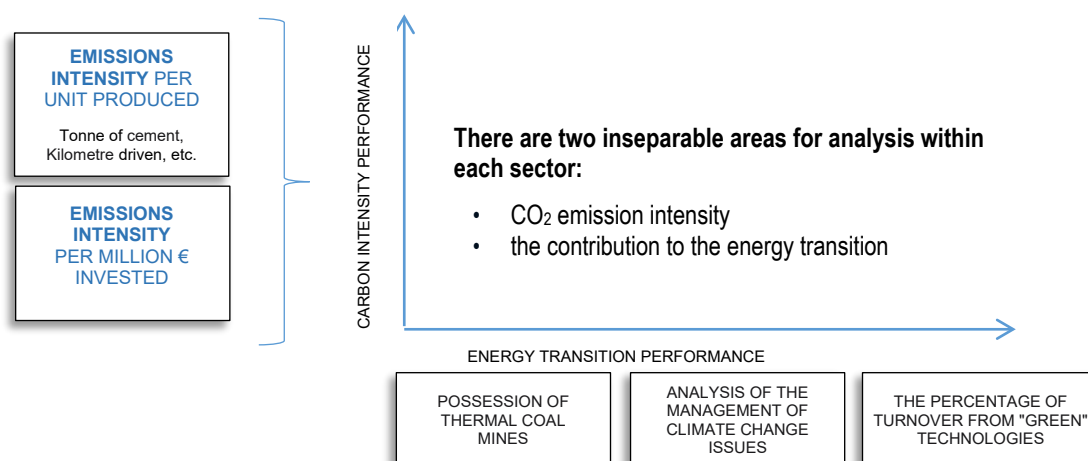
In order to assess issuers' contributions within the portfolio to the international target of limiting global warming and to achieving energy transition objectives, the SRI Division of OFI AM establishes:

- A carbon footprint for the portfolio and a benchmark
- A carbon analysis on these issuers

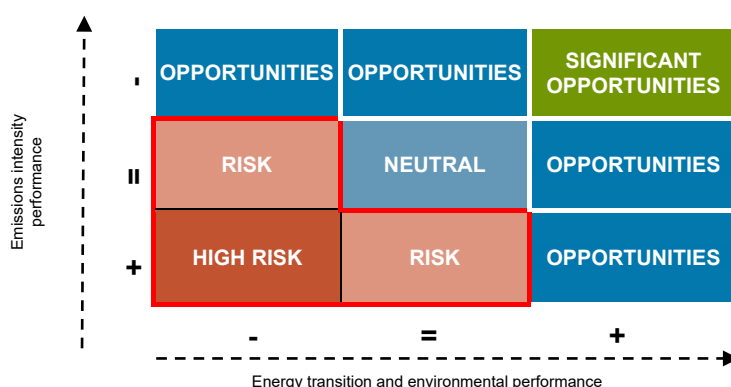
This analysis covers issuers from sectors with the highest levels of carbon emissions (such as Automobiles & Parts, Basic Resources, Chemicals, Construction & Materials, Oil & Gas and Utilities).

The analysis is conducted around two main areas:

- The carbon intensity of the company's activities
- The issuer's involvement in the energy transition



A matrix representing the positioning of each issuer within its sector of activity has therefore been obtained.



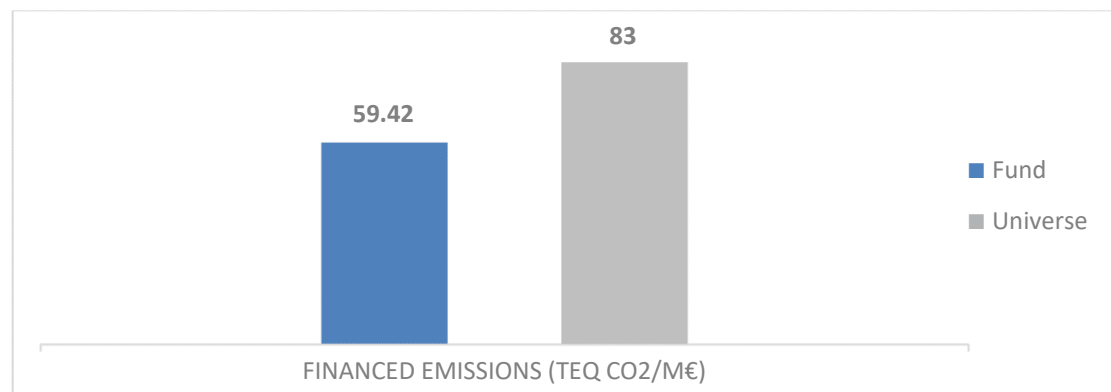
Using this matrix, an evaluation on the portfolio is carried out in order to obtain a comprehensive overview of the risks and opportunities for this area.

## Carbon footprint assessment: financed emissions

Availability of information: 95.29% of the assets managed in the portfolio

Estimated financed emissions (as at 31/12/2021): 59.42 tonnes of CO2 equivalent

Calculation method:  $\text{Total number held} \times \frac{\text{Company's total carbon emissions}}{\text{Company's total liabilities}}$



Carbon emissions or GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions, expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent, are data which originate either from the companies (directly or via declarations made to the Carbon Disclosure Project) or from data estimated by a service provider (MSCI).

There are three categories of these emissions (source: ADEME):

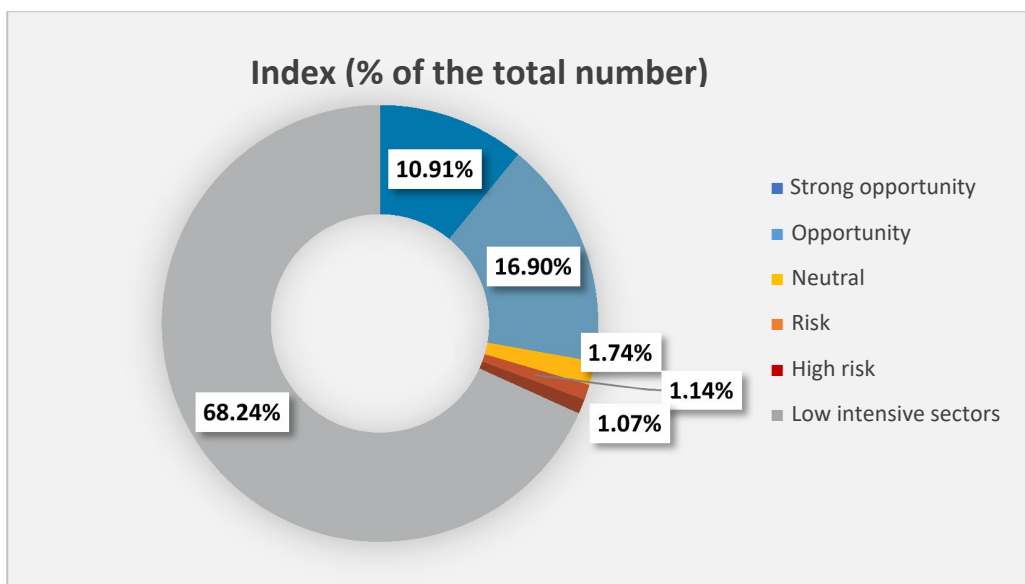
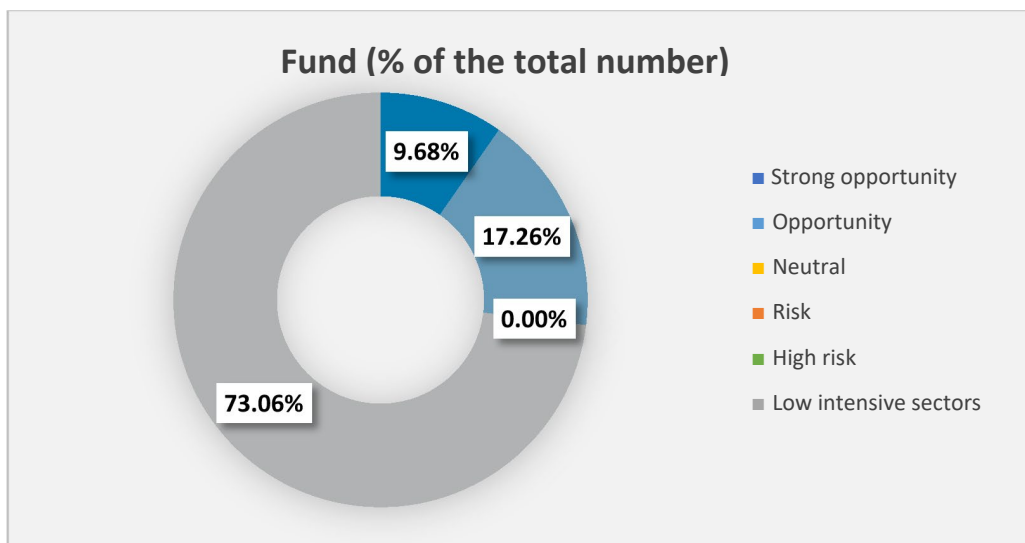
- Direct GHG emissions (or SCOPE 1): Direct emissions from fixed or mobile facilities situated within the organisational structure, i.e., emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organisation such as: combustion of fixed and mobile sources, industrial processes excluding combustion, emissions from ruminants, biogas from technical landfills, leakage of refrigerants, nitrogen fertilisation, biomass and more.
- Indirect energy emissions (or SCOPE 2): Indirect emissions associated with producing electricity, heat or steam imported for the organisation's activities.
- Other indirect emissions (or SCOPE 3): Other emissions indirectly produced by the organisation's activities which are not included in point 2, but which are linked to the entire value chain, such as, for example, the purchase of raw materials, services or other products, employee movements, upstream and downstream transportation of goods, management of waste generated by the organisation's activities, use and end-of-life of products and services sold, immobilisation of production goods and equipment, and more.

Although it would be desirable to use the three Scopes to calculate intensities, the level of standardisation of Scope 3 is currently insufficient to allow relevant use in the comparison between several companies.



## Results of the EET analysis

At the end of December 2021, the distribution of the total number of holdings in the portfolio and its index based on EET analysis categories was as follows:



## ESG INVESTMENT INFORMATION

Information relating to consideration of social, environmental and governance quality issues in the investment policy

### Changes made following the analysis

#### **Incorporation of the ESG analyses into the investment policy**

This Sub-Fund incorporates the ESG analysis into its investment process.

A detailed presentation of this process is available in the Sub-Fund's Transparency Code, which can be found online at [www.ofi-am.fr](http://www.ofi-am.fr) [in French], by selecting the Sub-Fund, then the "Documents" tab.

#### **Commitment and voting strategy**

The aim of the commitment strategy is to enter into a dialogue with issuers in order to encourage them to improve their consideration of ESG issues, and/or greater transparency around their consideration of these issues.

This commitment is reflected globally within the Management Company, and not fund by fund. In practice, it constitutes establishing a direct dialogue with issuers on specific subjects or issues. This dialogue forms an integral part of the SRI analysis process and is implemented according to the principles described in the Commitment Policy posted on the website ([https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote\\_OFI-AM.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote_OFI-AM.pdf)) [in French].

An annual review of measures taken is posted on the website ([https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_rapport-engagement.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_rapport-engagement.pdf)) [in French].

## EXERCISE OF VOTING RIGHTS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

As this Sub-Fund is a bond fund, it does not hold any equity securities and is therefore not affected.

## INFORMATION RELATING TO ESMA

### 1) Temporary purchase and sale or acquisitions transactions on securities (repurchase agreements, lending and borrowing)

This information can be found in the "Information on transparency around securities-financing transactions and re-use" section.

### 2) Financial contracts (OTC derivatives)

Foreign exchange: No position as at 31/12/2021

Interest rates: No position as at 31/12/2021

Credit: Position as at 31/12/2021:

CREDIT Positions settled as at 31/12/2021						
Portfolios	Allotment	Entity	Nominal	Counterparty	Maturity	Currency
CDS ITRAXX SUBFIN S36 12/26	CDS	OFI FI RS EURO IG CLIMATE CHANGE	5,000,000.00	LCH CDS CLEAR BANQUE CENTRALE DE COMPENSATION SA	20/12/2026	EUR

Equities - CFD: No position as at 31/12/2021

Commodities: No position as at 31/12/2021

## INFORMATION RELATING TO TRANSPARENCY OF SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS AND RE-USE

At the year-end on 31 December 2021, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO INVESTMENT GRADE CLIMATE CHANGE Sub-Fund performed neither securities financing transactions nor total return swaps.

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net fixed assets</b>	-	-
<b>Deposits</b>	-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>101,669,054.79</b>	<b>93,654,148.80</b>
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>	-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	<b>95,303,629.25</b>	<b>90,198,921.48</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market	95,303,629.25	90,198,921.48
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>1,000,032.00</b>	-
Traded on a regulated market or similar	1,000,032.00	-
Transferable debt securities	1,000,032.00	-
Other debt securities	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>	<b>5,124,681.87</b>	<b>3,448,027.32</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries	5,124,681.87	3,448,027.32
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union	-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other professional investment funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and unlisted securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other non-European vehicles	-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>	-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements	-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent	-	-
Securities borrowed	-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	<b>240,711.67</b>	<b>7,200.00</b>
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	223,380.00	7,200.00
Other transactions	17,331.67	-
<b>Other financial instruments</b>	-	-
<b>Receivables</b>	<b>361,608.66</b>	<b>131,440.15</b>
Foreign exchange forward transactions	-	-
Other	361,608.66	131,440.15
<b>Financial accounts</b>	<b>545,667.76</b>	<b>525,782.27</b>
Liquid assets	545,667.76	525,782.27
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>102,576,331.21</b>	<b>94,311,371.22</b>

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Equity</b>		
Capital	99,694,096.91	92,952,703.49
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed (a)	-	-
Carry forward (a)	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year (a, b)	1,949,245.54	503,611.52
Result for the financial year (a, b)	591,004.22	782,445.85
<b>Equity total</b>	<b>102,234,346.67</b>	<b>94,238,760.86</b>
(= Amount representative of net assets)		
<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>240,711.67</b>	<b>7,200.00</b>
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	<b>240,711.67</b>	<b>7,200.00</b>
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	223,380.00	7,200.00
Other transactions	17,331.67	-
<b>Payables</b>	<b>101,272.74</b>	<b>65,410.23</b>
Foreign exchange forward transactions	-	-
Other	101,272.74	65,410.23
<b>Financial accounts</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.13</b>
Current bank credit facilities	0.13	0.13
Borrowing	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>102,576,331.21</b>	<b>94,311,371.22</b>

(a) Including accrual accounts

(b) Minus advances paid in respect of financial year

## Off-balance sheet items (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>HEDGING TRANSACTIONS</b>		
<b>Commitments on regulated or similar markets</b>	<b>12,510,010.00</b>	<b>7,993,800.00</b>
INTEREST RATES	12,510,010.00	7,993,800.00
SALE - FUTURES - EURO BUND	12,510,010.00	7,993,800.00
<b>OTC commitments</b>	-	-
<b>Other commitments</b>	-	-
<b>OTHER TRANSACTIONS</b>		
<b>Commitments on regulated or similar markets</b>	-	
<b>OTC commitments</b>	<b>5,000,000.00</b>	
CREDIT	5,000,000.00	
PURCHASE – CREDIT DERIVATIVES – CDX ITRAXX36 12/26	5,000,000.00	
<b>Other commitments</b>	-	

## Profit and loss account (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Income on financial transactions</b>		
Income on deposits and financial accounts	1,117.23	21.46
Income on equities and similar securities	-	-
Income on bonds and similar securities	998,604.88	1,001,999.52
Income on debt securities	-	-
Income on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Income on financial contracts	-	-
Other financial income	-	-
<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>999,722.11</b>	<b>1,002,020.98</b>
<b>Expenses on financial transactions</b>		
Expenses on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Expenses on financial contracts	-	-
Expenses on financial payables	7,781.89	3,402.77
Other financial expenses	-	-
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>7,781.89</b>	<b>3,402.77</b>
<b>Result on financial transactions (I-II)</b>	<b>991,940.22</b>	<b>998,618.21</b>
Other income (III)	-	-
Management fees and allocations to amortisation (IV)	446,734.93	342,276.89
<b>Net result for financial year (L. 214-17-1) (I - II + III - IV)</b>	<b>545,205.29</b>	<b>656,341.32</b>
Adjustment of income for financial year (V)	45,798.93	126,104.53
Advances on result paid in respect of financial year (VI)	-	-
<b>Result (I - II + III - IV +/- V - VI)</b>	<b>591,004.22</b>	<b>782,445.85</b>

# APPENDIX

## ACCOUNTING RULES AND METHODS

The Sub-Fund has complied with the accounting rules established by the amended Accounting Standards Authority regulation no. 2014-01 on the accounting plan of open-ended UCIs.

The accounts were prepared by the management company based on the information available in the evolving context of the COVID-19 crisis.

The rules for valuation are fixed, under its responsibility, by the management company.

The accounting currency for the Sub-Fund is the euro.

The net asset value is calculated every non-holiday trading day.

Accounts relating to the securities portfolio are kept based on historical cost: inflows (purchases or subscriptions) and outflows (sales or redemptions) are posted based on the acquisition price, excluding costs.

Any exit generates a capital gain or capital loss from sale or redemption and potentially, a redemption bonus.

Accrued coupons on negotiable debt securities are considered on the day of the net asset value date.

The Sub-Fund values its securities at the current value, resulting from the market value or, in the absence of any existing market, from financial methods. The entry value-actual value difference generates a capital gain or loss which shall be posted as "difference in estimate of portfolio".

## Description of methods of valuation of balance sheet entries and forward and options transactions

### Financial instruments

#### Equity securities

Equity securities admitted for trading on a regulated or similar market are valued based on closing prices.

#### Debt securities

Debt securities admitted for trading on a regulated or similar market are valued, under the responsibility of the management company, by comparing the prices of these assets with various sources.

#### Money market instruments

- Negotiable debt securities (NDS) with a duration on issue, acquisition or residual duration which is less than three months are valued using a linear method up to maturity at the issue or acquisition price or at the last price applied for their valuation at the market price.
- Negotiable debt securities (NDS) with a residual duration of more than three months are valued at the market price at the time of publication of inter-bank market prices.

#### Unlisted transferable securities

Unlisted transferable securities are valued under the responsibility of the management company using methods based on the asset value and the return, taking into consideration the prices applied at the time of recent significant transactions.

### UCI

Units or shares of UCIs are valued at the last known net asset value on the actual day of calculation of the net asset value.

Financial contracts (otherwise known as "futures instruments") within the meaning of Article L.211-1, III of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

#### Financial contracts traded on a regulated or similar market

Futures or options, traded on European regulated or similar markets, are valued at the settlement price, or failing this, based on the closing price.

#### Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market (i.e. traded over-the-counter)

- *Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and settled*  
Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and forming the subject of settlement are valued at the settlement price.
- *Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and not settled*  
Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and not forming the subject of settlement are valued using mark-to-model or mark-to-market pricing using prices provided by the counterparties.

### Acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities

Not Applicable

## Deposits

Deposits are valued at their book value.

## Foreign currencies

Foreign currencies in cash are valued with the prices published daily on the financial databases used by the management company.

## Description of off-balance sheet commitments

Futures contracts feature in the off-balance sheet for their market value, a value equal to the price (or the estimate if the transaction is OTC) multiplied by the number of contracts multiplied by the nominal and potentially translated to the Sub-Fund posting currency.

Options transactions are translated as an underlying equivalent of the option (quantity x quota x price of underlying x delta potentially translated to Sub-Fund posting currency).

Commitments on interest rate or currency swaps are posted off-balance sheet at the nominal value or, in the absence of a nominal value, for an equivalent amount, at the time of the initial transaction.

## Description of method followed for posting income from securities with fixed income

Result is calculated based on coupons cashed. Coupons accrued on the day of the valuations constitute an element of the valuation difference.

## Option chosen regarding posting of costs

The Sub-Fund has opted for posting with costs excluded.

## Description of the method for calculating fixed management fees

Management fees are directly charged to the profit and loss account of the Sub-Fund, when each net asset value is calculated. The maximum rate applied on the basis of net assets may not be more than:

- 0.55% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for both share classes: IC and I
- 0.60% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for both share classes: GI
- 1.10% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for both share classes: R
- 0.20% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for both share classes: N

These fees cover all costs charged directly to the Sub-Fund, with the exception of transaction costs. Transaction costs include intermediation fees (brokerage, stock market taxes, etc.) and turnover fee.

The following may be added to the operating and management fees:

- outperformance fees. These are paid to the management company once the Sub-Fund has exceeded its objectives. They are therefore charged to the Sub-Fund;
- transaction fees charged to the Sub-Fund;

## Description of the method for calculating variable management fees

Variable management fees apply to IC, I and R shares.

Variable fees correspond to an outperformance fee. The calculation period for the outperformance fee runs from 1st December to 30 November each year. Each time the net asset value is established, the outperformance of the Sub-Fund is defined as the positive difference between the net assets of the Sub-Fund before consideration of any provision for outperformance fee, and the net assets of a notional Sub-Fund achieving exactly the same performance as the benchmark and registering the same pattern of subscriptions and redemptions as the actual Sub-Fund.

Each time the net asset value is established, the outperformance fee, then defined equal to 20% of the performance above the Bank of America Merrill Lynch Euro Corporate index, forms the subject of a provision, or a provision reversal limited to the existing allocation.

In the case of negative absolute performance, when the relative performance of the Sub-Fund is positive, this same outperformance fee shall also be collected, but this shall be limited to 1.5% of the Net Assets.

In the case of redemptions, the share of the outperformance fee corresponding to the redeemed shares is collected by the Management Company.

Apart from redemptions, the outperformance fee is collected by the Management Company on the end date of each outperformance fee calculation period. Since 28 November 2016, the calculation period has been from 1st December to 30 November each year.

## Allocation of distributable sums

Distributable amounts relating to the net result:



I and N shares:

The General Meeting decides, each year, on allocation of the net result. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim advances.

IC and R shares:

Pure accumulation: distributable amounts relating to the net result are accumulated in full, except those forming the subject of mandatory distribution by law;

**Distributable sums relating to capital gains made:**

Each year, the General Meeting decides on the allocation of capital gains made. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim advances.

## Changes in net assets of the UCI (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net assets at the beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>94,238,760.86</b>	<b>74,406,210.31</b>
Subscriptions (including subscription fees retained by the UCI)	48,838,407.89	51,390,261.56
Redemptions (after deduction of redemption fees retained by the UCI)	-40,224,665.54	-34,189,825.50
Capital gains made on deposits and financial instruments	2,410,161.33	1,018,219.95
Capital losses made on deposits and financial instruments	-486,472.12	-537,424.05
Capital gains made on financial contracts	529,630.00	94,069.32
Capital losses made on financial contracts	-555,304.14	-106,050.00
Transaction costs	-32,280.49	-22,176.92
Exchange differences	-13.54	-10.82
Change in difference in estimate of deposits and financial instruments	-3,276,994.54	1,536,345.69
Difference in estimate financial year N	655,189.50	
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1	3,932,184.04	
Change in difference in estimate of financial contracts	247,911.67	-7,200.00
Difference in estimate financial year N	240,711.67	
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1	-7,200.00	
Distribution for the previous financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Distribution for the previous financial year on result	-	-
Net result of the financial year before accruals account	545,205.29	656,341.32
Advance(s) paid during financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Advance(s) paid during financial year on result	-	-
Other elements	-	-
<b>Net assets at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>102,234,346.67</b>	<b>94,238,760.86</b>

## Allocation by legal or economic nature

Designation of securities	Amount	%
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	<b>95,303,629.25</b>	<b>93.22</b>
Indexed Bonds	-	-
Convertible Bonds	-	-
Equity Securities	-	-
Other Bonds	95,303,629.25	93.22
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>1,000,032.00</b>	<b>0.98</b>
Short-term negotiable securities	1,000,032.00	0.98
Medium-term negotiable securities	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-
Debt securities	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>		
Rate	12,510,010.00	12.24
Equities	-	-
Credit	5,000,000.00	4.89
Other	-	-

## Allocation by nature of rate

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	71,134,968.97	69.58	23,052,740.16	22.55	1,115,920.12	1.09	-	-
Debt securities	1,000,032.00	0.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	545,667.76	0.53
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.00

## Allocation by nature of rate (continued)

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	12,510,010.00	12.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by residual maturity

	< 3 months	%	[3 months – 1 year]	%	[1 – 3 years]	%	[3 – 5 years]	%	> 5 years	%
<b>Assets</b>										
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	506,419.18	0.50	1,114,647.81	1.09	9,224,226.85	9.02	14,518,794.43	14.20	69,939,540.98	68.41
Debt securities	1,000,032.00	0.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	545,667.76	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	0.13	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>										
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,510,010.00	12.24
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by currency

	TRY	%	PLN	%	SEK	%	NOK	%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	21.07	0.00	0.41	0.00	-	-	0.01	0.00

## Allocation by currency (continued)

	TRY	%	PLN	%	SEK	%	NOK	%
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.00	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Sundry debtors and creditors

	31/12/2021
<b>Receivables</b>	
Guarantee deposit on futures contracts	342,740.13
Subscriptions receivable	18,868.53
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>361,608.66</b>
<b>Payables</b>	
Provision for fixed management fees payable	-69,367.36
Provision for variable management fees payable	-16,478.56
Transaction fee provision	-673.43
Redemptions payable	-14,753.39
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>-101,272.74</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,335.92</b>

## Subscriptions-redemptions

<b>IC share class</b>	
Shares issued	162.0085
Shares redeemed	474.4470
<b>I share class</b>	
Shares issued	1,197.4854
Shares redeemed	2,259.0000
<b>N share class</b>	
Shares issued	181,286.9465
Shares redeemed	34,858.3422
<b>R share class</b>	
Shares issued	132,884.6989
Shares redeemed	70,051.7853

## Subscriptions-redemptions (continued)

<b>GI share class</b>	
Shares issued	1.5000 <sup>(20)</sup>
Shares redeemed	-

(20) The GI share class was created on 21/12/2021.

## Fees

<b>IC share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>I share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>N share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>R share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>GI share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00

## Management fees

<b>IC share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.52
Performance commission (variable costs)	18,085.49
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>I share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.52
Performance commission (variable costs)	16,029.66
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>N share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.19
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>R share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.91
Performance commission (variable costs)	4,849.25
Retrocession of management fees	-

## Management fees (continued)

<b>GI share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.24 <sup>(21)</sup>
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-

(21) The GI share class was created on 21/12/2021 - the rate presented has been annualised.

## Commitments received and given

<b>Description of collateral received by the UCI with notably, mention of capital guarantees</b>
N/A
<b>Other commitments received and/or given</b>
N/A

## Other information

Code	Name	Quantity	Price	Current value (in euros)
<b>Current value of financial instruments forming the subject of temporary acquisition</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Current value of financial instruments constituting guarantee deposits</b>				
<b>Financial instruments received as collateral and not posted on the balance sheet</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Financial instruments given as collateral and kept in their original entry</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Financial instruments held in the portfolio issued by entities associated with the management company (fund) or with the financial manager(s) (SICAV) and variable capital UCIs managed by these entities</b>				
FR0000008997	OFI RS LIQUIDITES	1,185.0318	4,324.51	5,124,681.87

## Advances on result paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit	Total tax credits	Tax credit per unit
<b>Total advances</b>		-	-	-	-

## Advances on net capital gains and losses paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit
Total advances		-	-

## Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to result (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>IC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	107,385.85	200,695.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,385.85</b>	<b>200,695.47</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	107,385.85	200,695.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,385.85</b>	<b>200,695.47</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>I share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	69,748.46	210,388.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,748.46</b>	<b>210,388.28</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	69,748.46	210,388.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,748.46</b>	<b>210,388.28</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1,419.4636	2,480.9782
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>N share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	407,156.48	351,696.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>407,156.48</b>	<b>351,696.88</b>



**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	407,156.48	351,696.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>407,156.48</b>	<b>351,696.88</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	444,110.6457	297,682.0414
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>R share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	6,713.44	19,665.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,713.44</b>	<b>19,665.22</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	6,713.44	19,665.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,713.44</b>	<b>19,665.22</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>GI share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	-0.01 <sup>(22)</sup>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	-0.01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-

(22) The GI share class was created on 21/12/2021.

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses  
(in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>IC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	475,893.79	141,212.55
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>475,893.79</b>	<b>141,212.55</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	475,893.79	141,212.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>475,893.79</b>	<b>141,212.55</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	3,895.8166	4,208.2551
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>I share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	309,091.70	153,042.20
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>309,091.70</b>	<b>153,042.20</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	309,091.70	153,042.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>309,091.70</b>	<b>153,042.20</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1,419.4636	2,480.9782
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>N share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	933,989.12	179,554.10
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>933,989.12</b>	<b>179,554.10</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	933,989.12	179,554.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>933,989.12</b>	<b>179,554.10</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses  
(in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	444,110.6457	297,682.0414
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>R share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	230,270.95	29,802.67
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,270.95</b>	<b>29,802.67</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	230,270.95	29,802.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,270.95</b>	<b>29,802.67</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	115,876.1262	53,043.2126
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>GI share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-0.02 <sup>(23)</sup>	-
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	-0.02	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1.5000	-
Distribution per unit	-	-

(23) The GI share class was created on 21/12/2021.

**Table showing results and other characteristic elements of the UCI during the last five financial years (in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	29/12/2017
<b>Net assets</b>					
in EUR	102,234,346.67	94,238,760.86	74,406,210.31	68,529,258.37	59,351,734.32
<b>Number of securities</b>					
IC share class	3,895.8166	4,208.2551	4,523.4816	4,215.4526	2,725.4089
I share class	1,419.4636	2,480.9782	2,182.5557	1,720.0000	1,670.0000
N share class	444,110.6457	297,682.0414	196,665.4992	244,824.0434	236,998.1977
R share class	115,876.1262	53,043.2126	3,853.6180	2,601.0000	1.0000
GI share class	1.5000	-	-	-	-
<b>Net asset value per unit</b>					
IC share class in EUR	6,401.69	6,449.91	6,281.11	5,956.87	6,096.71
I share class in EUR	11,411.60	11,497.55	11,196.86	10,618.86	10,866.27
N share class in EUR	110.46	110.86	107.59	101.70	103.75 <sup>(24)</sup>
R share class in EUR	103.86	104.99	102.67	97.75	100.46 <sup>(25)</sup>
GI share class in EUR	99.43 <sup>(26)</sup>	-	-	-	-
<b>Distribution per unit on net capital gains and losses (including advances)</b>					
IC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GI share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Distribution per unit on result (including advances)</b>					
IC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GI share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tax credit per unit transferred to bearer (individuals)</b>					
IC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GI share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Accumulation per unit</b>					
IC share class in EUR	149.71	81.24	70.29	198.73	61.17
I share class in EUR	266.88	146.48	125.31	74.99	576.28
N share class in EUR	3.01	1.78	1.55	1.03	1.93
R share class in EUR	2.04	0.93	0.75	0.50	0.21
GI share class in EUR	-0.02	-	-	-	-

(24) The N share class was created on 26/01/2017 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(25) The R share class was created on 08/09/2017 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(26) The GI share class was created on 21/12/2021 with a nominal value of EUR 99.80.

## Portfolio inventory as of 31 December 2021

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
<b>Deposits</b>			-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>				
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>			-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>			<b>95,303,629.25</b>	<b>93.22</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market			95,303,629.25	93.22
ACCIONA ENERGIA FINANCIA 0.375% 07/10/2027	EUR	1,200,000.00	1,188,137.26	1.16
ALD SA 0% 23/02/2024	EUR	1,300,000.00	1,300,130.00	1.27
AP MOLLER MAERSK A S 0.75% 25/11/2031	EUR	390,000.00	387,551.55	0.38
ATOS SE 0.75% 07/05/2022	EUR	300,000.00	302,241.78	0.30
AUST & NZ BANKING GROUP VAR 05/05/2031	EUR	888,000.00	879,095.33	0.86
AXA SA VAR 07/10/2041	EUR	1,013,000.00	993,907.73	0.97
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARG 0.5% 14/01/2027	EUR	1,000,000.00	999,263.01	0.98
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARG 3.5% 10/02/2027	EUR	300,000.00	347,355.62	0.34
BANCO SANTANDER SA 1.625% 22/10/2030	EUR	700,000.00	710,566.16	0.70
BANCO SANTANDER SA VAR 24/03/2027	EUR	700,000.00	701,552.47	0.69
BANCO SANTANDER VAR 24/06/2029	EUR	400,000.00	397,488.77	0.39
BANK OF AMERICA CORP VAR 22/03/2031	EUR	900,000.00	892,418.35	0.87
BANK OF AMERICA CORP VAR 24/05/2032	EUR	394,000.00	400,695.30	0.39
BECTON DICKINSON EURO 0.334% 13/08/2028	EUR	1,000,000.00	984,917.70	0.96
BELFIUS BANK SA NV 0.375% 08/06/2027	EUR	1,100,000.00	1,096,213.29	1.07
BENI STABILI SPA 2.375% 20/02/2028	EUR	500,000.00	557,795.89	0.55
BNP PARIBAS 6.125% PERP	EUR	600,000.00	618,677.31	0.61
BNP PARIBAS SA 2.25% 11/01/2027	EUR	1,100,000.00	1,206,555.34	1.18
BPCE SA 0.5% 15/09/2027	EUR	900,000.00	898,578.49	0.88
BPCE SA 2.875% 22/04/2026	EUR	600,000.00	671,005.89	0.66
BUREAU VERITAS SA 1.125% 18/01/2027	EUR	300,000.00	310,115.55	0.30
BUREAU VERITAS SA 1.25% 07/09/2023	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,022,575.34	1.00
CADENT FINANCE PLC 0.625% 19/03/2030	EUR	1,225,000.00	1,211,014.02	1.18
CAIXA BANK SA VAR 26/05/2028	EUR	600,000.00	601,849.32	0.59
CAIXABANK SA VARIABLE 18/11/2026	EUR	300,000.00	298,827.95	0.29
CAP GEMINI 2.5% 01/07/2023	EUR	900,000.00	942,487.40	0.92
COCA COLA EUROPEAN PARTN 0.2% 02/12/2028	EUR	747,000.00	725,920.27	0.71
COFINIMMO 0.875% 02/12/2030	EUR	1,200,000.00	1,163,869.32	1.14
COMMERZBANK AG 1.25% 23/10/2023	EUR	600,000.00	614,940.00	0.60
COVIVIO HOTELS SACA 1% 27/07/2029	EUR	1,500,000.00	1,502,566.44	1.47
CRD MUTUEL ARKEA VAR 11/06/2029	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,042,689.04	1.02
CREDIT AGRICOLE SA 2.625% 17/03/2027	EUR	600,000.00	669,343.15	0.65
CREDIT AGRICOLE SA 2.70% 15/07/2025	EUR	300,000.00	322,452.88	0.32
CREDIT AGRICOLE SA 2.8% 21/07/2026	EUR	306,000.00	334,337.60	0.33
CREDIT SUISSE GROUP AG FRN 16/01/2026	EUR	1,100,000.00	1,115,920.12	1.09
DH EUROPE 0.45% 18/03/2028	EUR	800,000.00	803,440.00	0.79
ENEL SPA 1.375% PERPETUAL	EUR	1,068,000.00	1,049,465.08	1.03
ENEL SPA VAR 24/11/2078	EUR	700,000.00	725,975.75	0.71

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
ENERGIAS DE PORTUGAL SA 1.625% 15/04/2027	EUR	1,300,000.00	1,396,919.45	1.37
EQT AB 0.875% 14/05/2031	EUR	635,000.00	627,591.81	0.61
ERG SPA 0.5% 11/09/2027	EUR	1,202,000.00	1,202,210.76	1.18
EXOR NV 0.875% 19/01/2031	EUR	344,000.00	340,247.10	0.33
EXOR NV 1.75% 18/01/2028	EUR	700,000.00	756,650.14	0.74
FERROVIAL EMISIONES SA 1.375% 31/03/2025	EUR	800,000.00	840,648.22	0.82
FERROVIAL EMISIONES SA 0.54% 12/11/2028	EUR	600,000.00	598,190.47	0.59
GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC 0.875% 21/01/2030	EUR	600,000.00	608,305.48	0.60
GROUPAMA ASSURANCES MUTUELLES SA 0.75% 07/07/2028	EUR	1,300,000.00	1,266,224.93	1.24
HANNOVER RE VAR 08/10/2040	EUR	600,000.00	616,511.51	0.60
HERA SPA 1% 25/04/2034	EUR	1,204,000.00	1,205,860.43	1.18
IBERDROLA INTL BV VAR PERP	EUR	800,000.00	809,720.00	0.79
IBERDROLA INTL BV VAR PERPETUAL	EUR	1,100,000.00	1,117,676.85	1.09
ICADE 0.625% 18/01/2031	EUR	1,000,000.00	964,310.27	0.94
ICADE SA 1.5% 13/09/2027	EUR	200,000.00	211,428.77	0.21
IMERYS SA 1% 15/07/2031	EUR	800,000.00	786,031.78	0.77
IMERYS SA 1.875% 31/03/2028	EUR	100,000.00	108,883.22	0.11
ING GROEP NV VAR 26/09/2029	EUR	400,000.00	412,860.82	0.40
ING GROUPE NV VAR 09/06/2032	EUR	1,000,000.00	998,410.27	0.98
INMOBILIARIA COLONIAL SA 1.35% 14/10/2028	EUR	600,000.00	621,199.73	0.61
INMOBILIARIA COLONIAL SOCIMI SA 0.75% 22/06/2029	EUR	500,000.00	492,813.70	0.48
INTESA SANPAOLO SPA 0.625% 24/02/2026	EUR	696,000.00	695,357.39	0.68
INTESA SANPAOLO SPA 2.125% 26/05/2025	EUR	900,000.00	965,054.59	0.94
KBC GROUP NV VAR 07/12/2031	EUR	1,200,000.00	1,180,415.34	1.15
KELLOGG CO 0.5% 20/05/2029	EUR	773,000.00	764,834.79	0.75
KERRY GROUP FIN SERVICES 0.875% 01/12/2031	EUR	961,000.00	957,362.68	0.94
KLEPIERRE 1.375% 16/02/2027	EUR	200,000.00	211,666.03	0.21
LA BANQUE POSTALE VAR 26/01/2031	EUR	1,000,000.00	997,522.60	0.98
LEASEPLAN CORPORATION NV 3.5% 09/04/2025	EUR	1,300,000.00	1,471,847.53	1.44
LLOYDS BANK GROUP PLC VAR 15/01/2024	EUR	500,000.00	506,930.82	0.50
LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC VAR 01/04/2026	EUR	300,000.00	339,617.26	0.33
MANPOWERGROUP 1.75% 22/06/2026	EUR	490,000.00	525,523.66	0.51
MANPOWERGROUP 1.875% 11/09/2022	EUR	800,000.00	812,406.03	0.79
MEDIOBANCA DI CRED FIN 1% 08/09/2027	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,020,932.88	1.00
MERLIN PROPETES SOCIMI 1.875% 02/11/2026	EUR	900,000.00	952,412.67	0.93
MITSUBISHI UFJ FIN GRP 0.337% VAR 08/06/2027	EUR	765,000.00	761,051.76	0.74
MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP 0.402% 06/09/2029	EUR	600,000.00	588,492.99	0.58
MONDI FINANCE EUROPE 2.375% 01/04/2028	EUR	500,000.00	560,944.52	0.55
MONDI FINANCE PLC 1.625% 27/04/2026	EUR	500,000.00	532,209.59	0.52
MUNICH RE VAR 26/05/2042	EUR	1,000,000.00	960,497.26	0.94
NATIONAL GRID PLC 0.25% 01/09/2028	EUR	1,129,000.00	1,110,322.01	1.09
NATIONAL GRID PLC 0.553% 18/09/2029	EUR	300,000.00	298,660.88	0.29
NATIONWIDE BLDG SOCIETY VAR 08/03/2026	EUR	833,000.00	876,241.83	0.86
NESTE OYJ 0.75% 25/03/2028	EUR	600,000.00	600,753.70	0.59
NESTE OYJ 1.5% 07/06/2024	EUR	600,000.00	622,362.74	0.61

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
NIBC BANK NV 0.25% 09/09/2026	EUR	1,400,000.00	1,381,801.92	1.35
NORDEA BANK AB VAR PERP	EUR	500,000.00	533,187.67	0.52
ORPEA 2% 01/04/2028	EUR	700,000.00	712,763.01	0.70
PROLOGIS INTL FUND II 0.875% 09/07/2029	EUR	533,000.00	543,068.95	0.53
PSA BANQUE FRANC 0.75% 19/04/2023	EUR	800,000.00	813,633.97	0.80
PSA BANQUE FRANCE 0.0% 22/01/2025	EUR	600,000.00	596,520.00	0.58
RCI BANQUE SA 1.00% 17/05/2023	EUR	1,200,000.00	1,219,867.40	1.19
RELX FINANCE BV 0.5% 10/03/2028	EUR	150,000.00	151,186.44	0.15
REPSOL EUROPE FINANCE 0.375% 06/07/2029	EUR	1,100,000.00	1,085,556.85	1.06
ROYAL BK SCOTLAND GRP PLC VAR 02/03/2026	EUR	650,000.00	687,418.63	0.67
ROYAL BK SCOTLND GRP PLC 2.50% 22/03/2023	EUR	700,000.00	736,698.22	0.72
SEB SA 1.5% 31/05/2024	EUR	900,000.00	933,353.01	0.91
SMITHS GROUP PLC 1.25% 28/04/2023	EUR	500,000.00	511,247.95	0.50
SNAM SPA 0% 15/08/2025	EUR	465,000.00	462,303.00	0.45
SNAM SPA 0.625% 30/06/2031	EUR	1,289,000.00	1,277,681.52	1.25
SOCIETE GENERALE 0.75% 25/01/2027	EUR	500,000.00	507,434.25	0.50
SOCIETE GENERALE VAR 22/09/2028	EUR	800,000.00	809,434.52	0.79
SOFINA SA 1% 23/09/2028	EUR	1,400,000.00	1,376,510.68	1.35
STORA ENSO OYJ 0.625% 02/12/2030	EUR	773,000.00	761,996.40	0.75
SUEZ ENVIRONMENT VAR PERP	EUR	700,000.00	714,614.66	0.70
SUEZ VAR PERP	EUR	200,000.00	212,675.89	0.21
SYDBANK AS 1.25% 04/02/2022	EUR	500,000.00	506,419.18	0.50
TALANX AG VAR 01/12/2042	EUR	600,000.00	599,358.08	0.59
TECHNIP ENERGIES NV 1.125% 28/05/2028	EUR	700,000.00	707,288.15	0.69
TELEPERFORMANCE 1.875% 02/07/2025	EUR	800,000.00	851,803.84	0.83
TENNET HOLDING BV 0.125% 09/12/2027	EUR	804,000.00	799,167.19	0.78
TERNA SPA 0.375% 25/09/2030	EUR	1,000,000.00	972,237.67	0.95
THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC 1.45% 16/03/2027	EUR	300,000.00	320,873.84	0.31
UBISOFT ENTERTAINMENT SA 0.878% 24/11/2027	EUR	900,000.00	883,157.62	0.86
UBS GROUP AG 0.25% 24/02/2028	EUR	800,000.00	789,800.55	0.77
UCB SA 1% 30/03/2028	EUR	1,200,000.00	1,214,605.48	1.19
UNIBAIL RODAMCO SE VAR PERP	EUR	600,000.00	597,080.14	0.58
UNIBAIL RODAMCO WESTFLD 1.375% 04/12/2031	EUR	800,000.00	821,334.25	0.80
UNICREDIT SPA 0.325% 19/01/2026	EUR	600,000.00	597,489.86	0.58
UNICREDIT SPA VAR 5/7/2029	EUR	716,000.00	718,871.85	0.70
UPM KYMMENE OYJ 0.125% 19/11/2028	EUR	1,100,000.00	1,073,993.29	1.05
VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS 0.875% 08/04/2027	EUR	400,000.00	413,638.63	0.40
VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS 1.25% 08/04/2030	EUR	600,000.00	631,008.49	0.62
VF CORP 0.25% 25/02/2028	EUR	500,000.00	491,671.92	0.48
VONOVIA SE 0.375% 16/06/2027	EUR	1,000,000.00	991,475.34	0.97
WENDEL SE 1% 01/06/2031	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,005,345.21	0.98
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>			<b>1,000,032.00</b>	<b>0.98</b>
Traded on a regulated market or similar			1,000,032.00	0.98
Transferable debt securities			1,000,032.00	0.98



## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
ITM ENTREPRISES SA ZCP 06/01/2022	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,000,032.00	0.98
Other debt securities			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>			<b>5,124,681.87</b>	<b>5.01</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries			5,124,681.87	5.01
OFI RS LIQUIDITES	EUR	1,185.0318	5,124,681.87	5.01
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union			-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other professional funds and equivalents in Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other non-European vehicles			-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>			-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements			-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent			-	-
Securities borrowed			-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed			-	-
Other temporary transactions			-	-
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>			-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>			-	-
Transactions on a regulated or similar market			-	-
EUR margin calls	EUR	-223,380.00	-223,380.00	-0.22
EURO BUND 0322	EUR	-73.00	223,380.00	0.22
Other transactions			-	-
EUR margin call	EUR	-17,331.67	-17,331.67	-0.02
CDX ITRAXX36 12/26	EUR	-5,000,000.00	17,331.67	0.02
<b>Other financial instruments</b>			-	-
<b>Receivables</b>			<b>361,608.66</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>Payables</b>			<b>-101,272.74</b>	<b>-0.10</b>
<b>Financial accounts</b>			<b>545,667.63</b>	<b>0.53</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<b>102,234,346.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>



# ANNUAL REPORT

Financial year ended 31 December 2021



## OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND Sub-Fund

### Marketer

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### Management Company by delegation

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### Depository and Custodian

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

### Administrative and accounts management

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

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31 December 2021

Resolutions

## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

- ☒ The OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND Sub-Fund promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not aim to achieve sustainable investment.

### Management objective

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve performance above that of its benchmark, by investing the portfolio in European convertible bonds over the recommended investment period, and by adopting an SRI approach.

### Benchmark

The benchmark is the Thomson Reuters Europe Focus Hedged Convertible Bond Index (EUR), calculated with reinvested coupons. This index is calculated by MACE Advisers, a company in the Thomson Reuters group. It brings together European convertibles satisfying minimum liquidity and balanced (share/bond) risk profile criteria. It is available at <http://thomsonreuters.com/> and via Bloomberg: Code UCBIFX21 Index. However, the Sub-Fund's objective is not to reproduce the performance of this index in any way.

### Management strategy

As a minimum, 60% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund are invested in European convertible bonds. It will be exposed continuously on one or more European interest rate markets. Furthermore, the portfolio will be invested, secondarily, in shares originating solely from the conversion of bond issues into equity.

The construction and management of the portfolio apply three sources of added value: economic and monetary analysis, financial analysis of companies (stock picking and credit picking) and technical analysis (issue prospectuses, volatility) of products. The investment strategy does not envisage any allocation by small / medium / large capitalisations.

The sector-based and geographic distributions are based on the choice of stocks, although they may change at the manager's discretion according to his or her expectations.

Fundamental analysis of shares and fundamental analysis of credit, along with analysis of the technical features of the products (volatility/convexity, special situations, primary market, issue prospectus) result in a selection of underlying assets and subsequently, products constituting the portfolio.

Global exposure to the share and interest rate market is adjusted with futures and options on share and interest rate indices.

The range of sensitivity to interest rates, within which the Sub-Fund is managed, is between 0 and 5.

The manager complements its study with the analysis of non-financial criteria in order to favour a "Socially Responsible Investment" (SRI) selection of companies in the portfolio.

The non-financial analysis or rating process will cover at least 90% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

This analysis is carried out taking into account Environmental, Social and Governance aspects, namely:

- Environmental factor: direct or indirect impact of the issuer's activity on the environment: climate change, natural resources, project finance, toxic emissions, green products;
- Social factor: the direct or indirect impact of the issuer's activity on stakeholders: employees, customers, suppliers and civil society, with reference to universal values (including human rights, international labour standards, environmental impact and anti-corruption measures, in particular), Human Capital, the Supply Chain, Products and Services;
- Governance factor: all processes, regulations, laws and institutions that influence how the company is managed, administered and controlled, the Governance Structure and Market Behaviour.

The SRI analysis team defines a sector-based reference of the key issues (Environmental, Social, Governance listed above), selecting for each sector of activity the most important ESG issues for this sector.

An ESG score is calculated per issuer using the sector-based reference for key issues, which includes the key scores for Environmental and Social (E and S) issues and the scores for Governance (G) issues.

Governance issues include a fixed weighting of 30% for corporate governance and a variable weighting of 10% to 40% reflecting the level of risk incurred by the behaviour of directors and the company. This level varies depending on the sectors of activity. The overall weighting of the E and S issues is then determined. The weighting for Environmental, Social and Governance issues is specific to each sector of activity. This ESG score is calculated out of 10.

These scores may be subject to any penalties linked to matters not yet included in the ratings for key issues and any bonuses or penalties awarded by the analyst responsible for the sector in cases where there is any difference of opinion when assessing an issue by the ratings agency.

Companies' ESG scores are used to establish an SRI score corresponding to the ranking of the issuer's ESG score compared to other actors in its ICB supersector (level 2). The SRI score is established on a scale of 0.5 to 5, 5 corresponding to the best ESG score in the sector.

Each SRI category covers 20% of stocks in the investment universe, and these categories are as follows: Under Supervision - Uncertain - Followers - Involved - Leaders.

The eligible analysed universe is defined by limiting the companies with the lowest SRI Scores ("Under Supervision" SRI category - Best In Universe scores calculated by our SRI division) out of all European securities that give rise to convertible bonds, exchangeable bonds and bonds that can be redeemed in shares being issued, as well as any other similar securities that include an equity component. The non-financial analysis or rating process will cover at least 90% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The ESG analysis of company practices is carried out using a dedicated proprietary tool which automates the quantitative processing of ESG data, combined with a qualitative analysis of the SRI division (data mainly from ESG rating agencies but also from specialised agencies).

There is a risk that, from time to time, our approach will not be effective and that the final rating assigned to an issuer by the Management Company's SRI division will differ from that proposed by a third party.

Furthermore, the selection of SRI UCIs external to the management company may create a lack of consistency, as the funds selected can a priori implement different and independent ESG approaches.

The Sub-Fund adheres to the AFG Eurosif Transparency Code for SRI Funds open to the public, which is available at [www.ofi-am.fr](http://www.ofi-am.fr)

No particular limit in terms of rating or in terms of duration has been introduced.

The Sub-Fund may use financial contracts, traded on French and foreign regulated and organised and/or OTC markets, in order to hedge or expose the portfolio, notably to share and interest rate risks, through the use of instruments such as futures contracts or options.

The manager may take positions with a view to hedging against the credit risk associated with the bonds held in the portfolio. The manager is also authorised to carry out transactions which hedge against the foreign exchange risk associated with holding securities denominated in currencies other than the euro (maximum currency exposure of 5%).

#### ➤ [SFDR - Article 8 UCI](#)

- [LEI code](#): 9695001RWZ80OE1ZIZ97
- [Information on how environmental and/or social aspects are respected](#):

In order to ensure that environmental and/or social aspects are respected, OFI performs two further analyses:

- The quarterly ESG analysis of each issuer within its sector, which produces a rating and enables OFI to assess all ESG characteristics for the issuer.
- Between two ratings, it monitors controversies as indicated above.

OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND aims to achieve the best possible risk/performance ratio over the recommended investment horizon by investing in European convertible bonds on one or more European interest rate markets.

OFI's ESG analysis of issuers making up the benchmark is a means of identifying securities which, according to OFI, present the best investment vehicle.

The 20% of issuers with the lowest scores in the investment universe, as well as companies directly or indirectly holding thermal coal mines or developing new charcoal-based electricity generation capacities, present, according to OFI, a non-financial risk that may impact their economic outlook, and are excluded from the investment universe. For the same reason, OFI will gradually reduce investments in non-conventional gas and oil extraction companies.

For each Issuer, an analysis is carried out both in terms of its governance structure: Respect for the rights of minority shareholders - Composition and functioning of Boards or Committees, Remuneration of Executives, Accounts, Audit and Taxation, as well as in terms of its Market Behaviour: Business Practices, Market Impact, Business Ethics and Risk Control.

The results of these analyses ensure the continued existence or disposal of an issuer in the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

And finally, companies that do not have an ESG analysis may not exceed 10% of the net assets of the portfolio.

#### ■ Taxonomy

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR Regulation"). Therefore, under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation"), information to be disclosed will be accompanied by the statement that the "do no significant harm" principle applies only to the Fund's investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments for the remaining portion of the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, as of the date of the last prospectus update, the strategy implemented in the Fund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, and, therefore, it has not been possible to calculate how aligned the Fund's portfolio is with the Taxonomy Regulation.

#### Risk profile

Investors are mainly exposed to the risks below, this list not being exhaustive.

##### Capital loss risk:

The investor is advised that the performance of the Sub-Fund might not conform to his objectives and that his capital might not be returned in full, the Sub-Fund not benefiting from any guarantee or protection of capital invested.

##### Risk associated with the holding of convertible bonds:

The Sub-Fund is exposed to convertible bonds, which may display a residual share sensitivity and may experience significant fluctuations linked to changes in the prices of the underlying shares. The investor's attention is drawn to the fact that the net asset value of the Sub-Fund will drop in the case of an unfavourable change.

##### Equity risk:

The Sub-Fund is invested or exposed on one or more share markets which may experience marked fluctuations. Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that fluctuations in the price of the portfolio assets and/or the market risk may result in a significant reduction in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

##### Interest rate risk:

Because of its composition, the Sub-Fund may be subject to an interest rate risk. This risk results from the fact that, in general, the price of debt securities and bonds falls when rates rise. The net asset value may therefore drop if interest rates rise.

##### Credit risk:

In the case of downgrading of private or public issuers, or their defaulting, the value of bonds may fall. The occurrence of this risk may result in a drop in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

##### Counterparty risk:

This is the risk associated with use by the Sub-Fund of futures, OTC instruments and/or resorting to temporary purchases and sales of securities. These transactions concluded with one or more eligible counterparties potentially expose the Sub-Fund to a risk of one of these counterparties defaulting and possibly resulting in failure to pay.

##### High Yield risk:

This is the credit risk applied to what are known as "speculative" securities which present probabilities of default higher than those of Investment Grade securities. In return, they offer higher levels of return, but can significantly reduce the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

##### Foreign exchange risk:

This is the risk of foreign currency variation affecting the value of the stocks held by the Sub-Fund. Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may drop in the case of an unfavourable change in the foreign currency rate other than the euro.

##### Risk associated with holding small securities:

On account of its management direction, the Sub-Fund may be exposed to small and medium capitalisations which, taking account of their specific characteristics, may present a liquidity risk. On account of the limited size of the market, the evolution of these stocks is more marked in an upward direction than a downward direction and may generate marked fluctuations in the net asset value.

#### Sustainability risk:

Sustainability risks are primarily related to climate events resulting from climate change (known as physical risks) and from the ability of companies to respond to climate change (known as transition risks), and which may result in unanticipated losses affecting the mutual fund's investments and financial performance. Social events (inequalities, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in consumer behaviour, etc.) or governance gaps (recurrent and significant breach of international agreements, corruption, product quality and safety and sales practices) can also translate into sustainability risks.

And, secondarily, to the following risk:

#### Risk associated with investment in certain UCITS:

The Sub-Fund may invest in a certain number of UCITS or investment funds (FCPR, FCIMT, FCPI, alternative management UCITS) for which there is a risk associated with alternative management (that is, management decorrelated from any market index). The Sub-Fund is exposed to a liquidity risk or a risk of fluctuation in its net asset value by investing in this type of UCITS or investment.

#### **METHOD CHOSEN BY THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY TO ASSESS THE GLOBAL RISK OF THE UCI**

The method applied for calculation of the global risk is the probability method. The commitment is calculated according to the probability method with a VaR at a horizon of one week with a probability of 95%. This VaR must not exceed 5% of the net assets. The maximum leverage of the Sub-Fund, given for information only, calculated as the sum of the nominal values of the positions on financial futures instruments used, is 100%. However, the Sub-Fund reserves the option of seeking a higher leverage level, depending on the situation of the markets.

#### **INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE VAR**

<b>OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND</b>	<b>VaR 95% 1 week FY 2021</b>
Average	1.80%
Maximum	2.25%
Minimum	1.39%

## CHANGE(S) MADE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The following changes were made during the financial year:

- With effect from 12 February 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the SRI Principles. The minimum initial subscription amount for IC and ID shares is now EUR 500,000, with no minimum subsequent subscription. The minimum initial subscription amount for RC, RF and GR shares has now been reduced to zero, compared to one share previously.
- With effect from 9 March 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the SFDR.
- With effect from 23 July 2021, in order to align with its management approach, the prospectus sets out that the Sub-Fund may use bonds containing an optional element across its securities with embedded derivatives, i.e. callable or puttable bonds.
- With effect from 27 December 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the Taxonomy Regulation.

## FUTURE CHANGE(S)

None.

## PROCEDURE FOR CHOOSING BROKERS

The OFI Group has introduced a procedure for selection and assessment of market brokers, which makes it possible to select, for each category of financial instruments, the best market brokers and to ensure the quality of execution of orders placed on behalf of our UCI under management.

The management teams can send their orders directly to the market brokers selected or go through the OFI Group trading desk, OIS.

This service provider handles the receipt and transmission of orders, followed by execution or not, to the market brokers on the following financial instruments: Debt securities, Capital securities, Shares or UCI Shares, Financial contracts.

This service provider's expertise makes it possible to separate the selection of financial instruments (which remains the responsibility of the Management Company) from their trading, whilst ensuring the best execution of orders.

A multi-criteria valuation is carried out on a six-monthly basis by the OFI Group's management teams. Depending on the circumstances, it takes into consideration several or all of the following criteria:

- Monitoring volumes of transactions per market broker;
- Analysis of the counterparty risk and how this develops (a distinction is made between "brokers" and "counterparties");
- The nature of the financial instrument, the execution price, where applicable the total cost, the speed of execution and the size of the order;
- Feedback on operational incidents identified by managers or the Middle Office.

At the end of this valuation, the OFI Group can reduce the volumes of orders entrusted to a market broker or withdraw it temporarily or permanently from its list of authorised service providers.

This valuation can be based on an analysis report provided by an independent service provider.

The selection of UCIs is based on a threefold analysis:

- A quantitative analysis of the media selected;
- An additional qualitative analysis;
- Due diligence, which aims to validate the option of taking action on a given fund and of setting the investment limits on the fund in question and on the corresponding management company.

A post-investment committee meets every six months to review all authorisations given and limits consumed.

For the execution of certain financial instruments, the Management Company uses commission sharing agreements (CCP or CSA), according to which a limited number of investment service providers:

- Provide the order execution service;
- Collect brokerage costs relating to services that assist with investment decisions;
- Pay these costs back to a third-party provider of these services.

The objective sought is to use, as far as possible, the best service providers in each speciality (execution of orders and assistance with investment/disinvestment decisions).

## BROKERAGE FEE

Details of the measures taken to get to grips with the new regulatory provisions relating to MiFID can be found on the Group's website at: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_politique-selection-execution.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_politique-selection-execution.pdf). [in French]

In particular, the report on brokers' fees, as per Article 314-82 of the General Regulation of the AMF, can be found at the following address: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf) [in French]

## INFORMATION ON THE REMUNERATIONS OF THE UCITS

As part of the process of applying UCITS Directive V 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014, the Company has introduced a remuneration policy with the following characteristics:

### 1) Qualitative elements

The Company's remuneration policy has been drawn up by the OFI Group's Strategic Committee.

The Strategic Committee is made up of representatives of the Company's shareholders. It sets remuneration policy and ensures its implementation.

The Company's remuneration policy promotes sound, effective risk management, simultaneously aligns the interests of investors, of the Company and of the UCI managers, and seeks to reduce potential conflicts of interest between sales staff and investors. It conforms to the Company's economic strategy, objectives and values.

Fixed remuneration is the employee's normal pay for the work expected, corresponding to their classification. Variable remuneration takes into account, in particular, the Company's results, its equity requirements and the quality of management and the service offered to investors.

**Staff affected by the remuneration policy:** all persons involved in risk-taking at fund or Company level, such as directors, managers, CIOs, supervisors, equivalent staff due to their variable remuneration level and sales staff.

**Assessment of performance and risks:** this is carried out depending on the staff concerned.

The performance of managers and those responsible for management is based on quantitative criteria (classification of each fund in a test universe) and qualitative criteria (achievement of objectives, observation of the risk management policy, compliance with internal regulations or external regulations, management process monitoring, contribution of risk-takers to operational risks and, in particular, sustainability risk for what are known as Article 8 or 9 UCIs under the SFDR).

Regarding directors, the criteria applied relate to the company's overall performance (growth in operating profit, achievement of strategic objectives, image, reputation, etc.)

For control functions, the criteria applied relate to operational, regulatory and reputational risks.

And lastly, the performance of sales staff is assessed based on traditional criteria, provided that these do not generate any conflicts of interest with unitholders: collection, changes in turnover, rate of penetration, campaign successes, new clients, etc.

**Variable remuneration budget:** based on a global budget, a proportion is allocated to risk-takers, and the remainder is allocated to the other staff in question. Allocation is then handled by the managers, taking into account the assessment factors described above.

#### **Payment procedures and measures for adjusting remuneration:**

For those persons whose variable remuneration is less than EUR 200,000 or 30% of the fixed salary, this is paid immediately, and in its entirety in cash.

For other persons, the proportion which is not paid in cash is paid in the form of part payments, thus making it possible to adjust risks between the various parties (UCI, managers and risk-takers): provisions indexed on a specific basket or a global basket.

A proportion (60%) is paid immediately, of which 50% in cash and 10% in indexed part-payments, the remaining 40% being paid in the form of part-payments released in equal tranches during the following three years, without any retention period.

Depending on changes to the quantitative and qualitative criteria in the years that follow, this allocation may be revised downwards, applying the penalty concept.

*The update of the remuneration policy under UCITS V Directive 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014 was approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 20 June 2017. In addition, the Company's remuneration policy was brought into line with the SFDR on 10 March 2021.*

### Quantitative elements

#### **Total remunerations paid by the manager to its staff:**

During the 2020 financial year, the total amount of remunerations (including fixed and variable remunerations) paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT to all of its staff, i.e. **211 beneficiaries** (\*) (permanent staff/temporary staff/managing director) as at 31 December 2020,

amounted to EUR **24,912,500**. This amount is broken down as follows:

- Total fixed remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT over the 2020 financial year: **EUR 18,265,000, or 73.33%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all of its staff, were allocated in the form of fixed remuneration;
- Total variable remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT during the 2020 financial year: **EUR 6,663,500 (\*\*)** or **26.73%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all its staff were allocated in this form. All staff are eligible for the variable remuneration scheme.

Furthermore, no carried interest was paid for the 2020 financial year.

Out of the total remunerations (fixed and variable) paid over the course of the 2020 financial year, **EUR 4,293,000 related to "Directors and Executives"** (14 people on 31 December 2020), **EUR 10,176,000** related to "Managers and Administrators" whose activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of the managed funds (**69 people** as at 31 December 2020).

(\* The number of staff as at 31 December 2020)

(\*\* 2020 bonus paid in February 2021)



## MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

### 2021 economic and financial backdrop

Anxiety-inducing factors seen during 2021, such as new Covid variants, inflation, international geopolitical tensions and the change in stance by the US Federal Reserve, did not affect investor optimism.

The picture was quite the opposite, with the main international equity indices setting new records, starting with the CAC 40 index, which went over 7,000 points for the first time.

This good year on the stock market during 2021 was due to the spectacular recovery in economic activity, which led to company profits recovering very significantly, particularly in the United States and Europe. The emerging world, and China in particular, faced different problems, including struggles with dealing with the health crisis, very high inflation which caused most emerging currencies to fall and, in China, a wave of regulatory measures which unsettled investors.

As a result, the global economic recovery was strong, due, in particular, to a catch-up effect following on from the consumption and investment slowdowns during 2020. However, it was also fuelled by the monetary and budgetary policies rolled out during this crisis, which helped governments to obtain financing at very low interest rates. They were therefore able to support business activity through assistance to households and companies, as well as through stimulus and investment packages. Nevertheless, the world is ultimately emerging from this health crisis in even more debt. However, one of the big differences between this situation and the 2008 financial crisis is that these deficits and public debts are accepted and tolerated, and budgets will not be tightened this time around. On the contrary, the idea of an "investment" debt seems to have been chosen for the time being.

Global growth has been sustained as a result. It should therefore sit at around 6% in 2021. In the United States, it should be approximately 5.5%. The eurozone, which was also part of this trend, should post growth of around 5%. Against this backdrop, it should be noted that the French economy also enjoyed a significant recovery, with growth of more than 6.5%. The situation in China is more specific. Admittedly, there was a strong recovery in growth of over 8% this year, but this momentum was somewhat curtailed by the two-fold effect of a wave of regulatory measures. These measures had laudable long-term objectives, but also disrupted short-term visibility and, above all, negatively affected the real estate sector, a very important sector which accounts for almost 30% of the country's GDP in total. The near collapse of a number of major developers (the most well-known case being Evergrande) therefore had a very negative effect. In addition, the "zero Covid" policy led to a number of short-term lockdowns in several cities. The country's economy has slowed down as a result.

However, at the very end of the period, we noticed a slight slowdown in this global growth momentum, which was linked in part to the outbreak of a new Covid variant, but also due to fairly high upward pressures on prices. The pace and scale of the economic recovery caused shortages in some segments of the economy (semiconductors, in particular) as well as a surge in raw material prices. As a result, inflation rates rose rapidly and, over the year, hit levels not seen for a very long time, with the price index rising to almost 7% during November in the United States. Inflation in the eurozone is also close to 5%.

Therefore, this issue of inflation is becoming a very important factor for markets, which are beginning to have their doubts: is this rise in inflation temporary, as the central banks are emphasising? It could be, as a matter of fact, only due to catch-up effects on raw material prices and bottlenecks on production lines, due to economies reopening. Or is it the start of a more vicious spiral, which then affects wages, while labour shortages are negatively affecting many sectors? This issue of inflation is expected to be one of the major themes for 2022.

The markets have broadly anticipated and supported this economic recovery, while the Central Banks have continued to maintain accommodating policies, characterised by continuing very low interest rates and debt purchase programmes. Stock market performances proved surprisingly very positive over the financial year on the whole.

In these circumstances, and with the support of the Central Banks, **government bond yields** remained relatively low overall. Admittedly, bond rates started to rise from the end of 2020 and, with the discovery of vaccines, markets quickly expected economies to recover. US long rates therefore recovered fairly quickly, from a low point of 0.50% in Q3 2020 to over 1.8% in the first part of 2021, before falling slightly, in anticipation of a slowdown in the momentum of the economic recovery. As a result, they stood at almost 1.50% at the end of the period on 10-year Treasury Notes. The Federal Reserve kept money market key rates in the 0%-0.25% range throughout the year, but announced that it would gradually tighten its monetary policy during the autumn: in November, it began to scale back its USD 120 billion of securities purchases by USD 15 billion initially. As a second step, it is planning to start raising money market benchmark rates, perhaps as soon as Q1 2022.

Movements were less spectacular in the eurozone, as the key rates of the European Central Bank (ECB) were already in negative territory before the crisis. The German Bund yield rose moderately from its lows, increasing from its lowest of -0.60% to -0.25% by the end of the period. In the eurozone, interest rates also remained stable, particularly in France, where 10-year bonds maintained a 30-40 basis point (bp) spread with Germany. The performance for the eurozone government bond index (EuroMTS Global) fell by 3.5% over the period.

On credit, the widening of spreads, generated during the crisis period, was completely absorbed. Performances were therefore better than on government bonds. The Investment Grade (IG) segment was down 0.97% in Europe. The High Yield (HY) bond index was up 3.37% in Europe and 5.34% in dollars in the USA.

Emerging market bonds displayed mixed trends, as some countries have not handled the health crisis very well, often due to a lack of logistics and technological sophistication, meaning that emerging currencies have largely remained quite weak. The only notable exception was the Chinese currency, the RMB, which was up 2.7% against the dollar. However, the index for emerging bonds denominated in strong currencies fell by 2.05% in dollars, while the index for debts issued in local currencies was down 9.7% in dollars.

**For currencies**, the euro fell against the dollar, within market movements that were generally fairly stable, going from 1.22 to almost 1.13 at the

end of the period, i.e., a drop of nearly 7%. The US currency recovered thanks to an expected rise in US key rates. The RMB, the Chinese currency, was very solid against this unsettled backdrop and reflected the Chinese economy's resilience, as it was up almost 2.7% against the dollar. Emerging currencies were generally still quite weak and fell overall. In Europe, the pound was up by more than 6.3% against the euro over the financial year, Brexit not having caused an overly negative effect.

**Equity markets** were notably rather stable, given this rather unusual overall situation, and performed impressively. These impressive performances were due to the persistently very low interest rates, but also due to the spectacular recovery in company profits against this backdrop of economic reacceleration. International equities were therefore up 31% in euros, with the S&P 500 index for American equities gaining 28.7% in dollars and the Euro Stoxx index gaining 24.06%. This was particularly notable on technology securities, especially in the US, with the sector gaining 33.35% in the United States over the period. Small-caps and mid-caps underperformed in the United States, with a gain of 14.82% for the Russell 2000 Index.

Emerging market equities significantly underperformed, mainly due to a tougher health picture, higher inflation rates and less powerful central banks for supporting governments. As a result, the emerging equities index posted a performance of -2.5% in dollars. Similarly, Chinese equities significantly underperformed, particularly as a result of the wave of regulations ordered by political leaders, which started to affect technology stocks in the spring. Chinese equities listed on the Chinese stock markets fell by 3.5% in local currency terms, and equities listed in Hong Kong were down by 11.83%.

Against this backdrop of renewed confidence, it should be noted that the price of an ounce of gold fell by almost 3.64% in dollars.

## Management

### Performance:

	OFI Financial Investment - RS European Convertible Bond						
	GI share	GR share	IC share	ID share	RC share	RF share	N-D shares
NAV as at 31/12/2020	€104.63	€104.52	€82.18	€77.64	€100.62	€103.30	€112.02
NAV at 31/12/2021	€108.50	€108.38	€84.30	€79.63	€102.71	€106.32	€115.42
Performance (*) including coupons	3.70%	3.69%	2.58%	2.56% (*)	2.08%	2.92%	3.26%

Over the same period, its benchmark Refinitiv Europe Focus Hedged (EUR) fell by -1.76%. This convertible bond index enables us to analyse the behaviour and performance of the universe of mixed European convertibles, hedged from exchange risk, and is in no way intended to be a management benchmark. For comparison, the Refinitiv Europe Focus and Refinitiv Europe Hedged indices posted performances of +0% and +0.43% respectively over the same period.

The net assets of the portfolio stood at EUR 209,763,325.98 as at 31/12/2021 compared to EUR 253,157,190.91 as at 31/12/2020.

### Convertible Bond market

After an exceptional 2020, both in terms of performance and the dynamism of new issues, 2021 was a more mixed year: while the primary market remained very active, performance was not satisfactory compared to the equity markets. In Europe, the latter closed the year positively, +24.9% for the Stoxx 600, +31.9% for the CAC 40 and +36.1% for the banking sector, with credit spreads changing very little (+1 basis point on the Itraxx Xover 5 years at 242 basis points), while German 10-year interest rates tightened by 39 basis points (bps), while remaining anchored in negative territory, moving from -0.57% to -0.18%. In this buoyant market environment, the European convertible bond asset class posted a negative performance of -1.76% for the Refinitiv Europe Focus Hedged index (+0% for the version not hedged against currency risk), impacted at the end of the year by profit-taking on themes related to the pandemic (home delivery stocks in particular). The equity sensitivity of the field has changed little this year, fluctuating around 40%. Flows in the asset class, observed through open-ended funds, proved favourable for subscriptions with €1.8bn of positive net inflows, concentrated mostly in global funds (€2.5bn) at the expense of European funds (-€700M). Implied volatility in Europe fell 2 points over the year to 30%. We are therefore of the opinion that, at these levels, convertible bonds are generally at the right price, the historic average being 31%.

The 2021 European primary market is down slightly after an exceptional 2020, with €109.8bn of issues. The average size on issue was slightly down, at €390 million. 50% of issuers are new entrants on the asset class and exchangeable structures only represent 21% of issues. The sectors most represented were Industrial Goods & Services (17%), Travel & Leisure (15%), Retail (14%), and Telecommunications (13%), with England (19%), France (15%), the Netherlands (15%) and Germany (12%) being the main issuing countries.

### Management comment

During the 2021 financial year, equity sensitivity was maintained at an average level of 42%, ranging from 39% to 46%, in line with the recommendations of our various asset allocation committees. The long position in EuroStoxx 50 futures, of the order of 2 pts of equity sensitivity, has been maintained, thus aligning the overall equity sensitivity of the portfolio with OFI AM's view on risky assets.

From the assets point of view, our participation on the primary market was once again very selective, since out of the 51 issues occurring during the financial year, we only subscribed to nine; Volitalia 1% 2025, Shop Apotheke 0% 2028, Prysmian 0% 2026, Just Eat Takeaway 0.625% 2028, Siemens / JPM 0% 2024, DiaSorin 0% 2028, WH Smith 1.625% 2026, LVMH / JPM 0% 2024 and Korian 1.875% Perp. In return, and in

order to free up some cash, we sold proxy-cash convertibles or convertibles with a very bond-like behaviour, such as Dassault Aviation / Airbus 2021, Bekaert 2021, Ence Energia y Celulosa 2023, Brenntag 2022, Seb 2021, Michelin 2022. Movements were also motivated by a desire to reduce defensive stocks in order to reposition on more cyclical securities: sale of Cofinimmo 2021, Deutsche Wohnen 2026, and purchase of Umicore 2025, Fnac Darty 2027, TotalEnergies 2022, Schneider Electric 2026, Nexi 2028, Dufry 2026 and Volvo 2024. Finally, we continued the engagement processes put in place in previous years and have initiated new ones, in order to enter into discussions with the companies with the worst SRI ratings and to better understand their behaviour: Primary Health Properties, MTU Aero Engines, Shop Apotheke and BE Semiconductors. However, we have sold some positions for SRI reasons, such as Deutsche Lufthansa 2025, Tullow Oil 2021, Ebro Foods 2023, HelloFresh 2025 (whose SRI rating has since improved), Ocado 2027 and MTU Aero Engines 2027.

Over the period, the main positive contributions came from Sika 2025 (+117 bps), Société Générale 2021 (+93 bps), Remy Cointreau 2024 and 2026 (+71 bps in total), BE Semiconductors 2024 (+48 bps), Siemens / JPM 2022 (+42 bps), STM 2024 (+39 bps), Genfit 2022 (+35 bps), Davide Campari 2025 (+34 bps) or Kering 2023 (+34 bps).

Negative contributions included Delivery Hero 2027 and 2028 (-77 bps in total), Pierre & Vacances 2023 (-54 bps), Worldline 2026 (-43 bps), Ocado 2025 (-35 bps), Neoen 2025 (-34 bps), Umicore 2025 (-24 bps) and EDF 2024 (-21 bps).

At the end of December 2021, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND Sub-Fund posted a share sensitivity of 40.8%, a yield to maturity of -3.47%, a current yield of +0.58% for an average life of 3.2 years and a cash holding of 5.1%. The Sub-Fund is made up of 38% in bond type convertibles, 41% in mixed type convertibles and 14% in share type convertibles. The equity component was 2% (Adidas and Symrise). In terms of allocation by market capitalisations, Large Caps represent 53% of investments, Mid-Caps and Small Caps, respectively representing 25% and 17%. Most of the portfolio was invested in euros (85%), currencies which are fully hedged against the foreign exchange risk (7% in VHF, 6% in USD and 2% in GBP), and the best two SRI categories, namely "Leader" and "Involved", accounted for 15% and 36% of investments, respectively.

During the 2021 financial year, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND Sub-Fund did not use credit derivative instruments. However, the Sub-Fund used instruments on the futures markets (EUREX, MATIF, MONEP) for the purposes of exposing and hedging the portfolio to and against share markets and currency hedging.

## SRI COMMENTS

### Information relating to social, environmental and governance quality criteria:

#### Information relating to the entity

##### General approach

OFI AM's SRI policy, available at the website (<https://www.ofi-am.fr/isr>) [in French], is part of the global procedure for incorporating the Sustainable Development principles, which it translates in terms of management of investments.

##### Aims

This approach is based on the conviction that issuers who integrate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues into their strategy offer better long-term prospects. Consideration of ESG impacts associated with their activities allows them to identify zones of risk, but also development opportunities (for example, in "green" technologies).

The aim of the introduction of this SRI policy is to better grasp the risks associated with non-financial issues, in order to improve the quality of the investments without diminishing performance.

#### Information relating to consideration of social, environmental and governance quality issues in the investment policy

##### Scope

Scope of portfolio covered by ESG analyses at the end of December 2021

	% ASSETS MANAGED	% VALUED/UCI	% VALUED/ASSET CLASS
PRIVATE ISSUERS	95.47%	95.47%	100%
UCI and cash	4.53%	4.53%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

##### Private issuers

##### ESG analysis

The ESG analysis is carried out by OFI Asset Management's SRI Analysis Division.

##### Nature of ESG criteria taken into account

Based on an exhaustive study of international founding texts on Sustainable Development, in particular the Global Compact, of international regulations (OECD, WTO) and of national codes of European countries, a list of "generic" issues has been drawn up by the SRI analysis team.

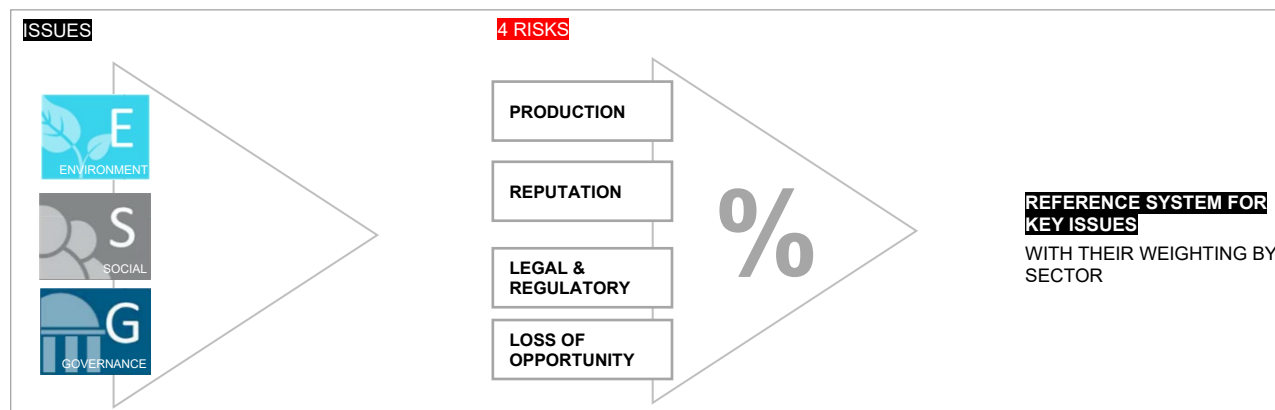
These issues are categorised into 10 main themes



### Reasons for the choice of ESG criteria applied

On the list of all "generic" ESG issues,

- For each sector of activity, the Environmental and Social issues having a significant impact for this sector are selected. This selection is the result of an analysis of risks likely to impact the issuer's stakeholders and the issuer itself.
- The Governance issues are identical for all sectors of activity. In fact, the good practices expected in this sector are independent from the nature of the activities, both in the functioning of the Board as well as in relations with minority shareholders.



## Environmental criteria associated with climate change

### Criteria concerning physical risks

- The main risks are:
  - The risks associated with rising waters and the increase in the number of natural disasters
  - The risks of drought
  - Health risks (upsurge in diseases)
- The issues analysed, depending on the sectors of activity, are:
  - The impact of the activity on water
    - For example: for drinks producers, geographic location in water stressed areas, measures deployed to limit water consumption, results achieved and more.
  - The impact of the activity on commodities (for example, agricultural products)
  - The incorporation of this theme into insurance products

### Criteria concerning risks associated with the low carbon transition plan

The issues analysed, depending on the sectors of activity, are:

- Carbon emissions from the production process
  - The company's exposure based on the portfolio of activities and the carbon regulations in force, depending on its geographic locations
  - Efforts to reduce these emissions: reduction targets, adaptation/technological developments, introduction of carbon capture processes and use of energies producing fewer emissions.
  - Efforts to improve the energy efficiency of production processes, but also of the supply chain, transportation of products and on use of products
  - Results observed
- Upstream carbon emissions (raw materials) and downstream carbon emissions (on use of products and their recycling)
  - Exposure of the company depending on the energy intensity of its activities
  - Efforts to reduce emissions linked to raw materials, logistics and product distribution
  - Results observed
- Development opportunities in "green" technologies
  - Renewable energies
  - Eco-design buildings
  - Technologies improving energy efficiency
  - Recycling solutions
  - Green chemistry, etc.

## Information used for the analysis

The ESG analysis is based on several sources of information

- Analyses originating from specialist agencies: MSCI, V.E (Moody's ESG solutions), PROXINVEST, REPRISK
- Analyses and data originating from various media and specialist brokers
- Analyses carried out by OFI AM's SRI analysis team, covering ESG controversies and governance.
- Analyses originating from civil society (NGOs, unions).
- The company's official communication (Annual Report, SD Report, direct contact).

## Methodology and results of analysis

The ESG analysis methodology uses a sector-based approach emphasising issues which are significant for issuers in the light of their activities. Issues are selected by comparison with a risk matrix which makes it possible to keep those which may have an immediate or deferred impact on the issuer's security.

Companies' ESG scores are used to establish an SRI score corresponding to the ranking of the issuer's ESG score compared to other actors in its ICB supersector (level 2). The SRI score is established using a scale from 0.5 to 5, with 5 being the best ESG score in the sector.

With a Best in Group approach, companies are sorted based on their SRI Score. Each SRI category covers 20% of companies, and these categories are as follows:

- Under Supervision: issuers lagging behind in taking ESG issues into account
- Uncertain: issuers which have poorly managed their ESG issues
- Followers: issuers which have moderately managed their ESG issues
- Involved: issuers which actively take ESG issues into account
- Leaders: issuers which are furthest ahead in taking ESG issues into account

The calculation of company ratings, scores and categories is updated once a quarter.

## Portfolio construction process

Beyond the preliminary quantitative SRI filter, which determines the eligible universe, ESG analyses of companies are taken into account when constructing portfolios.

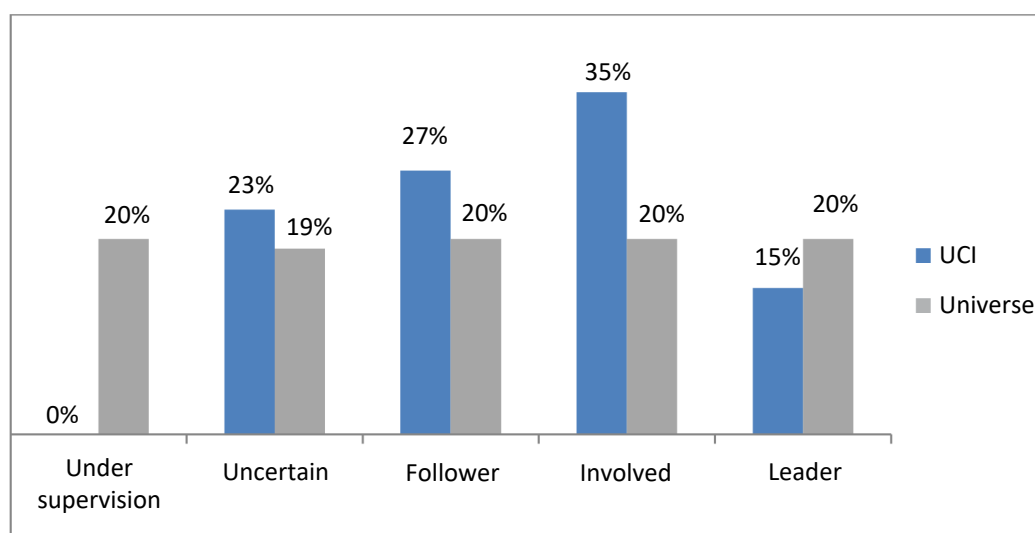
Taking account of the Sub-Fund management strategy when the underlying asset is different from the issuer, the SRI rating of the underlying asset is used.

Unrated issuers may not exceed 10% of the portfolio.

## Results of the analysis as at 31 December 2021

At the end of December, 100% of the total number were covered by an ESG analysis.

The distribution by SRI category of the securities held in the portfolio was as follows:



Source: OFI AM on 31/12/2021



## Assessment of ESG risks

Issuers in the "Under Supervision" category are regarded as "risky" in terms of ESG due to their relative lack of consideration of CSR issues, and because they have caused significant ESG controversies.

### Analyses of ESG controversies

ESG controversies concerning issuers in the portfolio are monitored weekly by OFI AM's SRI Analysis Division. Depending on the intensity and/or recurrent nature of these controversies, the issuer's ESG score may be revised.

### Assessment of the contribution to meeting the international target on limiting global warming and achieving the energy transition goals

The analysis of how issuers consider issues linked to climate change is included in the issues covered by the ESG analysis, for the sectors of activity where this is a key issue.

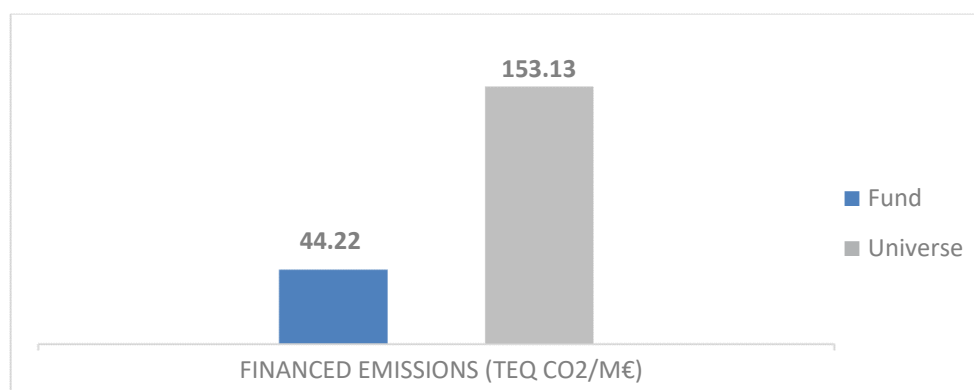
Furthermore, a carbon footprint assessment is carried out:

### Carbon footprint assessment: financed emissions

Calculation method:  $\text{Total number held} \times \frac{\text{Company's total carbon emissions}}{\text{Company's total liabilities}}$

**Estimated financed emissions (as at 31/12/2021): 44.22 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (including internal UCITS)**

**Availability of information: 96.77% of the total number in the portfolio and 95.62% of the total number in the universe**



Carbon emissions or GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions, expressed in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, are data which originate either from the companies (directly or via declarations made to the Carbon Disclosure Project) or from data estimated by a service provider (MSCI).

There are three categories of these emissions (source: ADEME):

- Direct GHG emissions (or SCOPE 1): Direct emissions from fixed or mobile facilities situated within the organisational structure, i.e., emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organisation such as: combustion of fixed and mobile sources, industrial processes excluding combustion, emissions from ruminants, biogas from technical landfills, leakage of refrigerants, nitrogen fertilisation, biomass and more.
- Indirect energy emissions (or SCOPE 2): Indirect emissions associated with producing electricity, heat or steam imported for the organisation's activities.
- Other indirect emissions (or SCOPE 3): Other emissions indirectly produced by the organisation's activities which are not included in point 2, but which are linked to the entire value chain, such as, for example, the purchase of raw materials, services or other products, employee movements, upstream and downstream transportation of goods, management of waste generated by the organisation's activities, use and end-of-life of products and services sold, immobilisation of production goods and equipment, and more.

Although it would be desirable to use the three Scopes to calculate intensities, the level of standardisation of Scope 3 is currently insufficient to allow relevant use in the comparison between several companies.



## ESG INVESTMENT INFORMATION

### Information relating to consideration of social, environmental and governance quality issues in the investment policy

#### Changes made following the analysis

##### **Incorporation of the ESG analyses into the investment policy**

This Sub-Fund incorporates the ESG analysis into its investment process.

A detailed presentation of this process is available in the Sub-Fund's Transparency Code, which can be found online at [www.ofi-am.fr](http://www.ofi-am.fr) [in French], by selecting the Sub-Fund, then the "Documents" tab.

##### **Commitment and voting strategy**

The aim of the commitment strategy is to enter into a dialogue with issuers in order to encourage them to improve their consideration of ESG issues, and/or greater transparency around their consideration of these issues.

This commitment is reflected globally within the Management Company, and not fund by fund. In practice, it constitutes establishing a direct dialogue with issuers on specific subjects or issues. This dialogue forms an integral part of the SRI analysis process and is implemented according to the principles described in the Commitment Policy posted on the website ([https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote\\_OFI-AM.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote_OFI-AM.pdf)) [in French].

An annual review of measures taken is posted on the website ([https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_rapport-engagement.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_rapport-engagement.pdf)) [in French].

### EXERCISE OF VOTING RIGHTS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

During the financial year, we exercised our voting rights at two General Meetings for which the Sub-Fund held shares: Ubisoft and Worldline.

#### Commitment policy associated with the portfolio

The commitment policy that applies to the Sub-Fund consists of asking issuers for certain improvements, according to a schedule, and of selling stock if improvements are not established at the end of the period deemed necessary for achieving them. A sale of the securities affected by a shift to the Under Supervision category must be made within a maximum of 4 months from downgrading.

The Sub-Fund systematically implements a specific commitment approach:

- With regard to issuers (or underlyings if different) in the portfolio with an SRI category of "Under Supervision" and with stocks held at a maturity of less than two years;
- Issuers in the "Under Supervision" category may not be acquired by the Sub-Fund. They however survive either because they were acquired before the conversion of the Fund into an SRI Fund, or because their SRI category was downgraded during the stock holding period, or because they did not have a score at the time of acquisition.

For these issuers, the SRI analysis team:

- contacts the issuer and identifies the ESG questions requiring particular follow-up; communicates with credit analysis and management in order to coordinate contacts;
- carries out an in-depth analysis of the areas of improvement of the ESG performances and/or of the transparency of the issuer. A plan for improvements and a schedule, based on the questions, is outlined.

Follow-up of results of commitment actions:

- Follow-up is carried out quarterly. It is organised in conjunction with the regular follow-up of credit analysis and management.
- If, after 4 months at the most, the updating of ESG analyses does not show any significant progress in issuers' practices, the manager will proceed with assignment of portfolio stocks.
- In the event that an issuer changes category during the course of our commitment, the decision to sell the security will be suspended, but the commitment process may continue.

Finally, the management team is allowed to communicate a complementary list of issuers that are of interest to it from a financial analysis point of view to the SRI analysis team in order to initiate a specific commitment policy.

#### Dialogues initiated as part of the 2021 commitment policy

We have identified a certain number of ESG insufficiencies among certain issuers with which we have wanted to initiate a dialogue.

##### **Primary Health Properties**

In May 2020, we had positive feedback during our engagement and applied a +0.5 bonus that allowed the company to move to Uncertain. In January 2021, the company acquired the asset management company which increases the transparency of the structure. In June 2021, a new

commitment was made to assess the efforts made in human capital development. Regarding the opportunities in green buildings, the portfolio of buildings will be renovated as they come up, no notable difficulties are identified. The company will take the Global ESG Benchmark for Real Assets (GRESB) survey this year after a successful trial last year. A sustainability ESG report with more information on building characteristics will be published during the summer. A new director could be appointed adding diversity to the board. These new elements have made it possible to maintain the bonus of +0.5.

### **MTU Aero Engines**

In June 2021, we contacted MTU Aero Engines. In August 2021, we were able to exchange with the company on the basis of a series of questions, to engage on the social component and in particular on the environmental component. The Covid 19 crisis has had a significant impact on the airline industry and in particular on the company's workforce, so we set out to understand the conditions of these departures. The company has also committed to becoming "carbon neutral" by 2050, but this objective is still largely based on the deployment of Sustainable Aviation Fuels, which is not in their hands and whose widespread use seems unrealistic for the aviation sector. Finally, it is still very early days for setting SBT targets, as MTU Aero Engines is not yet able to make an accurate inventory of its Scope 3. New climate targets will be published at the end of 2021. Therefore, as of today, we believe that the current rating does not deserve a bonus.

### **Shop Apotheke**

Following the downgrading of Shop Apotheke to the "Under Supervision" category, we contacted the CSR teams in June 2021 for an exchange in October 2021. The group has rapidly developed strategic CSR areas that correspond to its most material ESG issues. Policies are in place, transparency on non-financial criteria is improving and the requirement of objectives is developing. Shop Apotheke has been carbon neutral since last year, calculating its emissions, although work on Scope 3 is still ongoing, and setting demanding targets. Cybersecurity is a key issue for the group, training is provided to all employees and it is having its systems certified to ISO27001 during the year. Shop Apotheke's ESG rating has improved and the group is now in the SRI tracker category.

### **Be Semiconductors Industries**

In October 2021, we contacted Be Semiconductors. In November 2021, we were able to exchange with the company on the basis of a series of questions, in order to commit to social, environmental and, above all, governance aspects. On the social side, we looked at the staff turnover rate, the talent retention policy and the low R&D/sales ratio compared to peers. On the environmental side, we discussed the improvement in the rate of use of electricity from renewable sources, the reasons for the significant increase in waste and their practices in terms of circular economy. The main issue was governance, where the rate of opposition to the CEO's remuneration has exceeded 45% for the past two years. The company justifies this practice by strong competition for executives within the sector and in return a high rate of profit redistribution to shareholders. At the moment, we consider that the current rating does not justify any bonus.

## INFORMATION RELATING TO ESMA

### 1) Temporary purchase and sale or acquisitions transactions on securities (repurchase agreements, lending and borrowing)

This information can be found in the "Information on transparency around securities-financing transactions and re-use" section.

### 2) Financial contracts (OTC derivatives)

Foreign exchange: Positions as at 31/12/2021

FX Positions as at 31/12/2021								
Portfolios	Allotment	Entity	Quantity	Counterparty	Maturity	Currency	Currency (PAY)	Currency (REC)
EUR versus CHF 2022/01/18	CHANGE_FWD	OFI FI RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND	16,841,009.52	UBS EUROPE SE	18/01/2022	CHF	CHF	EUR
EUR versus USD 2022/01/18	CHANGE_FWD	OFI FI RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND	13,198,822.20	CREDIT AGRICOLE CIB	18/01/2022	USD	USD	EUR
EUR versus GBP 2022/01/18	CHANGE_FWD	OFI FI RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND	4,238,184.56	CREDIT AGRICOLE CIB	18/01/2022	GBP	GBP	EUR

Interest rates: No position as at 31/12/2021

Credit: No position as at 31/12/2021

Equities - CFD: No position as at 31/12/2021

Commodities: No position as at 31/12/2021

## INFORMATION RELATING TO TRANSPARENCY OF SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS AND RE-USE

As at the year-end on 31 December 2021, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND Sub-Fund performed neither securities financing transactions nor total return swaps.

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net fixed assets</b>	-	-
<b>Deposits</b>	-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>211,092,850.10</b>	<b>253,209,387.35</b>
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>	<b>3,607,700.00</b>	<b>9,824,924.89</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market	3,607,700.00	9,824,924.89
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	<b>197,858,211.44</b>	<b>238,925,152.29</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market	197,858,211.44	238,925,152.29
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	-	-
Traded on a regulated market or similar	-	-
Transferable debt securities	-	-
Other debt securities	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>	<b>9,555,748.66</b>	<b>3,410,700.17</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries	9,555,748.66	3,410,700.17
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union	-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other professional investment funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and unlisted securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other non-European vehicles	-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>	-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements	-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent	-	-
Securities borrowed	-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	<b>71,190.00</b>	<b>1,048,610.00</b>
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	71,190.00	1,048,610.00
Other transactions	-	-
<b>Other financial instruments</b>	-	-
<b>Receivables</b>	<b>34,505,375.17</b>	<b>60,619,634.06</b>
Foreign exchange forward transactions	34,278,016.28	60,427,789.90
Other	227,358.89	191,844.16
<b>Financial accounts</b>	<b>174,895.96</b>	<b>330,000.98</b>
Liquid assets	174,895.96	330,000.98
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>245,773,121.23</b>	<b>314,159,022.39</b>

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Equity</b>		
Capital	187,167,368.81	239,649,590.72
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed (a)	12,267,855.93	18,580,511.12
Carry forward (a)	10,259.71	9,003.40
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year (a, b)	11,848,915.32	-4,915,755.97
Result for the financial year (a, b)	-1,531,073.79	-166,158.36
<b>Equity total</b>	<b>209,763,325.98</b>	<b>253,157,190.91</b>
<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>71,190.00</b>	<b>58,100.00</b>
(= Amount representative of net assets)		
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	<b>71,190.00</b>	<b>58,100.00</b>
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	71,190.00	58,100.00
Other transactions	-	-
<b>Payables</b>	<b>35,938,605.25</b>	<b>60,898,582.62</b>
Foreign exchange forward transactions	34,331,039.27	60,273,552.61
Other	1,607,565.98	625,030.01
<b>Financial accounts</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,148.86</b>
Current bank credit facilities	-	45,148.86
Borrowing	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>245,773,121.23</b>	<b>314,159,022.39</b>

(a) Including accrual accounts

(b) Minus advances paid in respect of financial year

## Off-balance sheet items (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>HEDGING TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets	-	-
OTC commitments	-	-
Other commitments	-	-
<b>OTHER TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets	<b>3,001,250.00</b>	<b>8,040,162.82</b>
EQUITIES	3,001,250.00	8,040,162.82
PURCHASE - FUTURES - EURO STOXX 50	3,001,250.00	4,970,000.00
PURCHASE - OPTIONS - SOCIETE GENERALE SA - CALL 14.00 - 2021-12	-	3,070,162.82
OTC commitments	-	-
Other commitments	-	-

## Profit and loss account (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Income on financial transactions</b>		
Income on deposits and financial accounts	-	531.75
Income on equities and similar securities	29,357.90	72,305.03
Income on bonds and similar securities	1,793,206.81	1,739,955.23
Income on debt securities	-	-
Income on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Income on financial contracts	-	-
Other financial income	-	-
<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>1,822,564.71</b>	<b>1,812,792.01</b>
<b>Expenses on financial transactions</b>		
Expenses on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Expenses on financial contracts	-	-
Expenses on financial payables	5,787.36	21,235.83
Other financial expenses	-	-
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>5,787.36</b>	<b>21,235.83</b>
<b>Result on financial transactions (I-II)</b>	<b>1,816,777.35</b>	<b>1,791,556.18</b>
Other income (III)	-	-
Management fees and allocations to amortisation (IV)	3,536,260.17	1,940,968.69
<b>Net result for financial year (L. 214-17-1) (I - II + III - IV)</b>	<b>-1,719,482.82</b>	<b>-149,412.51</b>
Adjustment of income for financial year (V)	188,409.03	-16,745.85
Advances on result paid in respect of financial year (VI)	-	-
<b>Result (I - II + III - IV +/- V - VI)</b>	<b>-1,531,073.79</b>	<b>-166,158.36</b>

# APPENDIX

## ACCOUNTING RULES AND METHODS

The Sub-Fund has complied with the accounting rules established by the amended Accounting Standards Authority regulation no. 2014-01 on the accounting plan of open-ended UCIs.

The accounts were prepared by the management company based on the information available in the evolving context of the COVID-19 crisis.

The rules for valuation are fixed, under its responsibility, by the management company.

The accounting currency for the Sub-Fund is the euro.

The net asset value is calculated every non-holiday trading day worked, and is dated the day before the following non-holiday trading day.

Accounts relating to the securities portfolio are kept based on historical cost: inflows (purchases or subscriptions) and outflows (sales or redemptions) are posted based on the acquisition price, excluding costs.

Any exit generates a capital gain or capital loss from sale or redemption and potentially, a redemption bonus.

Accrued coupons on negotiable debt securities are considered on the day of the net asset value date.

The Sub-Fund values its securities at the current value, resulting from the market value or, in the absence of any existing market, from financial methods. The entry value-actual value difference generates a capital gain or loss which shall be posted as "difference in estimate of portfolio".

## Description of methods of valuation of balance sheet entries and forward and options transactions

### Financial instruments

#### Equity securities

Equity securities admitted for trading on a regulated or similar market are valued based on closing prices.

#### Debt securities

Debt securities admitted for trading on a regulated or similar market are valued, under the responsibility of the management company, by comparing the prices of these assets with various sources.

#### Money market instruments

- Negotiable debt securities (NDS) with a duration on issue, acquisition or residual duration which is less than three months are valued using a linear method up to maturity at the issue or acquisition price or at the last price applied for their valuation at the market price.
- Negotiable debt securities (NDS) with a residual duration of more than three months are valued at the market price at the time of publication of inter-bank market prices.

#### Unlisted transferable securities

Unlisted transferable securities are valued under the responsibility of the management company using methods based on the asset value and the return, taking into consideration the prices applied at the time of recent significant transactions.

### UCI

Units or shares of UCIs are valued at the last known net asset value on the actual day of calculation of the net asset value.

Financial contracts (otherwise known as "futures instruments") within the meaning of Article L.211-1, III of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

#### Financial contracts traded on a regulated or similar market

Futures or options, traded on European regulated or similar markets, are valued at the settlement price, or failing this, based on the closing price.



#### Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market (i.e. traded over-the-counter)

- *Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and settled*  
Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and forming the subject of settlement are valued at the settlement price.
- *Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and not settled*  
Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and not forming the subject of settlement are valued using mark-to-model or mark-to-market pricing using prices provided by the counterparties.

#### Acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities

Not Applicable

#### Deposits

Deposits are valued at their book value.

#### Foreign currencies

Foreign currencies in cash are valued with the prices published daily on the financial databases used by the management company.

#### Net asset value adjustment method associated with swing pricing with release limit

The Sub-Fund may experience a drop in its net asset value (NAV) on account of subscription/redemption orders carried out by investors, at a price which does not reflect the readjustment costs associated with the portfolio's investment or disinvestment transactions. To reduce the impact of this dilution and to protect the interests of existing unitholders, the Sub-Fund introduces a swing pricing mechanism with an activation limit. This mechanism, supported by a swing pricing policy, enables the management company to ensure payment of readjustment costs by those investors requesting subscription or redemption of shares in the Sub-Fund, thus making savings for shareholders wishing to remain in the Sub-Fund.

If, on a day of calculation of the NAV, the total of net subscription/redemption orders of investors on all share categories of the Sub-Fund exceeds a predefined limit, determined on the basis of objective criteria by the management company as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's net assets, the NAV may be adjusted in an upward or downward direction, to take into account the readjustment costs chargeable respectively, to the net subscription/redemption orders. The NAV of each share class is calculated separately but any adjustment has, as a percentage, an identical impact on all NAV of the share classes of the Sub-Fund. The parameters for costs and the release limit are determined by the management company. These costs are estimated by the Management Company based on transactions costs, offer-bid spreads and also potential taxes applicable to the Sub-Fund.

To the extent that this adjustment is related to the net balance of subscriptions / redemptions in the Sub-Fund, it is not possible to accurately predict whether such swing pricing will apply at some point in the future. Therefore, it is no longer possible either to accurately predict how often the management company will have to make such adjustments. Investors are advised that the volatility of the Sub-Fund's NAVs may not reflect exclusively the volatility of the securities held in the portfolio due to the application of swing pricing.

The policy for determining swing pricing mechanisms is available on request from the management company. Application of swing pricing is at the management company's discretion in accordance with the OFI pricing policy.

In accordance with the regulations, the configuration for this mechanism is known only to those persons responsible for its implementation.

#### Description of off-balance sheet commitments

Futures contracts feature in the off-balance sheet for their market value, a value equal to the price (or the estimate if the transaction is OTC) multiplied by the number of contracts multiplied by the nominal and potentially translated to the Sub-Fund posting currency.

Options transactions are translated as an underlying equivalent of the option (quantity x quota x price of underlying x delta potentially translated to Sub-Fund posting currency).

Commitments on interest rate or currency swaps are posted off-balance sheet at the nominal value or, in the absence of a nominal value, for an equivalent amount, at the time of the initial transaction.

#### Description of method followed for posting income from securities with fixed income

Result is calculated based on coupons cashed. Coupons accrued on the day of the valuations constitute an element of the valuation difference.

### Description of the method for calculating fixed management fees

Management fees are directly charged to the profit and loss account of the Sub-Fund, when each net asset value is calculated. The maximum rate applied on the basis of net assets may not be more than:

- 1.10% incl. tax; all UCIs included for IC and ID share classes
- 1.40 % incl. tax; all UCIs included for GI and RF share classes
- 1.80 % incl. tax; all UCIs included for GR and RC share classes
- 0.10% incl. tax; all UCIs included for N-D share classes

These fees cover all costs charged directly to the Sub-Fund, with the exception of transaction costs. Transaction costs include intermediation fees (brokerage, stock market taxes, etc.) and turnover fee.

The following may be added to the operating and management fees:

- outperformance fees. These are paid to the management company once the Sub-Fund has exceeded its objectives. They are therefore charged to the Sub-Fund;
- transaction fees charged to the Sub-Fund;

### Description of the method for calculating variable management fees

The variable management fees apply to both unit types: IC, ID, RC, RF and N-D.

Variable fees correspond to an outperformance fee. The period of calculation of outperformance commission runs from 1st May to 30 April each year. Each time the net asset value is established, the outperformance of the Sub-Fund is defined as the positive difference between the net assets of the Sub-Fund before consideration of any provision for outperformance fee, and the net assets of a notional Sub-Fund achieving exactly the same performance as the benchmark and registering the same pattern of subscriptions and redemptions as the actual Sub-Fund.

With effect from 1st May 2020, the calculation period for the outperformance fee will run from 1st June to 31 May each year, rather than from 1st May to 30 April each year.

Exceptionally, for IC - ID - RC - RF shares, the calculation period for the outperformance fee will run from 1st May 2020 to 31 May 2021.

Exceptionally, the calculation period for the outperformance fee for N/D shares will run from their creation on 26 May 2020 to 31 May 2021.

Each time the net asset value is established, the outperformance commission, then defined equal to 15% of the performance above that of the benchmark (the Thomson Reuters Europe Focus Hedged Convertible Bond Index), forms the subject of a provision, or a provision reversal limited to the existing allocation. In the case of negative absolute performance, when the relative performance of the Sub-Fund is positive, this same outperformance fee shall also be collected, but this shall be limited to 1.5% of the Net Assets.

For redemptions, the share of the outperformance fee relating to the redeemed shares is paid to the management company. Apart from redemptions, the outperformance fee is collected by the management company at the end of each calculation period.

A description of the method used for calculation of the outperformance fee is made available to subscribers by the management company.

### Allocation of distributable sums

#### Distributable amounts relating to the net result:

##### IC, GI, GR, RC and RF shares:

Pure accumulation: the distributable sums relating to the net result are capitalised in full, except for sums that must be distributed under the law.

##### ID and N-D shares:

Pure distribution: distributable amounts relating to the net result are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional part payments.

#### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made:

Each year, the General Meeting decides on the allocation of capital gains made. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional part payments.

## Changes in net assets of the UCI (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net assets at the beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>253,157,190.91</b>	<b>194,172,716.30</b>
Subscriptions (including subscription fees retained by the UCI)	4,458,968.82	75,187,926.96
Redemptions (after deduction of redemption fees retained by the UCI)	-53,975,663.68	-31,516,826.29
Capital gains made on deposits and financial instruments	18,041,872.78	821,014.92
Capital losses made on deposits and financial instruments	-4,163,977.23	-9,756,653.60
Capital gains made on financial contracts	3,756,050.49	1,928,550.00
Capital losses made on financial contracts	-	-330,400.00
Transaction costs	-79,085.13	-51,426.82
Exchange differences	-694,867.12	-54,177.25
Change in difference in estimate of deposits and financial instruments	-8,613,745.25	22,753,045.68
Difference in estimate financial year N	11,118,115.53	
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1	19,731,860.78	
Change in difference in estimate of financial contracts	-327,520.49	398,710.49
Difference in estimate financial year N	71,190.00	
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1	398,710.49	
Distribution for the previous financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Distribution for the previous financial year on result	-76,415.30	-245,876.97
Net result of the financial year before accruals account	-1,719,482.82	-149,412.51
Advance(s) paid during financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Advance(s) paid during financial year on result	-	-
Other elements	-	-
<b>Net assets at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>209,763,325.98</b>	<b>253,157,190.91</b>

## Allocation by legal or economic nature

Designation of securities	Amount	%
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	<b>197,858,211.44</b>	<b>94.32</b>
Indexed Bonds	-	-
Convertible Bonds	194,719,211.44	92.83
Equity Securities	-	-
Other Bonds	3,139,000.00	1.50
<b>Debt securities</b>	-	-
Short-term negotiable securities	-	-
Medium-term negotiable securities	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-
Debt securities	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>		
Rate	-	-
Equities	3,001,250.00	1.43
Credit	-	-
Other	-	-

## Allocation by nature of rate

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	190,787,651.44	90.95	7,070,560.00	3.37	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,895.96	0.08
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by nature of rate (continued)

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by residual maturity

	< 3 months	%	[3 months – 1 year]	%	[1 – 3 years]	%	[3 – 5 years]	%	> 5 years	%
<b>Assets</b>										
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	8,785,098.03	4.19	14,564,531.74	6.94	62,421,487.85	29.76	67,581,146.20	32.22	44,505,947.62	21.22
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	174,895.96	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>										
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by currency

	CHF	%	USD	%	GBP	%		%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	16,975,314.06	8.09	13,231,544.34	6.31	4,328,936.41	2.06	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	0.76	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.60	0.00	-	-

## Allocation by currency (continued)

	CHF	%	USD	%	GBP	%		%
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables	16,928,110.90	8.07	13,104,753.60	6.25	4,298,174.77	2.05	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Sundry debtors and creditors

	31/12/2021
<b>Receivables</b>	
Currency forward sale counterparty	34,278,016.28
Guarantee deposit on futures contracts	227,358.89
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>34,505,375.17</b>
<b>Payables</b>	
Currency forward sale	-34,331,039.27
Provision for fixed management fees payable	-162,474.90
Provision for variable management fees payable	-1,429,093.97
Transaction fee provision	-5,293.55
Redemptions payable	-10,703.56
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>-35,938,605.25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,433,230.08</b>

## Subscriptions-redemptions

<b>IC share class</b>	
Shares issued	27,639.1412
Shares redeemed	367,613.6100
<b>ID share class</b>	
Shares issued	16,950.0000
Shares redeemed	16,950.0000
<b>GI share class</b>	
Shares issued	-
Shares redeemed	-

## Subscriptions-redemptions (continued)

<b>GR share class</b>	
Shares issued	-
Shares redeemed	-
<b>RC share class</b>	
Shares issued	3,586.4057
Shares redeemed	212.7802
<b>RF share class</b>	
Shares issued	-
Shares redeemed	-
<b>N-D share class</b>	
Shares issued	3,883.6288
Shares redeemed	192,767.0030

## Fees

<b>IC share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>ID share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>GI share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>GR share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>RC share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>RF share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>N-D share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00

## Management fees

<b>IC share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.95
Performance commission (variable costs)	678,407.16
Retrocession of management fees	-

## Management fees (continued)

<b>ID share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.95
Performance commission (variable costs)	620,754.74
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>GI share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.53
Performance commission (variable costs)	0.00
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>GR share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.55
Performance commission (variable costs)	0.00
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>RC share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	1.50
Performance commission (variable costs)	3,555.14
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>RF share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.53
Performance commission (variable costs)	0.74
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>N-D share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.05
Performance commission (variable costs)	262,192.65
Retrocession of management fees	-

## Commitments received and given

<b>Description of collateral received by the UCI with notably, mention of capital guarantees</b>
N/A
<b>Other commitments received and/or given</b>
N/A

## Other information

Code	Name	Quantity	Price	Current value (in euros)
<b>Current value of financial instruments forming the subject of temporary acquisition</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Current value of financial instruments constituting guarantee deposits</b>				
<b>Financial instruments received as collateral and not posted on the balance sheet</b>				



## Other information (continued)

Code	Name	Quantity	Price	Current value (in euros)
	N/A			
Financial instruments given as collateral and kept in their original entry				
	N/A			
Financial instruments held in the portfolio issued by entities associated with the management company (fund) or with the financial manager(s) (SICAV) and variable capital UCIs managed by these entities				
FR0000008997	OFI RS LIQUIDITES	2,209.672	4,324.51	9,555,748.66

## Advances on result paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit	Total tax credits	Tax credit per unit
Total advances		-	-	-	-

## Advances on net capital gains and losses paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit
Total advances		-	-

## Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to result (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>IC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	-695,067.18	-144,426.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>-695,067.18</b>	<b>-144,426.17</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	-695,067.18	-144,426.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>-695,067.18</b>	<b>-144,426.17</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-

**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>ID share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	9,003.40	9,003.40
Result	-791,018.59	-122,605.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>-782,015.19</b>	<b>-113,601.75</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	-782,015.19	-113,601.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>-782,015.19</b>	<b>-113,601.75</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1,229,384.8506	1,229,384.8506
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>Share class</b>		
<b>GI Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	0.28	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.19</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	0.28	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.19</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>GR share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	0.25	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	0.25	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.14</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>RC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	-8,896.11	-2,177.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>-8,896.11</b>	<b>-2,177.34</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	-8,896.11	-2,177.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>-8,896.11</b>	<b>-2,177.34</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>RF share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	-0.50	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.50</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	-0.50	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.50</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>N-D share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	1,256.31	-
Result	-36,091.94	103,049.83 <sup>(27)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-34,835.63</b>	<b>103,049.83</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	100,685.03
Carry forward for the financial year	-	2,364.80
Accumulation	-34,835.63	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-34,835.63</b>	<b>103,049.83</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	213,856.7276	402,740.1018
Distribution per unit	-	0.25
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-

(27) The N-D share class was created on 26/05/2020.

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses (in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>IC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	5,389,701.41	9,618,304.26
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	4,886,543.15	-2,442,351.68
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,276,244.56</b>	<b>7,175,952.58</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	10,276,244.56	7,175,952.58
Accumulation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,276,244.56</b>	<b>7,175,952.58</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1,025,813.6102	1,365,788.0790
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>ID share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	6,878,154.52	8,959,134.52
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	5,532,750.76	-2,080,980.10
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,410,905.28</b>	<b>6,878,154.42</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	12,410,905.28	6,878,154.42
Accumulation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,410,905.28</b>	<b>6,878,154.42</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses  
(in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1,229,384.8506	1,229,384.8506
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>GI share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	1.19
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	6.33	-1.96
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>-0.77</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	6.33	-
Accumulation	-	-0.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>-0.77</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1.0000	1.0000
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>GR share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	1.18
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	6.31	-1.93
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>-0.75</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	6.31	-
Accumulation	-	-0.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>-0.75</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1.0000	1.0000
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>RC share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	3,068.83
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	39,143.63	-7,365.84
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,143.63</b>	<b>-4,297.01</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses  
(in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	39,143.63	-
Accumulation	-	-4,297.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,143.63</b>	<b>-4,297.01</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	6,725.8279	3,352.2024
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>RF share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	1.14
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	6.18	-1.99
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>-0.85</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	6.18	-
Accumulation	-	-0.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>-0.85</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1.0000	1.0000
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>N-D share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	1,390,458.96	-385,052.47 <sup>(28)</sup>
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390,458.96</b>	<b>-385,052.47</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	1,390,458.96	-
Accumulation	-	-385,052.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390,458.96</b>	<b>-385,052.47</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	213,856.7276	402,740.1018
Distribution per unit	-	-

(28) The N-D share class was created on 26/05/2020.

**Table showing results and other characteristic elements of the UCI during the last five financial years (in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	28/09/2018	29/09/2017
<b>Net assets</b>					
in EUR	209,763,325.98	253,157,190.91	194,172,716.30	206,776,725.67	195,885,453.74
<b>Number of securities</b>					
IC share class	1,025,813.6102	1,365,788.0790	1,302,187.1575	1,402,071.1208	1,157,234.0154
ID share class	1,229,384.8506	1,229,384.8506	1,238,234.8506	1,288,419.8506	1,332,129.8506
GI share class	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
GR share class	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
RC share class	6,725.8279	3,352.2024	2,502.6015	2,232.2777	-
RF share class	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	-
N-D share class	213,856.7276	402,740.1018	-	-	-
<b>Net asset value per unit</b>					
IC share class in EUR	84.30	82.18	78.34	78.75	80.96
ID share class in EUR	79.63	77.64	74.22	74.61	76.71
GI share class in EUR	108.50	104.63	99.40	99.48	101.50 <sup>(29)</sup>
GR share class in EUR	108.38	104.52	99.34	99.43	101.50 <sup>(30)</sup>
RC share class in EUR	102.71	100.62	96.45	97.63 <sup>(31)</sup>	-
RF share class in EUR	106.32	103.30	98.17	98.33 <sup>(32)</sup>	-
N-D share class in EUR	115.42	112.02 <sup>(33)</sup>	-	-	-
<b>Distribution per unit on net capital gains and losses (including advances)</b>					
IC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
ID share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GI share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N-D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Distribution per unit on result (including advances)</b>					
IC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
ID share class in EUR	-	-	0.20	-	-
GI share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N-D share class in EUR	-	0.25	-	-	-

**Table showing results and other characteristic elements of the UCI during the last five financial years (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	28/09/2018	29/09/2017
<b>Tax credit per unit transferred to bearer (individuals)</b>					
IC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
ID share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GI share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
GR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RC share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
N-D share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Accumulation per unit</b>	-	-	-	-	-
IC share class in EUR	-0.67	-0.10	0.21	-0.24	-0.83
ID share class in EUR	-0.63	-0.09	-	-0.23	-0.78
GI share class in EUR	0.28	-0.58	0.64	0.43	0.02
GR share class in EUR	0.25	-0.61	0.60	0.41	0.02
RC share class in EUR	-1.32	-1.93	-0.38	-0.47	-
RF share class in EUR	-0.50	-0.71	0.61	-0.32	-
N-D share class in EUR	-0.16	-0.95	-	-	-

(29) The OFI RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND GI share class was created on 08/09/2017 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(30) The OFI RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND GR share class was created on 08/09/2017 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(31) The RC share class was created on 03/05/2018 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(32) The RF share class was created on 09/03/2018 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(33) The N-D share class was created on 26/05/2020 with a nominal value of EUR 100.



## Portfolio inventory as of 31 December 2021

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
<b>Deposits</b>			-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>				
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>			<b>3,607,700.00</b>	<b>1.72</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market			3,607,700.00	1.72
ADIDAS NOM	EUR	5,500.00	1,392,600.00	0.66
SYMRISE	EUR	17,000.00	2,215,100.00	1.06
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>			<b>197,858,211.44</b>	<b>94.32</b>
Traded on a regulated or similar market			197,858,211.44	94.32
ACCOR SA 0.7% CV DIRTY 07/12/2027	EUR	60,000.00	3,114,600.00	1.48
ADIDAS AG CV 0.05% 12/09/2023	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,142,756.16	0.54
AMERICA MOVIL BV 0% CV 02/03/2024	EUR	3,800,000.00	3,919,320.00	1.87
ARCHER OBLIGATIONS CV 0% 31/03/2023	EUR	3,000,000.00	5,178,300.00	2.47
BE SEMICONDUCTOR 0.5% CV 06/12/2024	EUR	3,000,000.00	4,685,366.67	2.23
CELLNEX TELECOM 1.5% CONV 16/01/2026	EUR	1,000,000.00	1,764,906.85	0.84
CELLNEX TELECOM SA CV 0.75% 20/11/2031	EUR	4,200,000.00	4,130,350.00	1.97
CEMBRA MONEY BANK AG 0% CV 09/07/2026	CHF	3,000,000.00	2,841,770.01	1.35
DELIVERY HERO AG 1% CV 23/01/2027	EUR	3,900,000.00	4,735,316.41	2.26
DELIVERY HERO AG 1.5% CV 15/01/2028	EUR	6,000,000.00	5,839,857.53	2.78
DIAIM 0% CONVERTIBLE BOND 05/05/2028	EUR	3,500,000.00	3,875,200.00	1.85
DUFY ONE BV CV 0.75% 30/03/2026	CHF	3,800,000.00	3,495,267.74	1.67
EDENRED CV 0% 06/09/2024	EUR	85,638.00	5,316,407.04	2.53
ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE SA 0% CV 14/09/2024	EUR	280,410.00	3,889,286.70	1.85
ELIS SA 0% CV 06/10/2023 DIRTY	EUR	110,000.00	3,459,500.00	1.65
FIGEAC AERO CV 1.125% DIRTY 18/10/2022	EUR	129,080.00	2,994,656.00	1.43
FNAC DARTY SA CV 0.25% 23/03/2027	EUR	45,000.00	3,870,900.00	1.85
GEELY SWEDEN FINANCE AB 0% CV 19/06/2024	EUR	2,200,000.00	2,908,180.00	1.39
GENFIT 3.5% CV DIRTY 16/10/2022	EUR	96,227.00	2,524,996.48	1.20
GN STORE NORD 0% CONV 21/05/2024	EUR	4,000,000.00	4,439,600.00	2.12
IBERDROLA INTL BV 0% CV 11/11/2022	EUR	2,600,000.00	3,288,480.00	1.57
IMPLENIA AG 0.5% 30/06/2022 CONV	CHF	3,000,000.00	2,880,438.81	1.37
INDRA SISTEMAS SA 1.25% CV 07/10/2023	EUR	4,400,000.00	4,468,447.80	2.13
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK NA 0% CV 10/06/2024	EUR	3,000,000.00	3,483,000.00	1.66
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK NA CV 0% 18/02/2024	EUR	4,700,000.00	5,458,110.00	2.60
JUST EAT TAKEAWAY 0.625% 09/02/2028	EUR	2,000,000.00	1,657,027.17	0.79
KORIAN SA CV VAR PERPETUAL	EUR	73,000.00	3,139,000.00	1.50
LAGFIN SCA CV 2% 02/07/2025	EUR	3,000,000.00	4,100,975.34	1.96
LOYALTOUCH 4.2% 22/06/2012 CV	EUR	84.00	0.84	0.00
MAISONS DU MONDE SA 0.125% DIRTY CV 06/12/2023	EUR	75,961.00	3,676,512.40	1.75
NEOEN SAS CV 02/06/2025	EUR	68,605.00	3,693,693.20	1.76
NEOPOST SA VAR CV PERP DIRTY	EUR	67,000.00	3,931,560.00	1.87
NEXI SPA 0% CV 24/02/2028	EUR	4,500,000.00	4,242,600.00	2.02
ORPAR 0% CV 20/06/2024	EUR	2,400,000.00	3,589,680.00	1.71
PHARMING NV CONV 3% 31/01/2025	EUR	5,600,000.00	5,021,039.13	2.39
PHP FINANCE JERSEY 2.875% CV 15/07/2025	GBP	1,400,000.00	1,933,113.24	0.92

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
PROXIMANIA DEFAULTED 12/07/2012	EUR	78.00	0.78	0.00
PRYSMIAN SPA 0% CV 02/02/206	EUR	3,200,000.00	3,480,320.00	1.66
QGEN NV CV 1% 13/11/2024	USD	3,000,000.00	3,426,354.20	1.63
QIAGEN NV 0% CV 17/12/2027	USD	3,400,000.00	3,213,436.51	1.53
RAG STIFTUNG CV 0% 17/06/2026	EUR	6,000,000.00	6,832,200.00	3.26
REMY COINTREAU AS 0.125% CV 07/09/2026	EUR	14,400.00	3,116,448.00	1.49
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC SE CV 0% 15/06/2026	EUR	20,000.00	4,490,600.00	2.14
SELENA SARL CV 0% 25/06/2025	EUR	3,000,000.00	3,828,600.00	1.83
SHOP APOTHEKE EUROPE NV 0% CONV 21/01/2028	EUR	3,000,000.00	2,756,100.00	1.31
SIKA AG CV 0.15% 05/06/2025	CHF	4,000,000.00	7,757,837.50	3.70
SNAM SPA 0% CONV 20/03/2022	EUR	2,500,000.00	2,759,250.00	1.32
STMICROELECTRONICS NV 0% CV 04/08/2025	USD	3,200,000.00	3,715,793.18	1.77
TELECOM ITALIA SPA CV 1.125% 26/03/2022	EUR	6,000,000.00	6,025,846.41	2.87
TOTAL SA 0.5% CV 02/12/2022	USD	3,200,000.00	2,875,960.45	1.37
UBISOFT ENTERTAINMENT SA 0.00% 24/09/2024 CONV	EUR	29,928.00	3,380,666.88	1.61
UMICORE SA 0% CV 23/06/2025	EUR	3,000,000.00	2,967,000.00	1.41
VOLTALIA SA 1% CV 13/01/2025	EUR	101,604.00	3,120,258.84	1.49
WH SMITH PLC 1.625% CV 07/05/2026	GBP	2,100,000.00	2,395,823.17	1.14
WORLDLINE SA 0% CONV 30/07/2026	EUR	30,000.00	3,025,500.00	1.44
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>			-	-
Traded on a regulated market or similar			-	-
Transferable debt securities			-	-
Other debt securities			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>			<b>9,555,748.66</b>	<b>4.56</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries			9,555,748.66	4.56
OFI RS LIQUIDITES	EUR	2,209.672	9,555,748.66	4.56
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union			-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other professional investment funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and unlisted securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other non-European vehicles			-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>			-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements			-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent			-	-
Securities borrowed			-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed			-	-
Other temporary transactions			-	-
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>			-	-

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
<b>Financial contracts</b>			-	-
Transactions on a regulated or similar market			-	-
EUR margin calls	EUR	-71,190.00	-71,190.00	-0.03
EURO STOXX 0322	EUR	70.00	71,190.00	0.03
Other transactions			-	-
<b>Other financial instruments</b>			-	-
<b>Receivables</b>			34,505,375.17	16.45
<b>Payables</b>			-35,938,605.25	-17.13
<b>Financial accounts</b>			174,895.96	0.08
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			209,763,325.98	100.00

# ANNUAL REPORT

Financial year ended 31 December 2021



## OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS Sub-Fund

### **Marketer**

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### **Management Company by delegation**

OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT, 22 rue Vernier, 75017 Paris

### **Depository and Custodian**

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

### **Administrative and accounts management**

SOCIETE GENERALE, 29 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

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31 December 2021

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## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

The OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS Sub-Fund is not classified according to the SFDR Regulation (Article 6).

### Management objective

The management objective is to offer unitholders synthetic exposure to the Basket Precious Metals Strategy index (Bloomberg code SOOFBPMS Index) or an index with the same composition. This index is representative of a basket made up of precious metals futures contracts and interest rates futures contracts. The Sub-Fund shall replicate both upward and downward fluctuations in this index.

### Benchmark

There is no benchmark; however, for information, the investor may consult the GSCI Precious Metals TR index, which is representative of a universe of investment in precious metals, limited to gold and silver. Fluctuations are calculated based on prices recorded in USD. This index is a total return index. It should be reiterated that the comparison index, the GSCI Precious Metals TR index, does not have the same composition as the Basket Precious Metals Strategy index to which the Sub-Fund is permanently exposed, which may lead to differences in terms of performance achieved.

### Management strategy

The investment strategy consists of setting up a basic long position based on swaps on the Basket Precious Metals Strategy index. This index is made up of futures contracts on the main precious metals and on interest rates with the following allocation: 35% Gold - 20% Silver - 20% Platinum - 20% Palladium - 5% 3-month Eurodollar.

The technical rebalancing of the index between these various components is carried out every day. The list of markets is not exhaustive.

The Sub-Fund may also resort to other indices with a more or less identical composition, issued or not by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT.

For more information about the index used, the investor is invited to contact OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT.

Futures contracts on commodities and on interest rates may be quoted in various currencies, since, in order to hedge the index against the foreign exchange risk, a strategy of neutralisation of the foreign exchange effect is systematically implemented once a day.

The Sub-Fund exposure target is 105%.

#### The main categories of assets used:

The Sub-Fund portfolio is invested through performance swaps (swaps traded OTC) on an index of futures contracts on commodities. It may hold 0% to 100% of its assets in term deposits and transferable securities of private or public issuers, rated at least Investment Grade and with a maturity of less than 1 year. It may invest up to 10% of its assets in units of UCITS or AIFs satisfying the four criteria (Art. R214-13 of the Monetary and Financial Code). Deposits of a maximum term of 12 months, with one or more credit establishments, are authorised within the limit of 100% of the assets. The Sub-Fund may temporarily resort to cash borrowing within the limit of 10% of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

#### ➤ [SFDR - Article 6 UCI](#)

- LEI code: 9695006JSNO3RE8RMG80
- How sustainability risks are integrated into product investment decisions: the Sub-Fund does not promote any particular environmental and/or social characteristics, nor does it pursue a specific sustainability objective (environmental and/or social). In addition, sustainability risks are not automatically integrated and are not a central aspect of the investment strategy.
- Taxonomy: the underlying investments for this financial product do not take the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities into account.

## Risk profile

The Sub-Fund will mainly be invested in financial instruments which will experience market developments and fluctuations. The investor is therefore mainly exposed to the risks below, this list not being exhaustive. The main risks to which the investor is exposed are:

### Capital risk:

The risk that the capital invested is not returned in full is inherent in this type of management, since it does not include any capital guarantee.

### Risk associated with the investment in Futures Instruments on commodities:

The Sub-Fund is exposed to the price of commodities through commodities index swaps. It should be noted that a drop in the commodities markets and in exogenous conditions (storage conditions, weather conditions, etc.) may result in a drop in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. In fact, the evolution in the price of a futures contract on commodities is closely associated with the level of current and future production of the underlying product, even the level of estimated natural reserves in the case of energy sector products. Climate and geopolitical factors can also alter the levels of supply and demand of the underlying product in question, and therefore modify the expected rarity of that product on the market.

### Counterparty risk:

The counterparty risk is associated with swaps and other derivative instruments contracted by the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund is exposed to the risk that credit establishments are unable to honour their commitments in respect of these instruments. This risk may take concrete form in a drop in the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

### Overexposure risk:

The Sub-Fund may resort to a maximum leverage effect of 1.05. In this case, during market fluctuations, the Sub-Fund realises 1.05 times the market fluctuation. Therefore, a position initiated against the direction of the market will produce a loss equal to 1.05 times the market fluctuation.

### Interest rate risk:

The Sub-Fund, through the index, directly or through monetary UCIs selected in order to remunerate the cash position, may be invested in futures contracts on interest rates and/or on fixed-rate debt securities. In general, the price of these instruments falls when rates rise.

### Sustainability risk:

Sustainability risks are primarily related to climate events resulting from climate change (known as physical risks) and from the ability of companies to respond to climate change (known as transition risks), and which may result in unanticipated losses affecting the mutual fund's investments and financial performance. Social events (inequalities, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in consumer behaviour, etc.) or governance gaps (recurrent and significant breach of international agreements, corruption, product quality and safety and sales practices) can also translate into sustainability risks.

The accessory risks are the following:

### Foreign exchange risk:

Swaps are denominated in euros and covered against the foreign exchange risk. The Sub-Fund is however, exposed to a residual foreign exchange risk, since the currency hedging transaction in the index is completed just once a day.

## METHOD CHOSEN BY THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY TO ASSESS THE GLOBAL RISK OF THE UCI

The method applied in order to calculate the global risk is the commitment method.

## CHANGE(S) MADE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The following changes were made during the financial year:

- With effect from 12 February 2021, for XL shares, the minimum subsequent subscription amount has been reduced to zero compared to 1 share previously.
- With effect from 9 March 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the SFDR.
- With effect from 26 October 2021, creation of RFC USD H shares
- With effect from 27 December 2021, bringing the prospectus into line with the Taxonomy Regulation.

## FUTURE CHANGE(S)

With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> February 2022, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS Sub-Fund becomes an Article 8 fund with the introduction of a carbon emissions offsetting mechanism.

## PROCEDURE FOR CHOOSING BROKERS

The OFI Group has introduced a procedure for selection and assessment of market brokers, which makes it possible to select, for each category of financial instruments, the best market brokers and to ensure the quality of execution of orders placed on behalf of our UCITS under management.

The management teams can send their orders directly to the market brokers selected or go through the OFI Group trading desk, OIS.

This service provider handles the receipt and transmission of orders, followed by execution or not, to the market brokers on the following financial instruments: Debt securities, Capital securities, UCI units or shares, Financial contracts.

This service provider's expertise makes it possible to separate the selection of financial instruments (which remains the responsibility of the Management Company) from their trading, whilst ensuring the best execution of orders.

A multi-criteria valuation is carried out on a six-monthly basis by the OFI Group's management teams. Depending on the circumstances, it takes into consideration several or all of the following criteria:

- Monitoring volumes of transactions per market broker;
- Analysis of the counterparty risk and how this develops (a distinction is made between "brokers" and "counterparties");
- The nature of the financial instrument, the execution price, where applicable the total cost, the speed of execution and the size of the order;
- Feedback on operational incidents identified by managers or the Middle Office.

At the end of this valuation, the OFI Group can reduce the volumes of orders entrusted to a market broker or withdraw it temporarily or permanently from its list of authorised service providers.

This valuation can be based on an analysis report provided by an independent service provider.

The selection of UCIs is based on a threefold analysis:

- A quantitative analysis of the media selected;
- An additional qualitative analysis;
- Due diligence, which aims to validate the option of taking action on a given fund and of setting the investment limits on the fund in question and on the corresponding management company.

A post-investment committee meets every six months to review all authorisations given and limits consumed.

For the execution of certain financial instruments, the Management Company uses commission sharing agreements (CCP or CSA), according to which a limited number of investment service providers:

- Provide the order execution service;
- Collect brokerage costs relating to services that assist with investment decisions;
- Pay these costs back to a third-party provider of these services.

The objective sought is to use, as far as possible, the best service providers in each speciality (execution of orders and assistance with investment/disinvestment decisions).

## **BROKERAGE FEE**

Details of the measures taken to get to grips with the new regulatory provisions relating to MiFID can be found on the Group's website at: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_politique-selection-execution.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_politique-selection-execution.pdf). [in French]

In particular, the report on brokers' fees, as per Article 314-82 of the General Regulation of the AMF, can be found at the following address: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire\\_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/info-reglementaire_CR-frais-intermediation.pdf). [in French]

## **EXERCISE OF VOTING RIGHTS**

The policy implemented by the Management Company on the exercise of voting rights, which can be found at: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote\\_OFI-AM.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_politique-engagement-actionnarial-et-de-vote_OFI-AM.pdf) [in French], is the subject of a report which is available on the OFI Group website: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_rapport-de-vote.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_rapport-de-vote.pdf). [in French]



## ESG CRITERIA

The Management Company provides investors with information about procedures for integrating criteria relating to compliance with environmental, social and governance quality objectives into their investment policy on its website: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_politique-engagement.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_politique-engagement.pdf) [in French]

The commitment report is available on the website of the OFI Group at: [https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR\\_rapport-engagement.pdf](https://www.ofi-am.fr/pdf/ISR_rapport-engagement.pdf) [in French]

## INFORMATION ON THE REMUNERATIONS OF THE UCITS

As part of the process of applying UCITS Directive V 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014, the Company has introduced a remuneration policy with the following characteristics:

### 1) Qualitative elements

The Company's remuneration policy has been drawn up by the OFI Group's Strategic Committee.

The Strategic Committee is made up of representatives of the Company's shareholders. It sets remuneration policy and ensures its implementation.

The Company's remuneration policy promotes sound, effective risk management, simultaneously aligns the interests of investors, of the Company and of the UCI managers, and seeks to reduce potential conflicts of interest between sales staff and investors. It conforms to the Company's economic strategy, objectives and values.

Fixed remuneration is the employee's normal pay for the work expected, corresponding to their classification. Variable remuneration takes into account, in particular, the Company's results, its equity requirements and the quality of management and the service offered to investors.

**Staff affected by the remuneration policy:** all persons involved in risk-taking at fund or Company level, such as directors, managers, CIOs, supervisors, equivalent staff due to their variable remuneration level and sales staff.

**Assessment of performance and risks:** this is carried out depending on the staff concerned.

The performance of managers and those responsible for management is based on quantitative criteria (classification of each fund in a test universe) and qualitative criteria (achievement of objectives, observation of the risk management policy, compliance with internal regulations or external regulations, management process monitoring, contribution of risk-takers to operational risks and, in particular, sustainability risk for what are known as Article 8 or 9 UCIs under the SFDR).

Regarding directors, the criteria applied relate to the company's overall performance (growth in operating profit, achievement of strategic objectives, image, reputation, etc.)

For control functions, the criteria applied relate to operational, regulatory and reputational risks.

And lastly, the performance of sales staff is assessed based on traditional criteria, provided that these do not generate any conflicts of interest with unitholders: collection, changes in turnover, rate of penetration, campaign successes, new clients, etc.

**Variable remuneration budget:** based on a global budget, a proportion is allocated to risk-takers, and the remainder is allocated to the other staff in question. Allocation is then handled by the managers, taking into account the assessment factors described above.

#### **Payment procedures and measures for adjusting remuneration:**

For those persons whose variable remuneration is less than EUR 200,000 or 30% of the fixed salary, this is paid immediately, and in its entirety in cash.

For other persons, the proportion which is not paid in cash is paid in the form of part payments, thus making it possible to adjust risks between the various parties (UCI, managers and risk-takers): provisions indexed on a specific basket or a global basket.

A proportion (60%) is paid immediately, of which 50% in cash and 10% in indexed part-payments, the remaining 40% being paid in the form of part-payments released in equal tranches during the following three years, without any retention period.

Depending on changes to the quantitative and qualitative criteria in the years that follow, this allocation may be revised downwards, applying the penalty concept.

*The update of the remuneration policy under UCITS V Directive 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014 was approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 20 June 2017. In addition, the Company's remuneration policy was brought into line with the SFDR on 10 March 2021.*

### Quantitative elements

#### **Total remunerations paid by the manager to its staff:**

During the 2020 financial year, the total amount of remunerations (including fixed and variable remunerations) paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT to all of its staff, i.e. **211 beneficiaries** (\*) (permanent staff/temporary staff/managing director) as at 31 December 2020, amounted to EUR **24,912,500**. This amount is broken down as follows:



- Total fixed remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT over the 2020 financial year: **EUR 18,265,000, or 73.33%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all of its staff, were allocated in the form of fixed remuneration;
- Total variable remunerations paid by OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT during the 2020 financial year: **EUR 6,663,500 (\*\*)** or **26.73%** of the total remunerations paid by the manager to all its staff were allocated in this form. All staff are eligible for the variable remuneration scheme.

Furthermore, no carried interest was paid for the 2020 financial year.

Out of the total remunerations (fixed and variable) paid over the course of the 2020 financial year, **EUR 4,293,000 related to "Directors and Executives"** (14 people on 31 December 2020), **EUR 10,176,000** related to "Managers and Administrators" whose activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of the managed funds (**69 people** as at 31 December 2020).

(\* The number of staff as at 31 December 2020)

(\*\* 2020 bonus paid in February 2021)

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTS

### 2021 economic and financial backdrop

Anxiety-inducing factors seen during 2021, such as new Covid variants, inflation, international geopolitical tensions and the change in stance by the US Federal Reserve, did not affect investor optimism.

The picture was quite the opposite, with the main international equity indices setting new records, starting with the CAC 40 index, which went over 7,000 points for the first time.

This good year on the stock market during 2021 was due to the spectacular recovery in economic activity, which led to company profits recovering very significantly, particularly in the United States and Europe. The emerging world, and China in particular, faced different problems, including struggles with dealing with the health crisis, very high inflation which caused most emerging currencies to fall and, in China, a wave of regulatory measures which unsettled investors.

As a result, the global economic recovery was strong, due, in particular, to a catch-up effect following on from the consumption and investment slowdowns during 2020. However, it was also fuelled by the monetary and budgetary policies rolled out during this crisis, which helped governments to obtain financing at very low interest rates. They were therefore able to support business activity through assistance to households and companies, as well as through stimulus and investment packages. Nevertheless, the world is ultimately emerging from this health crisis in even more debt. However, one of the big differences between this situation and the 2008 financial crisis is that these deficits and public debts are accepted and tolerated, and budgets will not be tightened this time around. On the contrary, the idea of an "investment" debt seems to have been chosen for the time being.

Global growth has been sustained as a result. It should therefore sit at around 6% in 2021. In the United States, it should be approximately 5.5%. The eurozone, which was also part of this trend, should post growth of around 5%. Against this backdrop, it should be noted that the French economy also enjoyed a significant recovery, with growth of more than 6.5%. The situation in China is more specific. Admittedly, there was a strong recovery in growth of over 8% this year, but this momentum was somewhat curtailed by the two-fold effect of a wave of regulatory measures. These measures had laudable long-term objectives, but also disrupted short-term visibility and, above all, negatively affected the real estate sector, a very important sector which accounts for almost 30% of the country's GDP in total. The near collapse of a number of major developers (the most well-known case being Evergrande) therefore had a very negative effect. In addition, the "zero Covid" policy led to a number of short-term lockdowns in several cities. The country's economy has slowed down as a result.

However, at the very end of the period, we noticed a slight slowdown in this global growth momentum, which was linked in part to the outbreak of a new Covid variant, but also due to fairly high upward pressures on prices. The pace and scale of the economic recovery caused shortages in some segments of the economy (semiconductors, in particular) as well as a surge in raw material prices. As a result, inflation rates rose rapidly and, over the year, hit levels not seen for a very long time, with the price index rising to almost 7% during November in the United States. Inflation in the eurozone is also close to 5%.

Therefore, this issue of inflation is becoming a very important factor for markets, which are beginning to have their doubts: is this rise in inflation temporary, as the central banks are emphasising? It could be, as a matter of fact, only due to catch-up effects on raw material prices and bottlenecks on production lines, due to economies reopening. Or is it the start of a more vicious spiral, which then affects wages, while labour shortages are negatively affecting many sectors? This issue of inflation is expected to be one of the major themes for 2022.

The markets have broadly anticipated and supported this economic recovery, while the Central Banks have continued to maintain accommodating policies, characterised by continuing very low interest rates and debt purchase programmes. Stock market performances proved surprisingly very positive over the financial year on the whole.

In these circumstances, and with the support of the Central Banks, **government bond yields** remained relatively low overall. Admittedly, bond rates started to rise from the end of 2020 and, with the discovery of vaccines, markets quickly expected economies to recover. US long rates therefore recovered fairly quickly, from a low point of 0.50% in Q3 2020 to over 1.8% in the first part of 2021, before falling slightly, in anticipation of a slowdown in the momentum of the economic recovery. As a result, they stood at almost 1.50% at the end of the period on 10-year Treasury Notes. The Federal Reserve kept money market key rates in the 0%-0.25% range throughout the year, but announced that it would gradually tighten its monetary policy during the autumn: in November, it began to scale back its USD 120 billion of securities purchases by USD 15 billion initially. As a second step, it is planning to start raising money market benchmark rates, perhaps as soon as Q1 2022.

Movements were less spectacular in the eurozone, as the key rates of the European Central Bank (ECB) were already in negative territory before the crisis. The German Bund yield rose moderately from its lows, increasing from its lowest of -0.60% to -0.25% by the end of the period. In the eurozone, interest rates also remained stable, particularly in France, where 10-year bonds maintained a 30-40 basis point (bp) spread with Germany. The performance for the eurozone government bond index (EuroMTS Global) fell by 3.5% over the period.

On credit, the widening of spreads, generated during the crisis period, was completely absorbed. Performances were therefore better than on government bonds. The Investment Grade (IG) segment was down 0.97% in Europe. The High Yield (HY) bond index was up 3.37% in Europe and 5.34% in dollars in the USA.

Emerging market bonds displayed mixed trends, as some countries have not handled the health crisis very well, often due to a lack of logistics and technological sophistication, meaning that emerging currencies have largely remained quite weak. The only notable exception was the Chinese currency, the RMB, which was up 2.7% against the dollar. However, the index for emerging bonds denominated in strong currencies fell by 2.05% in dollars, while the index for debts issued in local currencies was down 9.7% in dollars.

**For currencies**, the euro fell against the dollar, within market movements that were generally fairly stable, going from 1.22 to almost 1.13 at the end of the period, i.e., a drop of nearly 7%. The US currency recovered thanks to an expected rise in US key rates. The RMB, the Chinese currency, was very solid against this unsettled backdrop and reflected the Chinese economy's resilience, as it was up almost 2.7% against the dollar. Emerging currencies were generally still quite weak and fell overall. In Europe, the pound was up by more than 6.3% against the euro over the financial year, Brexit not having caused an overly negative effect.

**Equity markets** were notably rather stable, given this rather unusual overall situation, and performed impressively. These impressive performances were due to the persistently very low interest rates, but also due to the spectacular recovery in company profits against this backdrop of economic reacceleration. International equities were therefore up 31% in euros, with the S&P 500 index for American equities gaining 28.7% in dollars and the Euro Stoxx index gaining 24.06%. This was particularly notable on technology securities, especially in the US, with the sector gaining 33.35% in the United States over the period. Small-caps and mid-caps underperformed in the United States, with a gain of 14.82% for the Russell 2000 Index.

Emerging market equities significantly underperformed, mainly due to a tougher health picture, higher inflation rates and less powerful central banks for supporting governments. As a result, the emerging equities index posted a performance of -2.5% in dollars. Similarly, Chinese equities significantly underperformed, particularly as a result of the wave of regulations ordered by political leaders, which started to affect technology stocks in the spring. Chinese equities listed on the Chinese stock markets fell by 3.5% in local currency terms, and equities listed in Hong Kong were down by 11.83%.

Against this backdrop of renewed confidence, it should be noted that the price of an ounce of gold fell by almost 3.64% in dollars.

## Management

### Performance:

	OFI Financial Investment - Precious Metals				
	R share	I share	XL share	RF share	EIC share
NAV as at 31/12/2020	904.80	48327.95	78400.50	1422.54	151.37
NAV at 31/12/2021	790.04	42515.92	69213.70	1250.21	133.17
Performance	-12.68%	-12.03%	-11.72%	-12.11%	-12.02%

The Sub-Fund does not have a benchmark.

The net assets of the portfolio stood at EUR 1,266,515,674.60 as at 31/12/2021 compared to EUR 1,055,751,875.59 as at 31/12/2020.

### Management comments:

The OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – PRECIOUS METALS Sub-Fund achieved its exposure to the precious metals markets through the use of forward financial instruments, namely, swaps replicating the performance of the Basket Precious Metals Strategy index. This exposure constitutes an essential part of the UCI's performance. The other performance factor is interest collected or received on cash investment. The strategy is passive. Portfolio exposure to the markets therefore remained unchanged throughout the year.

The OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS Sub-Fund ended 2021 with a performance of -12.68% (R Share).

All metals are correcting this year, especially precious metals for industrial use, platinum and palladium. Buoyed by the economic recovery, both metals had a very good start to the year, with palladium even hitting an all-time high in April of over \$3,000 an ounce, while platinum gained up to 20% in the first half.

However, the downturn in the automotive production market from the summer onwards, due to a shortage of semiconductors, has sharply reduced the consumption of these two metals. Essential for the manufacture of catalytic converters, which consumes nearly 80% of the world's palladium and 45% of its platinum production, both have now begun a sharp correction. Palladium has lost almost 50% from its highest levels.

The end of the year saw them recover to finish down -11.47% for platinum and -22.96% for palladium. The recovery was even greater than that in late November, before the announcement of the discovery of the omicron variant.

As this correction is linked to a purely cyclical problem, it does not call into question the structural potential of these two metals. The normalization of the automotive market should quickly push prices upwards, especially for palladium, whose production should be in deficit in 2022 for the eleventh consecutive year! As for platinum, in addition to the support that the recovery in vehicle sales should provide, it can also count on the development of a new and very promising sector: green hydrogen for energy storage as part of the energy transition. This production requires a lot of platinum to carry out water electrolysis. Beyond that, the use of hydrogen for electric mobility (hydrogen vehicles) also requires large quantities of platinum for the conversion of this gas into electricity. The process, performed by a fuel cell, requires about one ounce (31.10 grams) per vehicle. We therefore remain convinced that these metals could experience a significant recovery as early as 2022.

Silver has also been partly affected by the slowdown in the automotive sector, which now accounts for about 6-7% of silver consumption. But it is above all its role as a safe haven, like gold, which has penalised it.

In the first part of the year, gold and silver suffered from the change of government in the United States and the fears that this generated about the rise in interest rates. We should remember that since gold has no yield, its attractiveness to investors decreases if interest rates rise.

Concerns about financing an abysmal deficit and debt, given the proposed stimulus packages across the Atlantic, have indeed pushed rates higher.

Then, over the course of the summer, concerns about resurgent inflation put a strain on interest rate returns, pushing investors back into gold and silver. But the economic recovery, coupled with inflationary pressures, has finally led Central Banks to change their tone and consider starting to tighten monetary policy. Investors, uncertain of the consequences for interest rates and therefore, indirectly, for precious metals, preferred to get out of gold and silver. Both ended up in negative territory, respectively -4.32% and -12.30%.

At the very end of the year however, once the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank (FED) clarified its monetary tightening targets, the price of gold and silver began to rebound. This confirms our analysis: although investors have been hesitant to buy precious metals in the face of the uncertainty linked to the change in monetary policy, once the FED has set its course, gold should start to appeal to investors again. The massive indebtedness of the world's major economies makes it very risky for interest rates to rise above inflation. The increase in the debt burden that this would entail would be very destabilising. Interest rates will therefore remain low for a long time to come, which is likely to support gold prices, and could even fall again in the event of financial instability forcing the FED to become more accommodating. The FED will have to deal with an economic slowdown in 2022.

In addition, the current high inflation is linked to supply shortage problems that could persist, and against which a rise in interest rates could be counterproductive. As a result, we continue to believe that the FED's rate hike will be very gradual and below inflation levels, which should push real rates further down and allow gold to return to the highs established in 2020.

In such an uncertain context, where inflation seems to be more persistent than initially anticipated by governments, diversification into precious metals seems to us more interesting than ever for an investment portfolio.

#### Movements occurring during the financial year

Insofar as the Sub-Fund has fixed weightings, there have been no portfolio movements during the year (except of course, purchases and sales to adjust assets to subscriptions/redemptions).

### Information relating to social, environmental and governance quality criteria:

The energy-climate transition is a major issue which can now no longer be disputed. It requires a change of behaviour from economic stakeholders, whether they are investors, consumers or companies that drive our economy. In particular, it requires us to rethink how we produce energy and raw materials so as to reduce the emissions associated with extracting and using them.

This transition cannot be a sudden event that is over quickly. It requires us to rethink how we produce and consume energy (developing renewable energy and other non-carbon-based electricity production, and the abolition of coal) and to implement systems that can reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. However, our modern society cannot exist without energy on the one hand and without metals on the other.

The precious metals in the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS portfolio are therefore, for many, largely essential for achieving the energy-climate transition required to protect the planet and safeguard our way of life. In addition, some of them play a role in improving our living conditions and our health.

Silver is therefore widely used in the medical sector due to its antimicrobial properties (plating on some medical instruments, dressings, catheters and more). Gold is also used in treating inflammatory conditions such as arthritis.

In addition, due to its good conductivity, silver is used for manufacturing solar panels. Demand in the photovoltaic industry accounted for 12% of worldwide silver production in 2020. Silver is also increasingly used in electric mobility, to manufacture battery packs.

Platinum and palladium are two essential metals for reducing greenhouse gases, due to their use in manufacturing catalytic converters in diesel vehicles (platinum, more than 40% of global demand) and petrol vehicles (palladium, around 80% of global demand). In addition, the toughening of emissions standards for manufacturers is resulting in greater use of these two metals. The same is true of the increase in weight of vehicles, with the sharp rise in sales in the SUV (Sport Utility Vehicle) segment.

Hybrid and rechargeable vehicles require more platinum and palladium for their catalytic converters than a conventional combustion-powered vehicle, because of their two engines.

Moreover, platinum, because of its physical properties, is an essential metal for low carbon hydrogen technology, both for the manufacture of fuel cells and electrolyzers.

These metals are chosen because their atomic characteristics make them the most suitable solutions in each of these areas. Choosing another solution would mean that performance would not be as good. Furthermore, replacing them would require using another metal, which would pose the same questions in relation to extraction methods.

But if we can't do without precious metals, we need to think about how to do better! Every effort must be made to ensure that as little damage as possible is caused by using precious metals.

Fortunately, many mining companies are becoming increasingly conscious of their environmental and social responsibility. Many of them have already committed to training programmes for local communities on improving living conditions, reducing accidents and reducing energy use. This led the World Gold Council to put forward the Responsible Gold Mining Principles framework in September 2019; this sets out how to conduct mining operations that are as environmentally-friendly and safe for humans as possible and that comply with high governance standards as a new market standard. Companies that sign up to this charter must accept that their compliance will be independently certified. During a conference held in September 2019 in Denver, the major players in the industry announced their support for this initiative. Some mining groups, including Newmont Mining, the world's largest gold producer, have begun to issue "sustainable bonds", bonds whose rate of return is conditional on environmental and social commitments.

The PRI organisation has taken up the issue, particularly in relation to human rights issues in the mining sector. Engagement since 2015 by PRI signatory companies representing approximately thirty mining companies has led a clear improvement in practices in recent years, as shown in a report published in 2018 by the PRI. These results are encouraging.

## **OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT is taking action to ensure a fair energy transition**

Shaping a new economy, based on new fundamentals, will involve transforming our societies. We cannot transform them without raw materials. Working with the OFI Group SRI teams, we will also gradually put in place any required measures for only selecting industry players that meet the stringent ESG requirements, with a view to ensuring that only industry players who are aware of the issues at stake receive financing. We will only direct our investments towards companies who recognise that they must be part of the transition and will impose more responsible production standards. Beyond selecting companies in this way, we are planning to use shareholder activism as a way to push these requirements even further.

It would be irresponsible to sacrifice an industry that plays a vital role in implementing the chosen solutions. Care should be taken to ensure that industry players who are conscious of the severity of the ecological situation and are making positive changes to adapt are chosen.

This is what led OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT in 2020 to define investment principles for all fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas), excluding the least responsible actors. This approach is expected to be extended to the mining sector next year, after adding tobacco and weapons in 2021.

As OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS does not invest directly in mining companies, it is difficult to factor in ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) criteria for this particular sub-fund. For this reason, OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT acts more generally at the level of the management company, with the implementation of its investment policies aimed at selecting companies most aware of their social and environmental responsibility ("best in class"), and shareholder activism, through a voting policy at general meetings.

If we look more specifically at the metals themselves in which OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS invests, it is difficult to ascribe greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to them. However, even if all the emissions for the mining industry were linked to these metals, their inertness would mean that their emissions would only occur during the year that they are produced. In addition, while the majority of shares and bonds in a traditional portfolio emit GHGs every year, this is not the case for precious metals. Therefore, incorporating precious metals into a traditional and diversified portfolio for a number of years would look to reduce this portfolio's carbon footprint.

Consequently, and in accordance with the provisions of Article D.533-16-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, we would like to inform you that, based on the composition of its assets, the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS Sub-Fund of the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT SICAV does not automatically apply criteria relating to meeting environmental, social and governance quality objectives established by the OFI Group. However, based on the type of assets in the Sub-Fund, OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT believes that management of the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS Sub-Fund is responsible when it comes to the environment, society and governance, due to the characteristics of the underlyings and their ability to decarbonise a diversified portfolio.

## INFORMATION RELATING TO ESMA

- 1) **Temporary purchase and sale or acquisitions transactions on securities (repurchase agreements, lending and borrowing)**  
This information can be found in the "Information on transparency around securities-financing transactions and re-use" section.

2) **Financial contracts (OTC derivatives)**

Foreign exchange: No position as at 31/12/2021

Interest rates: No position as at 31/12/2021

Credit: No position as at 31/12/2021

Equities - CFD: No position as at 31/12/2021

Commodities: Positions as at 31/12/2021:

COMMODITIES Positions as at 31/12/2021						
Portfolios	Allotment	Entity	Nominal	Counterparty	Maturity	Currency
SWAP BASKET PRECIOUS METALS BNP 2021	EQ SWAP	OFI FI PRECIOUS METALS	236 481 797,19	BNP PARIBAS PARIS	14/03/2022	EUR
SWAP BASKET PRECIOUS METALS BofA 2021	EQ SWAP	OFI FI PRECIOUS METALS	226 273 788,03	BOFA SECURITIES EUROPE SA	14/03/2022	EUR
SWAP BASKET PRECIOUS METALS JPM 2021	EQ SWAP	OFI FI PRECIOUS METALS	397 391 099,14	JP MORGAN AG	14/03/2022	EUR
SWAP BASKET PRECIOUS METALS SG 2021	EQ SWAP	OFI FI PRECIOUS METALS	235 585 450,32	SOCIETE GENERALE CIB	14/03/2022	EUR
SWAP BASKET PRECIOUS METALS UBS 2021-2	EQ SWAP	OFI FI PRECIOUS METALS	233 752 364,89	UBS EUROPE SE	14/03/2022	EUR

## INFORMATION RELATING TO TRANSPARENCY OF SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS AND RE-USE

General information as at 31/12/2021:

- The securities loaned by the Sub-Fund represented 0% of the total assets which can be loaned;
- The assets borrowed by the Sub-Fund represented a total of EUR 0, i.e. 0% of the assets managed in the Sub-Fund;
- The assets committed in a repurchase transaction represented a total of EUR 0, i.e. 0% of assets managed in the Sub-Fund;
- The assets committed in a purchase-resale or sale-redemption transaction represented a total of EUR 0, i.e. 0% of assets managed in the Sub-Fund;
- The assets committed in a loan transaction with margin call represented a total of EUR 0, i.e. 0% of assets managed in the Sub-Fund;
- The assets committed in a total return swap totalled EUR 1,329,484,499.56, i.e. 104.81% of assets managed in the Sub-Fund.

Information about concentration as at 31/12/2021:

- The main counterparties to the Sub-Fund's loan-borrowing were as follows:

Name of counterparty	Gross volume of transactions in progress	Volume of collateral received
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A

- The main counterparties to the Sub-Fund's repurchase transactions were as follows:

Name of counterparty	Gross volume of transactions in progress	Volume of collateral received
N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A

- The main counterparties to the Sub-Fund's total return swaps were as follows:

Name of counterparty	Gross volume of transactions in progress	Volume of collateral received
UBS Europe SE	233,752,364.89	10,420,000
SOCIETE GENERALE CIB	235,585,450.32	10,510,000
BNP PARIBAS PARIS	236,481,797.19	10,570,000
BOFA SECURITIES EUROPE SA	226,273,788.03	10,700,000
JP MORGAN AG	397,391,099.14	18,800,000



Information about transactions as at 31/12/2021:

- The characteristics of the Sub-Fund's transactions were as follows:

Type of transaction	Total return swaps	Lending-borrowing	Repurchase
Type and quality of collateral	Cash	N/A	N/A
Expiry of guarantee	Open transactions	N/A	N/A
Currency of collateral	Euro	N/A	N/A
Maturity of transactions	Open transactions	N/A	N/A
Jurisdiction of counterparties	France / Germany / Ireland	N/A	N/A
Settlement and compensation	Bilateral	N/A	N/A

Data on reuse of collateral

The collateral received from the counterparties is held in a cash account held by the Sub-Fund's depositary.

Safe-keeping

The collateral received by the Sub-Fund is kept by the Sub-Fund's depositary, SOCIETE GENERALE.

The collateral provided by the Sub-Fund is kept by its counterparties in grouped accounts.

Income

The Sub-Fund receives all of the income generated by securities financing transactions and total return swaps. Neither the Management Company nor any third party receives any remuneration in respect of these transactions.



## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net fixed assets</b>	-	-
<b>Deposits</b>	-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>	<b>1,210,134,921.99</b>	<b>1,082,326,224.64</b>
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>	-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>1,035,616,000.00</b>	<b>905,453,000.00</b>
Traded on a regulated market or similar	1,035,616,000.00	905,453,000.00
Transferable debt securities	1,035,616,000.00	905,453,000.00
Other debt securities	-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>	<b>113,678,713.95</b>	<b>92,921,200.25</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries	113,678,713.95	92,921,200.25
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union	-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other professional investment funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and unlisted securitisation vehicles	-	-
Other non-European vehicles	-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>	-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements	-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent	-	-
Securities borrowed	-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	<b>60,840,208.04</b>	<b>83,952,024.39</b>
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Other transactions	60,840,208.04	83,952,024.39
<b>Other financial instruments</b>	-	-
<b>Receivables</b>	<b>5,133,255.84</b>	<b>1,776,386.38</b>
Foreign exchange forward transactions	-	-
Other	5,133,255.84	1,776,386.38
<b>Financial accounts</b>	<b>114,718,350.52</b>	<b>63,970,000.00</b>
Liquid assets	114,718,350.52	63,970,000.00
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,329,986,528.35</b>	<b>1,148,072,611.02</b>

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)

### BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Equity</b>		
<b>Capital</b>	<b>1,379,839,219.71</b>	<b>905,555,720.82</b>
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed (a)	-	-
Carry forward (a)	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year (a, b)	-98,171,467.57	159,066,008.90
Result for the financial year (a, b)	-15,152,077.54	-8,869,854.13
<b>Equity total</b>	<b>1,266,515,674.60</b>	<b>1,055,751,875.59</b>
(= Amount representative of net assets)		
<b>Financial instruments</b>		
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>	-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement	-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed	-	-
Other temporary transactions	-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>	-	-
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	-	-
Other transactions	-	-
<b>Payables</b>	<b>63,470,853.75</b>	<b>64,985,323.88</b>
Foreign exchange forward transactions	-	-
Other	63,470,853.75	64,985,323.88
<b>Financial accounts</b>	-	<b>27,335,411.55</b>
Current bank credit facilities	-	27,335,411.55
Borrowing	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,329,986,528.35</b>	<b>1,148,072,611.02</b>

(a) Including accrual accounts

(b) Minus advances paid in respect of the financial year

## Off-balance sheet items (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>HEDGING TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets	-	-
OTC commitments	-	-
Other commitments	-	-
<b>OTHER TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets	-	-
OTC commitments	<b>1,268,395,172.33</b>	<b>1,023,283,247.27</b>
OTHER	1,268,395,172.33	1,023,283,247.27
PURCHASE - SWAPS - SWAP BASKET PRECIOUS METALS BANK OF AMERICA	215,876,590.10	-
PURCHASE - SWAPS - SWAP BASKET PRECIOUS METALS BARCLAYS	-	250,842,087.20
PURCHASE - SWAP - SWAP BASKET PRECIOUS METALS BNP PARIBAS	225,615,544.97	255,839,555.75
PURCHASE - SWAPS - SWAP BASKET PRECIOUS METALS JP MORGAN	379,131,123.26	-
PURCHASE - SWAPS - SWAP BASKET PRECIOUS METALS SG	224,760,384.91	261,119,102.34
PURCHASE - SWAPS - SWAP BASKET PRECIOUS METALS UBS	223,011,529.09	255,482,501.98
Other commitments	-	-

## Profit and loss account (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Income on financial transactions</b>		
Income on deposits and financial accounts	-	4,633.83
Income on equities and similar securities	-	-
Income on bonds and similar securities	-	-
Income on debt securities	-	-
Income on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Income on financial contracts	-	-
Other financial income	-	-
<b>Total (I)</b>	-	<b>4,633.83</b>
<b>Expenses on financial transactions</b>		
Expenses on acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities	-	-
Expenses on financial contracts	-	-
Expenses on financial payables	314,572.97	218,203.51
Other financial expenses	-	-
<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>314,572.97</b>	<b>218,203.51</b>
<b>Result on financial transactions (I-II)</b>	<b>-314,572.97</b>	<b>-213,569.68</b>
Other income (III)	-	-
Management fees and allocations to amortisation (IV)	12,535,054.29	7,453,301.97
<b>Net result for financial year (L. 214-17-1) (I - II + III - IV)</b>	<b>-12,849,627.26</b>	<b>-7,666,871.65</b>
Adjustment of income for financial year (V)	-2,302,450.28	-1,202,982.48
Advances on result paid in respect of financial year (VI)	-	-
<b>Result (I - II + III - IV +/- V - VI)</b>	<b>-15,152,077.54</b>	<b>-8,869,854.13</b>

# APPENDIX

## ACCOUNTING RULES AND METHODS

The Sub-Fund has complied with the accounting rules established by the amended Accounting Standards Authority regulation no. 2014-01 on the accounting plan of open-ended UCIs.

The accounts were prepared by the management company based on the information available in the evolving context of the COVID-19 crisis.

The rules for valuation are fixed, under its responsibility, by the management company.

The accounting currency for the fund is the euro.

The net asset value is calculated on every trading day worked in Paris, except for public holidays in France, Great Britain and the USA, and is dated that same day.

Accounts relating to the securities portfolio are kept based on historical cost: inflows (purchases or subscriptions) and outflows (sales or redemptions) are posted based on the acquisition price, excluding costs.

Any exit generates a capital gain or capital loss from sale or redemption and potentially, a redemption bonus.

Accrued coupons on negotiable debt securities are considered on the day of the net asset value date.

The Sub-Fund values its securities at the current value, resulting from the market value or, in the absence of any existing market, from financial methods. The entry value-actual value difference generates a capital gain or loss which shall be posted as "difference in estimate of portfolio".

### Description of methods of valuation of balance sheet entries and forward and options transactions

#### Financial instruments

##### Equity securities

N/A

##### Debt securities

Debt securities admitted for trading on a regulated or similar market are valued, under the responsibility of the management company, by comparing the prices of these assets with various sources.

##### Money market instruments

- Negotiable debt securities (NDS) with a duration on issue, acquisition or residual duration which is less than three months are valued using a linear method up to maturity at the issue or acquisition price or at the last price applied for their valuation at the market price.
- Negotiable debt securities (NDS) with a residual duration of more than three months are valued at the market price at the time of publication of inter-bank market prices.

##### Unlisted transferable securities

Unlisted transferable securities are valued under the responsibility of the management company using methods based on the asset value and the return, taking into consideration the prices applied at the time of recent significant transactions.

#### UCI

Units or shares of UCIs are valued at the last known net asset value on the actual day of calculation of the net asset value.

**Financial contracts (otherwise known as "futures instruments") within the meaning of Article L.211-1, III of the French Monetary and Financial Code.**

##### Financial contracts traded on a regulated or similar market

Futures or options, traded on European regulated or similar markets, are valued at the settlement price, or failing this, based on the closing price.

##### Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market (i.e. traded over-the-counter)

- *Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and settled*  
Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and forming the subject of settlement are valued at the settlement price.
- *Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and not settled*  
Financial contracts not traded on a regulated or similar market and not forming the subject of settlement are valued using mark-to-model or mark-to-market pricing using prices provided by the counterparties.

#### Acquisitions and temporary purchase and sale of securities

Not Applicable

## Deposits

Deposits are valued at their book value.

## Foreign currencies

Foreign currencies in cash are valued with the prices published daily on the financial databases used by the management company.

## Description of off-balance sheet commitments

Futures contracts feature off-balance sheet for their market value, a value equal to the price (or the estimate if the transaction is OTC) multiplied by the number of contracts multiplied by the nominal and potentially translated to the fund posting currency.

Options transactions are translated as an underlying equivalent of the option (quantity x quota x price of underlying x delta potentially translated to fund posting currency).

Commitments on interest rate or currency swaps are posted off-balance sheet at the nominal value or, in the absence of a nominal value, for an equivalent amount, at the time of the initial transaction.

Total Return Swaps are shown off-balance sheet for their nominal value.

## Description of method followed for posting income from securities with fixed income

Result is calculated based on coupons cashed. Coupons accrued on the day of the valuations constitute an element of the valuation difference.

## Option chosen regarding posting of costs

The Sub-Fund has opted for posting with costs excluded.

## Description of the method for calculating fixed management fees

Management fees are directly charged to the profit and loss account of the Sub-Fund, when each net asset value is calculated. The maximum rate applied on the basis of net assets, including any UCI, may not be more than:

- 0.75% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the I share class
- 1.50% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the R share class
- 0.47% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the XL share class
- 0.75% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the EI C share class
- 0.95% incl. tax; all UCIs included, for the RF share class

These fees cover all costs charged directly to the Sub-Fund, with the exception of transaction costs. Transaction costs include intermediation fees (brokerage, stock market taxes, etc.) and turnover fee.

## Allocation of distributable sums

### Distributable amounts relating to the net result:

Pure accumulation: the distributable sums relating to the net result are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by law:

### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made:

Each year, the General Meeting decides on the allocation of capital gains made. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim advances.

## Changes in net assets of the UCI (in euros)

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Net assets at the beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>1,055,751,875.59</b>	<b>516,413,739.28</b>
Subscriptions (including subscription fees retained by the UCI)	1,106,629,968.45	777,015,758.92
Redemptions (after deduction of redemption fees retained by the UCI)	-712,933,844.09	-408,651,260.84
Capital gains made on deposits and financial instruments	-	1,163.31
Capital losses made on deposits and financial instruments	-7,684,052.00	-3,473,166.60
Capital gains made on financial contracts	279,957,974.97	326,905,905.98
Capital losses made on financial contracts	-418,742,165.40	-203,157,050.34
Transaction costs	-47,584.76	-806.98
Exchange differences	-	-
Change in difference in estimate of deposits and financial instruments	-455,054.55	-549,557.89
Difference in estimate financial year N	-1,464,713.60	
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1	-1,009,659.05	
Change in difference in estimate of financial contracts	-23,111,816.35	58,914,022.40
Difference in estimate financial year N	60,840,208.04	
Difference in estimate financial year N - 1	83,952,024.39	
Distribution for the previous financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Distribution for the previous financial year on result	-	-
Net result of the financial year before accruals account	-12,849,627.26	-7,666,871.65
Advance(s) paid during financial year on net capital gains and losses	-	-
Advance(s) paid during financial year on result	-	-
Other elements	-	-
<b>Net assets at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>1,266,515,674.60</b>	<b>1,055,751,875.59</b>

## Allocation by legal or economic nature

Designation of securities	Amount	%
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>	-	-
Indexed Bonds	-	-
Convertible Bonds	-	-
Equity Securities	-	-
Other Bonds	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>1,035,616,000.00</b>	<b>81.77</b>
Short-term negotiable securities	1,035,616,000.00	81.77
Medium-term negotiable securities	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-
Debt securities	-	-
Other	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>		
Rate	-	-
Equities	-	-
Credit	-	-
Other	1,268,395,172.33	100.15

## Allocation by nature of rate

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	1,035,616,000.00	81.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,718,350.52	9.06
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## Allocation by nature of rate (continued)

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by residual maturity

	< 3 months	%	[3 months - 1 year]	%	[1 – 3 years]	%	[3 – 5 years]	%	> 5 years	%
<b>Assets</b>										
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	1,035,616,000.00	81.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	114,718,350.52	9.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>										
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by currency

		%		%		%		%
<b>Assets</b>								
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equities and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and similar securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Allocation by currency (continued)

		%		%		%		%
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary transactions on securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>								
Hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Sundry debtors and creditors

	31/12/2021
<b>Receivables</b>	
Subscriptions receivable	5,133,255.84
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>5,133,255.84</b>
<b>Payables</b>	
Provision for fixed management fees payable	-1,103,396.09
Cash collateral received	-61,000,000.00
Redemptions payable	-1,367,457.66
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>-63,470,853.75</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-58,337,597.91</b>

## Subscriptions-redemptions

<b>I share class</b>	
Shares issued	5,698.4788
Shares redeemed	5,464.5118
<b>R share class</b>	
Shares issued	526,296.8849
Shares redeemed	143,150.2243
<b>XL share class</b>	
Shares issued	2,257.0992
Shares redeemed	2,568.6067
<b>EI C EUR share class</b>	
Shares issued	-
Shares redeemed	-

## Subscriptions-redemptions (continued)

<b>RF share class</b>	
Shares issued	151,701.4666
Shares redeemed	113,055.6135

## Fees

<b>I share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>R share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>XL share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>EI C EUR share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00
<b>RF share class</b>	
Amount of subscription fees retained	0.00
Amount of redemption fees retained	0.00

## Management fees

<b>I share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.75
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>R share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	1.50
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>XL share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.40
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>EI C EUR share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.75
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-
<b>RF share class</b>	
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.85
Performance commission (variable costs)	-
Retrocession of management fees	-

## Commitments received and given

### Description of collateral received by the UCI with notably, mention of capital guarantees

N/A

### Other commitments received and/or given

Cash collateral received BANK OF AMERICA: €10,700,000

Cash collateral received BNP PARIBAS: €10,570,000

Cash collateral received SG: €10,510,000

Cash collateral received UBS: €10,420,000

Cash collateral received JP MORGAN: €18,800,000

## Other information

Code	Name	Quantity	Price	Current value (in euros)
<b>Current value of financial instruments forming the subject of temporary acquisition</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Current value of financial instruments constituting guarantee deposits</b>				
<b>Financial instruments received as collateral and not posted on the balance sheet</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Financial instruments given as collateral and kept in their original entry</b>				
	N/A			
<b>Financial instruments held in the portfolio issued by entities associated with the management company (fund) or with the financial manager(s) (SICAV) and variable capital UCIs managed by these entities</b>				
FR0000008997	OFI RS LIQUIDITES	26,287.0739	4,324.51	113,678,713.95

## Advances on result paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit	Total tax credits	Tax credit per unit
<b>Total advances</b>		-	-	-	-

## Advances on net capital gains and losses paid in respect of financial year

	Date	Total amount	Amount per unit
<b>Total advances</b>		-	-

**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to result (in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>I share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	-2,432,148.16	-2,151,924.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2,432,148.16</b>	<b>-2,151,924.62</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	-2,432,148.16	-2,151,924.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2,432,148.16</b>	<b>-2,151,924.62</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>R share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	-9,402,680.55	-4,007,995.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>-9,402,680.55</b>	<b>-4,007,995.68</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	-9,402,680.55	-4,007,995.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>-9,402,680.55</b>	<b>-4,007,995.68</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>XL share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	-596,461.60	-637,704.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>-596,461.60</b>	<b>-637,704.78</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	-596,461.60	-637,704.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>-596,461.60</b>	<b>-637,704.78</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable amounts relating to the result (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>EI C EUR share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	-56.09	-51.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>-56.09</b>	<b>-51.49</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	-56.09	-51.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>-56.09</b>	<b>-51.49</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-
<b>RF share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Carry forward	-	-
Result	-2,720,731.14	-2,072,177.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2,720,731.14</b>	<b>-2,072,177.56</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Carry forward for the financial year	-	-
Accumulation	-2,720,731.14	-2,072,177.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2,720,731.14</b>	<b>-2,072,177.56</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	-	-
Distribution per unit	-	-
Tax credits attached to distribution of result	-	-

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses  
(in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>I share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-22,395,266.04	39,775,989.62
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-22,395,266.04</b>	<b>39,775,989.62</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	-22,395,266.04	39,775,989.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>-22,395,266.04</b>	<b>39,775,989.62</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	6,780.2468	6,546.2798
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>R share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-43,540,532.98	53,448,179.50
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-43,540,532.98</b>	<b>53,448,179.50</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	-43,540,532.98	53,448,179.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>-43,540,532.98</b>	<b>53,448,179.50</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	713,167.5143	330,020.8537
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>XL share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-10,079,460.29	21,047,180.78
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-10,079,460.29</b>	<b>21,047,180.78</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	-10,079,460.29	21,047,180.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>-10,079,460.29</b>	<b>21,047,180.78</b>

**Table showing allocation of distributable sums relating to net capital gains and losses (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	1,869.9035	2,181.4110
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>EI C EUR share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-517.24	790.92
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-517.24</b>	<b>790.92</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	-517.24	790.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>-517.24</b>	<b>790.92</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	50.0000	50.0000
Distribution per unit	-	-
<b>RF share class</b>		
<b>Sums yet to be allocated</b>		
Previous net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-22,155,691.02	44,793,868.08
Advances paid on net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-22,155,691.02</b>	<b>44,793,868.08</b>
<b>Allocation</b>		
Distribution	-	-
Net capital gains and losses not distributed	-	-
Accumulation	-22,155,691.02	44,793,868.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>-22,155,691.02</b>	<b>44,793,868.08</b>
<b>Information relating to shares or units conferring entitlement to distribution</b>		
Number of shares or units	228,268.5211	189,622.6680
Distribution per unit	-	-



**Table showing results and other characteristic elements of the UCI during the last five financial years (in euros)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	29/12/2017
<b>Net assets</b>					
in EUR	1,266,515,674.60	1,055,751,875.59	516,413,739.28	195,316,989.78	168,849,184.99
<b>Number of securities</b>					
I share class	6,780.2468	6,546.2798	4,902.6696	4,004.2640	2,823.0172
R share class	713,167.5143	330,020.8537	200,831.6491	42,007.6014	80,831.7730
XL share class	1,869.9035	2,181.4110	987.3400	403.0000	403.0000
EI C EUR share class	50.0000	50.0000	2,500.0000	2,500.0000	2,500.0000
EP C EUR share class	-	-	-	2,600.0000	2,500.0000
RF share class	228,268.5211	189,622.6680	105,650.0821	25,967.2365	-
<b>Net asset value per unit</b>					
I share class in EUR	42,515.92	48,327.95	38,515.59	31,332.57	33,545.40
R share class in EUR	790.04	904.80	726.52	595.48	642.36
XL share class in EUR	69,213.70	78,400.50	62,263.97	50,474.98	53,849.89 <sup>(34)</sup>
EI C EUR share class in EUR	133.17	151.37	120.51	98.03	104.95 <sup>(35)</sup>
EP C EUR share class in EUR	-	-	.(36)	97.88	104.95 <sup>(37)</sup>
RF share class in EUR	1,250.21	1,422.54	1,134.85	924.13 <sup>(38)</sup>	-
<b>Distribution per unit on net capital gains and losses (including advances)</b>					
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
XL share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
EI C EUR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
EP C EUR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Distribution per unit on result (including advances)</b>					
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
XL share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
EI C EUR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
EP C EUR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Tax credit per unit transferred to bearer (individuals)</b>					
I share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
R share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
XL share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
EI C EUR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
EP C EUR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-
RF share class in EUR	-	-	-	-	-

**Table showing results and other characteristic elements of the UCI during the last five financial years (in euros) (continued)**

	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018	29/12/2017
<b>Accumulation per unit</b>					
I share class in EUR	-3,661.72	5,747.39	10,700.76	-253.74	-256.19
R share class in EUR	-74.23	149.80	284.77	-9.35	-9.54
XL share class in EUR	-5,709.34	9,356.08	10,479.02	-3,758.60	-185.73
EI C EUR share class in EUR	-11.46	14.78	19.94	-8.47	-0.03
EP C EUR share class in EUR	-	-	-	-8.61	-0.03
RF share class in EUR	-108.97	225.29	186.97	-108.57	-

(34) The XL unit class was created on 08/03/2017 with a nominal value of EUR 50,000.00.

(35) The EI C EUR unit class was created on 14/12/2017 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(36) The EP C EUR share class was removed on 17/05/2019.

(37) The EP C EUR unit class was created on 14/12/2017 with a nominal value of EUR 100.00.

(38) The RF unit class was created on 02/01/2018 with a nominal value of EUR 1,000.00.

## Portfolio inventory as of 31 December 2021

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
<b>Deposits</b>			-	-
<b>Financial instruments</b>			-	-
<b>Equities and similar securities</b>			-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Bonds and similar securities</b>			-	-
Traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>			<b>1,035,616,000.00</b>	<b>81.77</b>
Traded on a regulated market or similar			1,035,616,000.00	81.77
Transferable debt securities			1,035,616,000.00	81.77
BTF 0% 02/02/2022	EUR	220,000,000.00	220,132,000.00	17.38
BTF 0% 02/03/2022	EUR	60,000,000.00	60,078,000.00	4.74
BTF 0% 05/01/2022	EUR	195,000,000.00	195,000,000.00	15.40
BTF 0% 12/01/2022	EUR	20,000,000.00	20,004,000.00	1.58
BTF 0% 16/02/2022	EUR	260,000,000.00	260,260,000.00	20.55
BTF 0% 16/03/2022	EUR	25,000,000.00	25,040,000.00	1.98
BTF 0% 19/01/2022	EUR	255,000,000.00	255,102,000.00	20.14
Other debt securities			-	-
Not traded on a regulated or similar market			-	-
<b>Undertakings for collective investment</b>			<b>113,678,713.95</b>	<b>8.98</b>
General purpose UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other countries			113,678,713.95	8.98
OFI RS LIQUIDITES	EUR	26,287.0739	113,678,713.95	8.98
Other Funds aimed at non-professionals and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union			-	-
General purpose professional funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and listed securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other professional investment funds and equivalents in other Member States of the European Union and unlisted securitisation vehicles			-	-
Other non-European vehicles			-	-
<b>Temporary transactions on securities</b>			-	-
Receivables representative of securities under repurchase agreements			-	-
Receivables representative of securities lent			-	-
Securities borrowed			-	-
Securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities given under a repurchase agreement			-	-
Payables representative of securities borrowed			-	-
Other temporary transactions			-	-
<b>Purchase and sale transactions on financial instruments</b>			-	-
<b>Financial contracts</b>			<b>60,840,208.04</b>	<b>4.80</b>
Transactions on a regulated or similar market			-	-
Other transactions			60,840,208.04	4.80
EQS BOFA SECURITIES	EUR	-215,876,590.10	10,355,513.68	0.82
EQSREF/249,592,287.08	EUR	-223,011,529.09	10,696,658.79	0.84
EQSREF/299,420,658.83 SG 14/03/22	EUR	-224,760,384.91	10,780,541.96	0.85

## Portfolio inventory as at 31 December 2021 (continued)

Designation of securities	Currency	Qty No. or nominal value	Market value	% Net Assets
EQSREF/304,058,108.82 BNP 14/03/22	EUR	-225,615,544.97	10,821,559.37	0.85
jpm 14/03/22	EUR	-379,131,123.26	18,185,934.24	1.44
<b>Other financial instruments</b>			-	-
<b>Receivables</b>			5,133,255.84	0.41
<b>Payables</b>			-63,470,853.75	-5.01
<b>Financial accounts</b>			114,718,350.52	9.06
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<b>1,266,515,674.60</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT  
ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS  
Financial year ended on 31 December 2021**

**OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT**

UCITS ORGANISED AS A SOCIETE D'INVESTISSEMENT A CAPITAL VARIABLE (INVESTMENT FUND WITH VARIABLE SHARE CAPITAL) WITH SUB-FUNDS  
Governed by the French Monetary and Financial Code

Management company  
OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT  
22 Rue Vernier  
75017 Paris

To the shareholders,

**Opinion**

In fulfilment of the mission which was entrusted to us by the general meeting, we have carried out the audit of the annual accounts of the UCITS OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT, organised as a société d'investissement à capital variable (investment fund with variable share capital), relating to the financial year ended 31 December 2021, as appended to this report.

We certify that the annual accounts are, with regard to French accounting principles and rules, regular and accurate, and give a faithful image of the result of transactions occurring during the financial year in question, as well as of the financial position and net asset situation of the UCITS, organised as a société d'investissement à capital variable (investment fund with variable share capital), at the close of the financial year.

**Basis of the opinion**

*Audit reference system*

We have carried out our audit in accordance with the rules of professional practice applicable in France. We believe that the information which we have gathered is sufficient and appropriate in order to form our opinion. The responsibilities incumbent upon us under these standards are set out in the section of this report entitled "*Responsibilities of the statutory auditor relating to the audit of the annual accounts*".

*Independence*

We have carried out our audit assignment in accordance with the independence rules provided for in the French Commercial Code and by the Code of Ethics of the auditing profession, for the period from 01/01/2021 to the date of issue of our report.

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T: +33 (0)1 56 57 58 59, F: +33 (0)1 56 57 58 60, [www.pwc.fr](http://www.pwc.fr)*

Public accounting company registered in the Roll of the Order of Certified Accountants of the Paris-Ile-de-France region. Public accounting company, member of the Regional Association of Versailles. Simplified joint stock company with capital of EUR 2,510,460. Registered Office: 63 Rue de Villiers, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine. Nanterre Trade and Companies Register 672 006 483. VAT no. FR 76 672 006 483. Siret 672 006 483 00362. APE (Industry classification) code 6920 Z. Offices: Bordeaux, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Metz, Nantes, Nice, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Rouen, Strasbourg, Toulouse.



## OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT

### **Justification of assessments**

The global crisis related to the COVID-19 pandemic is creating specific circumstances for the preparation and audit of the accounts for this financial year. In fact, this crisis and the exceptional measures taken in the context of the health emergency are having multiple consequences for Undertakings for Collective Investment, their investments and the valuation of the corresponding assets and liabilities. Some of these measures, such as travel restrictions and remote working, have also had an impact on the operational management of Undertakings for Collective Investment and on procedures for implementing audits.

Against this complex and changing backdrop, pursuant to the provisions of Articles L. 823-9 and R.823-7 of the French Commercial Code relating to the justification of our assessments, we would like to inform you that, in our professional opinion, the most important assessments that we made, related to the appropriate nature of the accounting principles applied and also to the reasonable nature of the significant estimates made and the presentation of the accounts as a whole.

These assessments fall within the context of the audit of the annual accounts considered overall and the formation of our opinion set out above. We are not expressing any opinion on elements of these annual accounts taken in isolation.

### **Specific checks**

In accordance with the rules of professional practice applicable in France, we also carried out the specific checks set out in the laws and regulations.

### ***Information given in the management report and in the other documents on the financial situation and the annual accounts sent to shareholders***

We do not have any observations to make on the genuine nature or concordance with the annual accounts of the information given in the management report and in the other documents on the financial situation and the annual accounts sent to shareholders.

### ***Corporate governance report***

We confirm that the information required under Article L. 225-37-4 of the French Commercial Code appears in the corporate governance report.

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**Responsibilities of the management and persons constituting the corporate governance structure with regard to the annual accounts**

It is for management to draw up annual accounts preparing an honest image in accordance with the French accounting rules and principles, and to set in place the internal control which it deems necessary for the preparation of annual accounts not containing any significant anomalies, whether these originate from fraud or error.

On drawing up annual accounts, it is for the management company to assess the capacity of the mutual fund to continue operation, present in these accounts, where applicable, the necessary information relating to continuity of operation and apply the accounts agreement on continuity of operation, except where it is envisaged liquidating the mutual fund or ceasing its activity.

The annual accounts were authorised for issue by the management.

**Responsibilities of the statutory auditor relating to the audit of the annual accounts*****Audit objective and procedure***

It is our responsibility to prepare a report on the annual accounts. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance that the annual accounts, taken as a whole, do not contain any significant anomalies. Reasonable assurance corresponds to a high level of assurance without, however, guaranteeing that an audit carried out in accordance with professional standards systematically makes it possible to detect any significant anomaly. Anomalies may originate from fraud or error and are deemed significant when it can be reasonably expected that they might, taken individually or jointly, influence the economic decisions which the users of the accounts take, based on said anomalies.

As specified in Article L.823-10-1 of the French Commercial Code, our mission to certify accounts does not consist of guaranteeing the viability or quality of the management of the SICAV.

In the context of an audit carried out in accordance with the professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgement throughout this audit. Moreover:

- they identify and assess the risks that the annual accounts contain significant anomalies, whether these are the result of fraud or error, define and implement audit procedures to deal with these risks, and gather the information they deem sufficient and appropriate in order to support their opinion. The risk of non-detection of a significant anomaly resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of a significant anomaly resulting from an error, as fraud can entail collusion, falsification, deliberate omissions, false declarations or diversion of internal control;
- they take note of the relevant internal control for the audit, so as to define appropriate audit procedures in the circumstances, and not with a view to expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control;
- they assess the appropriate nature of the accounts methods applied and the reasonable nature of the accounts estimates made by the managers, along with the information concerning them provided in the annual accounts;

- they assess the appropriate nature of the application by management of the accounting agreement on continuity of operation and, depending on the information gathered, the existence or not of significant uncertainty relating to events or circumstances likely to call into question the capacity of the mutual fund to continue operation. This assessment is based on the information gathered up to the day of the report, it being reiterated, however, that subsequent circumstances or events might jeopardise continuity of operations. If they conclude the existence of significant uncertainty, they draw the attention of readers of their report to the information provided in the annual accounts on the subject of this uncertainty or, if this information is not provided or is not relevant, they prepare certification with reservations or refuse to certify the accounts;
- they assess the overall presentation of the annual accounts and assess whether the annual accounts reflect the underlying operations and events in such a way as to provide a faithful image.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, date of electronic signature

2022.03.28 18:08:55 +0200

*Document authentifié par signature électronique*  
Le commissaire aux comptes  
PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit  
Frédéric SELLAM

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Frédéric SELLAM', written over a horizontal line.



**OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT SICAV**  
**Text of resolutions proposed to**  
**the Combined General Meeting on 24 May 2022**

**Ordinary business**

**FIRST RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting, having considered the Board of Directors' management report, including the provisions on corporate governance, and the Statutory Auditor's reports on the financial year ended 31 December 2021, approves the accounts for this financial year, as presented, which show a distributable profit of **€6,661,827.01** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO EQUITY sub-fund.

It also approves the transactions reflected in these accounts or summarised in these reports.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

**SECOND RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, which show a distributable profit of **€6,661,827.01** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO EQUITY sub-fund.

**Allocation of profit or loss**

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the distributable profit for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO EQUITY sub-fund is distributed between the share classes:

→ class C "pure accumulation" shares	<b>€714,194.39</b>
→ class D "pure distribution" shares	<b>€2,051,277.53</b>
→ class N-D "pure distribution" shares	<b>€3,845,805.48</b>
→ class EI C EUR "pure accumulation" shares	<b>€796.90</b>
→ class R "pure accumulation" shares	<b>€31,495.00</b>
→ class RF "pure accumulation" shares	<b>€2.47</b>
→ Retained income	<b>€18,255.24</b>

with a total profit or loss of **€6,661,827.01**

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

**THIRD RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, which show a net capital gain of **€76,908,283.15** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO EQUITY sub-fund.

**Allocation of net capital gains or losses**

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the net capital gains for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO EQUITY sub-fund are distributed between the share classes:

→ class C "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€6,135,174.23</b>
→ class D "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€17,662,244.46</b>
→ class N-D "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€18,035,172.46</b>
→ class EI C EUR "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€6,846.20</b>
→ class R "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€640,544.07</b>
→ class RF "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€13.91</b>
→ retained net capital gains and losses	<b>€34,428,287.82</b>

with a net capital gain of **€76,908,283.15**

This net capital gain will be allocated to the retained net capital gains or losses.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### FOURTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting, having considered the Board of Directors' management report, including the provisions on corporate governance, and the Statutory Auditor's reports on the financial year ended 31 December 2021, approves the accounts for this financial year, as presented, which show a distributable profit of **€6,327,298.63** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA sub-fund.

It also approves the transactions reflected in these accounts or summarised in these reports.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### FIFTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2021, which show a distributable profit of **€6,327,298.63** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA sub-fund.

##### Allocation of profit or loss

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the distributable profit for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA sub-fund is allocated between the share classes:

➔ class XL "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€5,826,748.05</b>
➔ class I "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€807,247.36</b>
➔ class RC "accumulation" shares	<b>€129,875.95</b>
➔ class GIC "accumulation" shares	<b>€2.56</b>
➔ class GRC "accumulation" shares	<b>€1.93</b>
➔ class RF "accumulation" shares	<b>€2.93</b>
➔ class XXL "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>-€436,580.15</b>
➔ Retained income	<b>€0.00</b>

with a total profit or loss of **€6,327,298.63**

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### SIXTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2021, which show with net capital gain of **€33,629,876.34** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA sub-fund.

##### Allocation of net capital gains or losses

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the net capital gains for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO EQUITY sub-fund are distributed between the share classes:

➔ class XL "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€27,274,741.66</b>
➔ class I "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€4,424,359.39</b>
➔ class RC "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€1,236,059.20</b>
➔ class GIC "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€13.43</b>
➔ class GRC "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€13.30</b>
➔ class RF "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€14.00</b>
➔ class XXL "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€694,675.36</b>
➔ retained net capital gains and losses	<b>€0.00</b>

with a net capital gain of **€33,629,876.34**

This net capital gain will be allocated to pure accumulation.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

## SEVENTH RESOLUTION

After having heard the management report of the Board of Directors, including provisions on corporate governance, and the Auditor's reports on the financial year ended on 31 December 2021, the General Meeting approves, as they have been presented, the accounts for this financial year, which show a distributable profit of **€3,810,593.82** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM sub-fund.

It also approves the transactions reflected in these accounts or summarised in these reports.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

## EIGHTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, which show a distributable profit of **€3,810,593.82** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM sub-fund.

### Allocation of profit or loss

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the distributable profit for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM sub-fund is distributed between share classes:

→ class I "pure accumulation" shares	<b>€3,635,692.13</b>
→ class R "pure accumulation" shares	<b>€160,265.82</b>
→ class RF "pure accumulation" shares	<b>€14,635.23</b>
→ class GIC "accumulation" shares	<b>€0.64</b>
→ Retained income	<b>€0.00</b>

with a total profit or loss of **€3,810,593.82**

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

## NINTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, which show a net capital loss of **-€4,124,894.83** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM sub-fund.

### Allocation of net capital gains or losses

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the net capital gains for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM sub-fund are distributed between share classes:

→ class I "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>-€3,870,617.65</b>
→ class R "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>-€236,146.90</b>
→ class RF "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>-€18,129.65</b>
→ class GIC "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>-€0.63</b>
→ retained net capital gains and losses	<b>€0.00</b>

with a total net capital loss of **-€4,124,894.83**

This net capital loss will be allocated to pure accumulation.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

## TWENTIETH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting, having considered the Board of Directors' management report, including the provisions on corporate governance, and the Statutory Auditor's reports on the financial year ended 31 December 2021, approves the accounts for this financial year, as presented, which show a distributable profit of **€591,004.22** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO INVESTMENT GRADE CLIMATE CHANGE sub-fund.

It also approves the transactions reflected in these accounts or summarised in these reports.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

### **ELEVENTH RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, which show a distributable profit of **€591,004.22** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO INVESTMENT GRADE CLIMATE CHANGE sub-fund.

#### **Allocation of profit or loss**

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the distributable profit for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO INVESTMENT GRADE CLIMATE CHANGE sub-fund is distributed between the share classes:

➔ class IC "pure accumulation" shares	<b>€107,385.85</b>
➔ class I "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€69,748.46</b>
➔ class N "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€407,156.48</b>
➔ class R "pure accumulation" shares	<b>€6,713.44</b>
➔ class GI "pure accumulation" shares	<b>-€0.01</b>
➔ Retained income	<b>€0.00</b>

with a total profit or loss of **€591,004.22**

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

### **TWELFTH RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2021, balanced with a net capital gain of **€1,949,245.54** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO INVESTMENT GRADE CLIMATE CHANGE sub-fund.

#### **Allocation of net capital gains or losses**

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the net capital gains for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EURO EQUITY sub-fund are distributed between the share classes:

➔ class IC "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€475,893.79</b>
➔ class I "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€309,091.70</b>
➔ class N "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€933,989.12</b>
➔ class R "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	<b>€230,270.95</b>
➔ class GI "pure accumulation" shares	<b>-€0.02</b>
➔ retained net capital gains and losses	<b>€0.00</b>

with a net capital gain of **€1,949,245.54**

This net capital gain will be allocated to pure accumulation.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

### **THIRTEENTH RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting, having considered the Board of Directors' management report, including the provisions on corporate governance, and the Statutory Auditor's reports on the financial year ended 31 December 2021, approves the accounts for this financial year, as presented, which show a loss of **-€1,520,813.08** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND sub-fund.

It also approves the transactions reflected in these accounts or summarised in these reports.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### FOURTEENTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, which show a loss of -**€1,520,813.08** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND sub-fund.

##### Allocation of profit or loss

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the distributable profit for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND sub-fund is distributed between the share classes:

→ class IC "pure accumulation" shares	-€695,067.18
→ class ID "pure distribution" shares	-€782,015.19
→ class GI "pure accumulation" shares	€0.28
→ class GR "pure accumulation" shares	€0.25
→ class RC "pure accumulation" shares	-€8,896.11
→ class RF "pure accumulation" shares	€0.50
→ class N-D "pure distribution" shares	-€34,835.63
→ Retained income	€0.00

with a total profit or loss of **-€1,520,813.08**

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### FIFTEENTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2021, which show a net capital gain of **€24,116,771.25** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND sub-fund.

##### Allocation of net capital gains or losses

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the net capital gains for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND sub-fund are distributed between the share classes:

→ class IC "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	€4,886,543.15
→ class ID "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	€5,532,750.76
→ class GI "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	€6.33
→ class GR "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	€6.31
→ class RC "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	€39,143.63
→ class RF "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	€6.18
→ class N-D "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	€1,390,458.96
→ retained net capital gains and losses	€12,267,855.93

with a net capital gain of **€24,116,771.25**

This net capital gain will be allocated to the retained net capital gains or losses.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### SIXTEENTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting, having considered the Board of Directors' management report, including the provisions on corporate governance, and the Statutory Auditor's reports on the financial year ended 31 December 2021, approves the accounts for this financial year, as presented, which show a loss of **-€15,152,077.54** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – PRECIOUS METALS sub-fund.

It also approves the transactions reflected in these accounts or summarised in these reports.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

## SEVENTEENTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, which show a loss of -**€15,152,077.54** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – PRECIOUS METALS sub-fund.

### Allocation of profit or loss

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the distributable profit for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – PRECIOUS METALS sub-fund is distributed between the share classes:

→ class I "pure accumulation" shares	-€2,432,148.16
→ class R "pure accumulation" shares	-€9,402,680.55
→ class XL "pure accumulation" shares	-€596,461.60
→ class EI C EUR "pure accumulation" shares	-€56.09
→ class RF "pure accumulation" shares	-€2,720,731.14
→ Retained income	€0.00

with a total profit or loss of **-€15,152,077.54**

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

## EIGHTEENTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting approves the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2021, which show a net capital loss of **-€98,171,467.57** for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – PRECIOUS METALS sub-fund.

### Allocation of net capital gains or losses

Under Article 27 of the Articles of Association, the net capital gains for the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – PRECIOUS METALS sub-fund are distributed between the share classes:

→ class I "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	-€22,395,266.04
→ class R "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	-€43,540,532.98
→ class XL "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	-€10,079,460.29
→ class EI C EUR "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	-€517.24
→ class RF "accumulation and/or distribution" shares	-€22,155,691.02
→ retained net capital gains and losses	€0.00

with a total net capital loss of **-€98,171,467.57**

This net capital loss will be allocated to pure accumulation.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

## NINETEENTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting records that no authorised agreements and undertakings falling under Articles 225-38 and 225-39 of the French Commercial Code were concluded during the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

## TWENTIETH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting, after due deliberation, approves the appointment of **Fabrice Zambonie** as Observer to the Board of Directors for a term of 6 years, i.e., up to the General Meeting called to rule on the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2026.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

## TWENTY-FIRST RESOLUTION

The General Meeting, after due deliberation, approves the appointment of **Sabine Castellan Poquet** as Observer to the Board of Directors for a term of 6 years, i.e., up to the General Meeting called to rule on the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2027.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### **TWENTY-SECOND RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting, after due deliberation, decides to renew the mandate as Director of **Isabelle Habasque**, for a term of 6 years, i.e., up to the General Meeting to be called to rule on the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2027.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### **TWENTY-THIRD RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting, after due deliberation, decides to renew the mandate as Director of **Guillaume Poli**, for a term of 6 years, i.e., up to the General Meeting to be called to rule on the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2027.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### **TWENTY-FOURTH RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting, after due deliberation, decides to renew the mandate as Director of **Bruno Prigent**, for a term of 6 years, i.e., up to the General Meeting to be called to rule on the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2027.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### **TWENTY-FIFTH RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting, after due deliberation, decides to renew the mandate as Director of **Ferréol Baudonnière**, for a term of 6 years, i.e., up to the General Meeting to be called to rule on the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2027.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### **TWENTY-SIXTH RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting, after due deliberation, decides to renew the mandate as Director of **Franck Dussoye**, for a term of 6 years, i.e., up to the General Meeting to be called to rule on the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2027.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### **TWENTY-SEVENTH RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting, after due deliberation, decides to renew the mandate as Director of **Roger Caniard**, for a term of 6 years, i.e., up to the General Meeting to be called to rule on the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2027.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### **TWENTY-EIGHTH RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting, after due deliberation, decides to renew the mandate as Director of **Romain Fitoussi**, for a term of 6 years, i.e., up to the General Meeting to be called to rule on the accounts for the financial year ended on 31 December 2027.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### **TWENTY-NINTH RESOLUTION**

The Board of Directors, following the voting rights policy of the OFI Group, has not sought discharge from the shareholders for itself.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### **THIRTIETH RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting, after due deliberation, decides to set the remuneration amount for members of the Board of Directors (formerly directors' fees) at **€21,000** for the 2021 financial year, to be paid in 2022, as per the provisions of Article L 225-45 of the French Commercial Code.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### **THIRTY-FIRST RESOLUTION**

The General Meeting confers all powers on the bearer of an original, a copy or an extract of these minutes to carry out all filing, publication and other formalities.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

## Extraordinary business

### THIRTY-SECOND RESOLUTION

The General Assembly, on the proposal of the Board of Directors and after having heard its report on the amendment of Article 27, adopts the amendment.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

### THIRTY-THIRD RESOLUTION

As a consequence of the adoption of the previous resolution, the General Meeting adopts the amendment of Article 27 as follows:

#### **Former wording**

#### **Article 27 - Procedure for allocation of distributable sums**

.../...

#### **For the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY sub-fund:**

#### **The Sub-Fund has opted for the following option for the C, R, RF and EI C EUR shares:**

##### **Distributable sums relating to profit/loss**

- ☒ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☐ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

##### **Distributable sums relating to capital gains made**

- ☐ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☒ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

#### **The Sub-Fund has opted for the following option for the D and N-D shares:**

##### **Distributable sums relating to profit/loss**

- ☐ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☒ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☐ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.



#### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made

- ☐ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☒ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

.../...

#### For the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS sub-fund:

The Sub-Fund has opted for the following option for the I, R, RF, XL and EI C EUR shares:

#### Distributable sums relating to profit/loss

- ☒ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☐ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

#### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made

- ☐ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☒ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

#### For the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - ENERGY TRANSITION METALS sub-fund:

The Sub-Fund has opted for the following option for the XL shares:

#### Distributable sums relating to profit/loss

- ☒ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☐ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

#### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made

- ☐ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☒ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

#### **New wording**

.../...

#### For the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY sub-fund:

**The Sub-Fund has chosen the following option for the C, R and RF shares:**

#### Distributable sums relating to profit/loss

- ☒ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☐ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

#### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made

- ☐ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☒ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

**The Sub-Fund has opted for the following option for the D and N-D shares:**

#### Distributable sums relating to profit/loss

- ☐ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☒ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☐ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

#### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made

- ☐ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☒ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

.../...

#### For the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – PRECIOUS METALS sub-fund:

**The Sub-Fund has chosen the following option for the I, R, RF, XL and RFC USD H shares:**

#### Distributable sums relating to profit/loss

- ☒ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☐ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

#### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made

- ☐ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☒ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

#### For the OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT – ENERGY STRATEGIC METALS sub-fund:

**The Sub-Fund has chosen the following option for the XL, I, R and RF shares:**

#### Distributable sums relating to profit/loss

- ☒ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☐ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

#### Distributable sums relating to capital gains made

- ☐ Pure accumulation: distributable sums are accumulated in full, except those subject to mandatory distribution by virtue of the law;
- ☐ Pure distribution: sums are distributed in full, rounded to the nearest whole number; the Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments;
- ☒ The General Meeting rules on the allocation of distributable sums each year. The Board of Directors may decide on the payment of exceptional interim payments.

All other elements of the SICAV's Articles of Association remain unchanged.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

#### THIRTY-FOURTH RESOLUTION

The General Meeting confers all powers on the bearer of an original, a copy or an extract of these minutes to carry out all filing, publication and other formalities.

This resolution is **adopted** unanimously.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

This supplement contains additional information for investors in the Federal Republic of Germany regarding " OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT " (the "SICAV"). The supplement is an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the SICAV's Prospectus dated "December 2021" (the "Prospectus") approved by the Autorité des marchés financiers ("AMF"). Unless otherwise stated, all terms defined in this supplement have the same meaning as in the Prospectus.

*The following sub-funds are registered with the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, BaFin) for distribution in Germany:*

**OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - PRECIOUS METALS**  
**OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND**  
**OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY**  
**OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO EQUITY SMART BETA**  
**OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO CREDIT SHORT TERM**  
**OFI FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - RS EURO INVESTMENT GRADE CLIMATE CHANGE**

In accordance with Article 93(1) of Directive 2009/65/EC, find hereafter information on the facilities to perform the tasks referred to in Article 92(1) of this Directive:

- **Process subscriptions, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to unit-holders relating to the units of the UCITS**

Subscriptions, repurchase and redemption orders can be addressed to OLDENBURGISCHE LANDESBANK AG by its clients and will be transferred and settled via OLDENBURGISCHE LANDESBANK AG and /or its agents in co-operation with the UCITS's Transfer Agent / Depositary Bank, subject to applicable legal requirements and prerequisites.

On request Payments relating to the units of the UCITS can and will be transferred and settled via OLDENBURGISCHE LANDESBANK AG and/or its agents in co-operation with the Transfer Agent /Depositary Bank of the UCITS

- **Provide investors with information on how orders can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid**

Information on how orders can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid can be obtained from OLDENBURGISCHE LANDESBANK AG.

- **Facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC relating to investors' exercise of their rights**

Information can be obtained from OLDENBURGISCHE LANDESBANK AG.

- **Make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX of Directive 2009/65/EC available to investors**

Information can be obtained from OLDENBURGISCHE LANDESBANK AG.

The latest issue, sale, repurchase or redemption price of the units is available at the registered office of the Fund, and at the registered office of the Facility; on request also via email to the Facility / OLDENBURGISCHE LANDESBANK AG ([financial.institutions@olb.de](mailto:financial.institutions@olb.de))

OLDENBURGISCHE LANDESBANK AG is the German Paying and Information Agent / Facility according to Art 92 (1) lit a)-f ) Directive 2009/65/EC.

Contact information

Address	OLDENBURGISCHE LANDESBANK AG Stau 15/17 26122 Oldenburg Germany
E-mail	<a href="mailto:kaj.ulrich.meys@olb.de">kaj.ulrich.meys@olb.de</a> ; <a href="mailto:financial.institutions@olb.de">financial.institutions@olb.de</a> ;
Phone Number	+49 69 756193 19

**Taxation**

Please note that taxation under German law may materially differ from the tax situation set out in this Prospectus. Unitholders and interested persons should consult their tax advisor on the taxes due on their unitholdings.

2) **Contact point for the transmission of the invoice or for the communication of any applicable regulatory fee or charges**

Entity : OFI ASSET MANAGEMENT  
Address for correspondence: 20-22 Rue Vernier – 75017 PARIS - FRANCE  
Telephone number: 01 40 68 17 17

Email address: [ndepasse@ofi-am.fr](mailto:ndepasse@ofi-am.fr); [asopyte@ofi-am.fr](mailto:asopyte@ofi-am.fr);

**Information and Documents**

For unit-holders resident in Germany, the following documents are available for inspection in hard copy, free of charge and upon request at the German Paying and Information Agent:

- Prospectus
- Key Investor Information Documents
- Articles of Incorporation
- The latest annual report, and the most recent semi-annual report, if published thereafter
- Custody and Administration Agreements
- Paying Agency Agreement

Any other information to the Shareholders will be sent to the Shareholders by post. The issue, redemption and conversion prices of shares will be published on the website: [www.ofi-am.fr](http://www.ofi-am.fr). Additionally, communications to investors in Germany will be published in a durable medium, further to the requirements of Article 167 of the German Investment Code in the following cases: suspension of the redemption of the shares, termination of the management of the fund or its liquidation, any amendments to the Articles of Incorporation which are inconstant with the previous investment principles, which affect material investor rights or which relate to remuneration and reimbursement of expenses that may be paid or made out of the asset pool, merger of the fund with one or more other funds and the change of the fund into a feeder fund or the modification of a master fund.