

# STATEMENT ON THE PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACTS OF INVESTMENT DECISIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS

Applicable as at 30/06/2025

**FINANCIAL MARKET PLAYER: CRÉDIT AGRICOLE LIFE INSURANCE EUROPE ("CALI EUROPE") - 222100RHVHGHNBQ4VV91**

## Summary:

Crédit Agricole Life Insurance Europe takes into account the Principal Adverse Impacts ("PAI") of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. This document is the consolidated statement on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors of CALI Europe.

This statement on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors covers a reference period from 1 January to 31 December 2025.

CALI Europe had no subsidiary(ies) during the reference period.

CALI Europe forms part of the Crédit Agricole Group's societal project by focusing its CSR strategy on the following three priorities through its three business lines of Insurer, Investor and Responsible Company:

- Take action for the climate and the transition to a low-carbon economy
- Strengthen social cohesion and inclusion
- Implement successful agricultural and agri-food transitions

As a responsible institutional investor, CALI Europe, a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Assurances, takes environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into account in its investment analysis and decision-making processes and in their monitoring. Certain sectors (renewable energy, healthcare, regional financing) are favoured given the importance of ESG issues.

## Principal Negative Impacts considered and CALI Europe approach:

CALI Europe takes into account the principal adverse impacts (18 mandatory PAI) applicable to investments in companies by means of the following indicators:

- Climate indicators and other environmental indicators: Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") Emissions, Biodiversity, Water, Waste
- Indicators related to social, personnel, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and acts of corruption
- Indicators applicable to investments in sovereign or supranational issuers: Environmental, Social
- Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets: Fossil fuels, Energy efficiency

In addition to the mandatory PAI, the following two optional PAI have also been selected by CALI Europe:

- Greenhouse gas emissions: Investments in companies that have not taken initiatives to reduce their carbon emissions
- Human rights: Lack of a human rights policy

## Scope covered by this statement:

Given the nature of its operations, CALI Europe is invested in movable and real estate assets through guaranteed-rate funds, funds denominated in euros and dollars, as well as unit-linked funds (dedicated, collective, specialised and external funds). This statement takes into account investments in all types of funds whose breakdown, coverage rate and data sources are broken down as shown in the table below:

Fund type	Funds	% of outstandings at 31/12/2024	Main data providers
<b>Guaranteed rate and equity</b>	Reinsured € fund, Fund in dollars, equity	39%	Clarity AI
<b>Unit-linked</b>	Dedicated, collective, specialised, external funds	61%	Clarity AI
<b>Total</b>		100%	

## Guaranteed rate and equity funds:

CALI Europe relies on the expertise of Predica and Amundi, the Crédit Agricole Group's asset manager, to integrate non-financial criteria into its investments. This approach includes:

- Implementing norms-based exclusions (embargoes, controversial weapons, etc.) and sector-based exclusions (coal, tobacco, etc.), and
- Selecting issuers with the best practices in their respective sector according to the ESG rating calculated by Amundi (minimum individual rating, minimum portfolio rating and comparison with a benchmark universe).

In line with the societal project of the Crédit Agricole Group, which is committed to contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and with the objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, CALI Europe is strengthening its commitments to the energy transition.

**Unit-linked funds:**

For unit-linked funds, CALI Europe relies on the provision of data from external managers of investment funds invested through funds eligible for its insurance products.

It should be noted that for underlying investment funds meeting the definition in Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts is available from the management companies (pre-contractual and periodic prospectuses/documentation).

**Change in the coverage of this statement compared to the previous financial year:**

For the 2024 reference period, the overall PAI coverage rate is 97% and includes all funds invested in by CALI Europe. A change of methodology and service provider has led to a significant improvement in the overall coverage rate.

**Approval of this report:**

The policies for taking into account the adverse impacts described below were approved by the Board of Directors on 22/05/2025.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACTS OF INVESTMENT DECISIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS

### A) TABLE 1: INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES

Indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability	Measurement element	Impacts 2024	Impacts 2023	Explanation	Measures taken, planned measures and targets defined for the following reference period (See sections e) and f) for more information)
CLIMATE INDICATORS AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS					
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	1. GHG emissions	Level 1 GHG emissions – tCO <sub>2</sub> eq	285,941	244,880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 73.84% (+73% versus 2022)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> +16.8% level 1 GHG emissions versus 2023</li> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 73.84% (+38% versus 2022)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> +16.8% level 2 GHG emissions versus 2023</li> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 70.4% (70.2% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> +26.6% level 3 GHG emissions versus 2023</li> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 70.3% (70.2% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> +25.5% GHG emissions across all levels</li> </ul> <p>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Commitment:</b> Theme of commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy. Crédit Agricole Assurances is committed to expanding its investments in renewable energies between 2020 and 2025 to help finance an installed capacity of 14 GW by 2025 (i.e. the average annual consumption of over 5 million French households). At the end of 2024, Crédit Agricole Assurances' contribution enabled it to reach a total installed capacity of 14.2 GW.</li> <li>▪ <b>Voting:</b> Requirement of criteria related to the energy transition in executive compensation for sectors with a significant impact on the climate, use of voting rights as an escalation measure in case of significant adverse impacts</li> <li>▪ <b>Integration of the ESG score:</b> Included in the environmental pillar of the ESG scoring model applied when selecting eligible assets</li> <li>▪ <b>Defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 38% reduction in GHG related to Scope 1 &amp; 2 by 2030 (measured from 2019)</li> <li>▪ Crédit Agricole Assurances' contribution to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s net zero objectives</li> <li>▪ 29% reduction in GHG related to business travel by 2030 (measured from 2019)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		Level 2 GHG emissions – tCO <sub>2</sub> eq	67,632	59,454	
		Level 3 GHG emissions – tCO <sub>2</sub> eq	3,244,465	2,563,239	
		Total GHG emissions – tCO <sub>2</sub> eq	3,482,918	2,774,504	

Indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability		Measurement element	Impacts 2024	Impacts 2023	Explanation	Measures taken, planned measures and targets defined for the following reference period (See sections e) and f) for more information)
	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint – tCO <sub>2</sub> eq/€m invested	344	341	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 70.3% (70.2% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> +1% carbon footprint</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Commitment:</u> Theme of commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy</li> <li>▪ <u>Voting:</u> Requirement of criteria related to the energy transition in executive compensation for sectors with a significant impact on the climate, use of voting rights as an escalation measure in case of significant adverse impacts</li> <li>▪ <u>Integration of the ESG score:</u> Included in the environmental pillar of the ESG scoring model applied when selecting eligible assets</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crédit Agricole Assurances is committed to reducing the carbon footprint of its listed investments in equities and corporate bonds by 25% between 2019 and 2025</li> <li>▪ Target to reduce the carbon footprint (scope 1, 2 and 3) by 17% by 2025: SBTi commitment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies – tCO <sub>2</sub> eq/€m of income	1,176	1,055	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 70.5% (70.5% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> +11.5%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Commitment:</u> Theme of commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy</li> <li>▪ <u>Voting:</u> Requirement of criteria related to the energy transition in executive compensation for sectors with a significant impact on the climate, use of voting rights as an escalation measure in case of significant adverse impacts</li> <li>▪ <u>Integration of the ESG score:</u> Included in the environmental pillar of the ESG scoring model applied when selecting eligible assets</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector – %	5.29%	5.93%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 65.2% (65.4% versus 2022)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -10.7%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Commitment:</u> Theme of commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability		Measurement element	Impacts 2024	Impacts 2023	Explanation	Measures taken, planned measures and targets defined for the following reference period (See sections e) and f) for more information)
	5. Share of consumption and production of non-renewable energy	Share of the energy consumption and production of investee companies that comes from non-renewable energy sources, compared to that from renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources – %	Consumption 37.08%	Consumption 36.62%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 65.2% (65.4% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -10.7%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Voting:</b> Requirement of criteria related to the energy transition in executive compensation for sectors with a significant impact on the climate, use of voting rights as an escalation measure in case of significant adverse impacts</li> <li>▪ <b>Exclusion policy:</b> Included in the exclusion policy related to coal and unconventional hydrocarbons</li> <li>▪ <b>Defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Four exclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Exclusion of issuers generating more than 20% of their revenue or producing 70 million tonnes and more from coal per year (mining);</li> <li>▪ Emitters producing electricity provided that the income from coal-produced electricity represents more than 50% of the income derived from this activity;</li> <li>▪ Issuers whose revenue from coal, either directly (mining) or indirectly (power generation), represents in total between 20% and 50% of the issuer's total revenue;</li> <li>▪ Players developing or planning to develop new capacities using thermal coal across the entire value chain (producers, extractors, power plants, transport infrastructure)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Exit from 2023 of issuers whose “coal” revenue is greater than 5% for all investments held directly, i.e. listed and unlisted assets, made in respect of euro funds and equity.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
			Production 1.03%	Production 1.18%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 29.9% (33.2% versus 2022)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> +1.3%</li> </ul>	

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	6. Intensity of energy consumption by sector with a high climate impact	Energy consumption in GWh per million euros of revenue of investee companies, by sector with a high climate impact – GWh/€m of income	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Sector A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing</th></tr><tr><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 10% (12.1% versus 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -23.3%</li></ul></td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Sector B – Extractive industries</th></tr><tr><td>0.03</td><td>0.04</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 34% (37.7% versus 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -13.8%</li></ul></td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Sector C – Manufacturing industries</th></tr><tr><td>0.06</td><td>0.08</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 45.9% (49.8% versus 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -15.8%</li></ul></td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Sector D – Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning</th></tr><tr><td>0.05</td><td>0.06</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 32.5% (36.6% versus 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -12.5%</li></ul></td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Sector E – Water production and distribution, sanitation, waste management and decontamination</th></tr><tr><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 14.1% (less than 17.3% in 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -21.7%</li></ul></td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Sector F – Construction</th></tr><tr><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 28% (30.4% versus 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -8.7%</li></ul></td></tr></table>			Sector A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing			0.0	0.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 10% (12.1% versus 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -23.3%</li></ul>	Sector B – Extractive industries			0.03	0.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 34% (37.7% versus 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -13.8%</li></ul>	Sector C – Manufacturing industries			0.06	0.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 45.9% (49.8% versus 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -15.8%</li></ul>	Sector D – Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning			0.05	0.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 32.5% (36.6% versus 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -12.5%</li></ul>	Sector E – Water production and distribution, sanitation, waste management and decontamination			0.00	0.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 14.1% (less than 17.3% in 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -21.7%</li></ul>	Sector F – Construction			0.00	0.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 28% (30.4% versus 2023)</li><li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -8.7%</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <u>Commitment</u>: Theme of commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy</li><li>▪ <u>Integration of the ESG score</u>: Included in the environmental pillar of the ESG scoring model applied when selecting eligible assets</li></ul></li><li>▪ <b>Defined targets:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Develop the commitment in Renewable Energies</li><li>▪ Reduce the carbon footprint of listed equity and corporate bond investment portfolios (as part of the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) methodology)</li><li>▪ Foster and promote investments that have an impact enabling as many people as possible to access housing, digital technology, healthcare, etc.</li></ul></li></ul>
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			Sector G – Trade; repair of automobiles and motorcycles			
			0.00	0.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 33.5% (37.1% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> No variation</li> </ul>	
			Sector H – Transport and warehousing			
			0.00	0.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 32.4% (35.5% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -5.5%</li> </ul>	
			Sector L – Real estate activities			
			0.00	0.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 28.6% (31.9% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -15.5%</li> </ul>	
<b>Biodiversity</b>	7. Activities with an adverse impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in companies with sites/establishments located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas if these companies' activities have an adverse impact on these areas – %	1.54%	1.76%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 62.6% (-63.2% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -12.7%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Commitment:</b> Theme of commitment to the preservation of natural capital</li> <li>▪ <b>Voting:</b> Use of voting rights as an escalation measure in case of significant adverse impacts</li> <li>▪ <b>Monitoring of controversies:</b> Screening within a wide universe of issuers, taking into account alert levels relating to biodiversity and land use</li> <li>▪ <b>Integration of the ESG score:</b> Included in the environmental pillar of the ESG scoring model applied when selecting eligible assets</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Crédit Agricole Group has signed a Declaration on Biodiversity and Natural Capital including the following priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assess the material impacts and risks related to the loss of nature on activities: Participation in two Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) pilots</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability		Measurement element	Impacts 2024	Impacts 2023	Explanation	Measures taken, planned measures and targets defined for the following reference period (See sections e) and f) for more information)
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate criteria related to nature and biodiversity into sectoral policies</li> <li>Mobilise financial resources for activities that benefit nature</li> <li>Support collective action against the decline of nature and ecosystem services</li> <li>Reduce the operating footprint and foster biodiversity</li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>	8. Discharges into water	Tonnes of water discharges by investee companies, per million euros invested, in weighted average – t/€m invested	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Coverage rate:</b> 30.7% (29.5% in 2023)</li> <li><b>Trend:</b> -10.4%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Commitment:</b> Theme of commitment to the preservation of natural capital</li> <li><b>Monitoring of controversies:</b> Screening within a wide universe of issuers, taking into account alert levels relating to biodiversity and waste</li> <li><b>Integration of the ESG score:</b> Included in the environmental pillar of the ESG scoring model applied when selecting eligible assets</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Waste</b>	9. Ratio of hazardous waste to radioactive waste	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste produced by investee companies, per million euros invested, in weighted average – t/€m invested	41	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Coverage rate:</b> 68.2% (-68.4% versus 2023)</li> <li><b>Trend:</b> -11.2%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Commitment:</b> Theme of commitment to the preservation of natural capital</li> <li><b>Monitoring of controversies:</b> Screening within a broad universe of issuers, taking into account alert levels relating to toxic emissions, discharges and waste</li> <li><b>Integration of the ESG score:</b> Included in the environmental pillar of the ESG scoring model applied when selecting eligible assets</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability		Measurement element	Impacts 2023	Impacts 2022	Explanation	Measures taken, planned measures and targets defined for the following reference period
INDICATORS RELATED TO SOCIAL, PERSONNEL, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND ACTS OF CORRUPTION						
Social and personnel issues	10. Breaches of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investment in companies that have participated in breaches of the principles of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises – %	1.53 %	1.48%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 62.6% (67.3% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> +3.4 %</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Exclusion:</u> Issuers that repeatedly and seriously breach one or more of the ten principles of the Global Compact without credible corrective action are excluded.</li> <li>▪ <u>Commitment:</u> Theme of commitment to social cohesion</li> <li>▪ <u>Voting:</u> Use of voting rights as an escalation measure on companies with controversial social practices</li> <li>▪ <u>Monitoring of controversies:</u> Screening within a broad universe of issuers, taking into account alert levels related to UNGC breaches</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	11. Lack of compliance processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Companies	Share of investment in companies that do not have a policy to monitor compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, or mechanisms for handling complaints or controversies to address such breaches – %	0.39%	0.44%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 72.3% (71.7% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> -11.5%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Commitment:</u> Theme of commitment to strong governance for sustainable development.</li> <li>▪ <u>Voting:</u> Using voting as an escalation measure on companies with controversial social practices</li> <li>▪ <u>Monitoring of controversies:</u> Screening within a wide universe of issuers, taking into account alert levels relating to public policies and governance incidents.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	12. Gender pay gap not corrected	Average gender pay gap not corrected within investee companies – %	9.46%	9.24%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 49.7% (48.1% vs 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> +2.4%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Commitment:</u> Theme of commitment to social cohesion</li> <li>▪ <u>Voting:</u> Priority theme of the voting policy on social cohesion</li> <li>▪ <u>Monitoring of controversies:</u> Screening within a broad universe of issuers, taking into account alert levels related to labour relations and employee management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability		Measurement element	Impacts 2023	Impacts 2022	Explanation	Measures taken, planned measures and targets defined for the following reference period
	13. Diversity within governance bodies	Average ratio of women to men in the governance bodies of the companies concerned, as a percentage of the total number of members – %	26.48%	25.61%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 72.2% (71.6% vs 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> +3.4%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Commitment:</u> The universalisation of gender diversity is part of the engagement policy through the launch in 2020 of the 30% Club France Investor Group, of which Amundi became co-chairman</li> <li>▪ <u>Voting:</u> Voting policy on companies with controversial social practices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons)	Share of investment in companies involved in the manufacture or sale of controversial weapons – %	0.0%	0.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 66.6% (67.3% in 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> No variation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Exclusion policy:</u> Controversial weapons are excluded in accordance with the weapons exclusion policy. As part of its exclusion policy, Amundi may engage with certain issuers to confirm or otherwise their exposure to controversial weapons.</li> <li>▪ <u>Voting:</u> Use of voting rights as an escalation measure on companies with controversial social practices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## B) INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN SOVEREIGN OR SUPRANATIONAL ISSUERS

Indicator of adverse impacts on sustainability		Measurement element	2023 impacts	2022 impacts	Explanation	Measures taken, planned measures and targets defined for the following reference period
Environmental	15. GHG intensity	GHG intensity of countries of investment – tCO <sub>2</sub> eq/€m GDP	23	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 21% (22.3% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> +34.7%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Integration of the ESG score:</b> Included in the environmental pillar of the ESG sovereign rating model applied when selecting eligible assets.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Social	16. Countries of investment with breaches of social standards	Number of countries of investment with breaches of social norms (in absolute number and as a proportion of the total number of investee countries), as defined by international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles or, where applicable, national law – absolute value and relative value in %	6 4.88%	6 0.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Coverage rate:</b> 6.3% (4.2% versus 2023)</li> <li>▪ <b>Trend:</b> No variation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Exclusion:</b> Countries on the European Union (EU) sanctions list with a sanction consisting of an asset freeze and a sanction index at the highest level (taking into account US and EU sanctions) are excluded, after formal review and validation by Amundi's Rating Committee.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### C) INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE ASSETS

Indicator of adverse impacts on sustainability		Measurement element	2024 impacts	2023 impacts	Explanation	Measures taken, planned measures and targets defined for the following reference period
<b>Fossil fuels</b>	17. Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets	Share of investment in real estate assets used for the extraction, storage, transport or production of fossil fuels – %	N/A	N/A	Share of assets not significant in the scope analysed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Integration into the ESG score</u>: the pollution theme is integrated into the ESG rating</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Energy efficiency</b>	18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets	Share of investment in energy-inefficient real estate assets %	N/A	N/A	Share of assets not significant in the scope analysed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Integration into the ESG score</u>: the level of energy performance is taken into account in the ESG rating</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**D) TABLE 2: ADDITIONAL CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS**

Indicator of adverse impacts on sustainability		Measurement element	2023 impacts	2022 impacts	Explanation	Measures taken, planned measures and targets defined for the following reference period
<b>Emissions</b>	Investments in companies that have not taken initiatives to reduce their carbon emissions	Share of investment in companies that have not taken initiatives to reduce their carbon emissions in order to comply with the Paris agreement – %	46.54%	44.72%	<b>Coverage rate:</b> 79.83% (79.0% in 2023) <b>Trend :</b> +4.1%	<b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Commitment:</b> Theme of commitment to the transition to a low-carbon economy</li> <li>▪ <b>Voting:</b> Requirement of criteria related to the energy transition in executive compensation for sectors with a significant impact on the climate, use of voting rights as an escalation measure in case of significant adverse impacts</li> <li>▪ <b>Integration of the ESG score:</b> Included in the environmental pillar of the applied ESG scoring model</li> </ul>
<b>Human rights</b>	Lack of a human rights policy	Share of investment in entities without a human rights policy – %	6.71%	6.16%	<b>Coverage rate:</b> 73.5% (72.6% in 2023) <b>Trend :</b> +8.9%	<b>Measures taken, measures planned and defined targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Integration of the ESG score:</b> Included in the social pillar of the applied ESG scoring model</li> <li>▪ <b>Monitoring of controversies:</b> Screening within a broad universe of issuers, taking into account alert levels related to UNGC breaches</li> </ul>

## **E) DESCRIPTION OF POLICIES TO IDENTIFY AND PRIORITISE THE PRINCIPAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS**

As a responsible institutional investor, CALI Europe, a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Assurances, takes environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into account in its investment analysis and decision-making processes and in their monitoring. Certain sectors (renewable energy, healthcare, regional financing) are favoured given the importance of ESG issues.

CALI Europe relies primarily on the expertise of Amundi, the Crédit Agricole Group's asset manager, to integrate non-financial criteria into its investments. This approach includes:

- Implementing norms-based exclusions (embargoes, controversial weapons, etc.) and sector-based exclusions (coal, tobacco, etc.), and
- Selecting issuers with the best practices in their sector according to the ESG rating calculated by Amundi (minimum individual rating, minimum portfolio rating and comparison with a benchmark universe).

In line with the societal project of the Crédit Agricole Group, which is committed to contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and with the objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, CALI Europe is strengthening its commitments to the energy transition.

### **Objectives**

Setting targets for the various indicators of principal adverse impacts, aligned with scientific scenarios, remains a challenge.

The monitoring of these indicators remains a recent endeavour and given the wide range of asset classes and regions in which CALI Europe invests, we do not yet have the necessary analytical frameworks and data to set targets for each principal adverse impact.

CALI Europe, the Crédit Agricole Assurances group and its partners, including Amundi, continue to evolve their approach to the principal adverse impacts in the coming years, based on the reference scientific scenarios and in close connection with their clients' objectives.

### **Methodologies and data source**

#### **General principles**

Clarity AI has developed a bespoke methodology for each of the principal adverse impacts, according to the regulator's exact definitions. In order to publish indicators that best represent the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at entity level, Clarity AI considers in its assessment only the applicable weighting of the portfolio.

To calculate PAIs, Clarity AI may use the enterprise value or, where applicable, the revenue, in accordance with the definition of each indicator. Both measures are expressed in millions of euros, as required by the regulations.

The regulations define enterprise value as "the sum, at the end of the financial year, of the market capitalization of common shares, the market capitalization of preferred shares and the book value of total debt and non-controlling interests, without deduction of cash or cash equivalents". Clarity AI considers enterprise value including cash (EVIC) aligned with this definition.

#### **Methodological limits and margin of error**

The limits of Clarity AI's methodology are linked to the use of ESG data. The ESG data universe is being standardised of the reporting and disclosure provided by companies on quality; data coverage is also limited. Current and future regulations will improve the standardisation of the reporting and disclosure provided by companies on which ESG data is based.

In some cases, the investee companies do not disclose all the information required to calculate the principal adverse impacts and a specific ad hoc estimate cannot be made for that company on a particular measure. Consequently, Clarity AI may assume that the missing company broadly matches the profile of the remaining assets in the portfolio, for which information is available. This ensures that unknown data does not distort the portfolio upwards or downwards, as the average portfolio measures remain unchanged.

CALI Europe encourages readers to exercise caution and consider this potential margin of error when interpreting and using the information provided.

#### **Different approaches depending on data coverage**

Data coverage is inconsistent across the different indicators of the principal adverse impacts. To ensure a good level of accuracy and coverage, Clarity AI focuses on reporting the principal adverse impacts at the company level. However, they may use data from parent companies, where company-level coverage for specific indicators is not sufficient, as suggested by regulatory guidelines. Where data from the nearest parent company is still not sufficient, Clarity AI searches for other parent companies in the organisation structure. With this approach, Clarity AI aims to increase its reporting capacity while maintaining alignment with regulatory requirements.

#### **Selection of additional key adverse impact indicators**

CALI Europe has identified the additional indicators in tables 2 and 3 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022 by assessing:

- Their relevance to CALI Europe's strategic ESG priorities as described in the global policies
- The availability of data to measure the severity of the impact of these risks within the investment universe.

Data sources: Data providers used exclusively for the principal adverse impacts.

Entity	Branch
Company	Clarity AI
Sovereign and supranational	

#### For real estate assets

- Data is collected directly from our main stakeholders (property managers, tenants, technical managers, etc.).
- Energy consumption is collected from each tenant of the real estate assets under management through a dedicated service provider.

Data sources may be revised in the future to include more data providers.

## F) ENGAGEMENT POLICIES

As an entity belonging to the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group, CALI Europe is fully in line with its ESG Climate policy, which is itself aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

In line with the requirements of European Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)), these reports detail how the impacts that an external environmental, social or governance event could have on the performance of products managed by Crédit Agricole Assurances Group entities are identified and quantified. They also detail the carbon footprint of Crédit Agricole Assurances' portfolios.

CALI Europe's ESG policies are detailed in the ESG Climate 2023 report by the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group published at <https://www.cali-europe.com/>.

#### Biodiversity

The Crédit Agricole Group is committed to taking action to support nature and biodiversity in line with our Societal Commitment. Crédit Agricole S.A. has identified five priority areas to address this major issue:

- Assess the material impacts and risks related to the loss of nature on our activities;
- Integrate criteria related to nature and biodiversity into sectoral policies;
- Mobilise financial resources for activities that benefit nature;
- Support collective action against the decline of nature and ecosystem services;
- Reduce our operating footprint and foster biodiversity.

The statement on biodiversity and natural capital is available at the following link: <https://www.credit-agricole.com/responsable-et-engage/notre-strategie-rse-etre-acteur-d-une-societe-durable/nos-positions/2023/declaration-sur-la-biodiversite-et-le-capital-naturel>

In 2023, Crédit Agricole S.A., Amundi and Crédit Agricole CIB participated in two Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) pilots to test the LEAP process and provide feedback on the proposed reporting framework for financial institutions.

Crédit Agricole S.A., Amundi and Crédit Agricole CIB conducted these first pilots on a sample of companies in the agri-food sector present in our financing and investment portfolios.

- 2023 [TNFD pilot on agri-food](#) with Iceberg Data Lab and I Care
- 2023 [TNFD pilot on agriculture and fisheries](#) with UNEP FI and CDC Biodiversité

## G) REFERENCES TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

CALI Europe, through the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group, has joined market initiatives to demonstrate its commitment. Today, this commitment is also reflected in the award of labels and awards by independent organisations.

	Responsible insurer	Responsible investor	Responsible company
Initiatives joined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signatory of the France Assureurs CSR Charter of Insurers, renewed in 2018;</li> <li>Signatory of the Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI) since 2021;</li> <li>Member of the Net-Zero Insurance Alliance (NZIA) since 2022.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signatory of the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) since 2011;</li> <li>Signatory of the Tobacco-Free Finance Pledge in 2020;</li> <li>Member of the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) since 2021;</li> <li>Member of Novethic's Cercle des Investisseurs Institutionnels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signatory of the United Nations Global Compact since 2003;</li> <li>Signatory of the Diversity Charter since 2008;</li> <li>Signatory of the Sustainable Sourcing Charter since 2010;</li> <li>Partner of the "Demographic Transitions, Economic Transitions" Chair launched by Jean-Hervé Lorenzi;</li> <li>Signatory of the Gender Diversity Charter since 2018;</li> <li>Member of Admical - Réseau de Mécènes.</li> </ul>
Labels and awards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>242 units of account offered to customers by Predica have received the "SRI" label, 17 have the GrennFin label and 10 have the Finansol label.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Global Invest Sustainable Insurance company of the year" award presented by AGEFI in 2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Argus d'Or "Corporate Citizen" award for Stop Illettrisme;</li> <li>Argus d'or "Corporate Citizen" award in 2021 for CSolidaire.</li> </ul>

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has defined three objectives for 2030 to reduce its operating footprint using a methodology based on the GHG Protocol and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5°C by 2100, in accordance with the recommendations of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)

## H) HISTORICAL COMPARISON

2024 is the third year of analysis. Tables 1 and 2 show the PAI for 2024 and the previous year, 2023, the change in the percentage of asset coverage and the trend observed for each indicator.