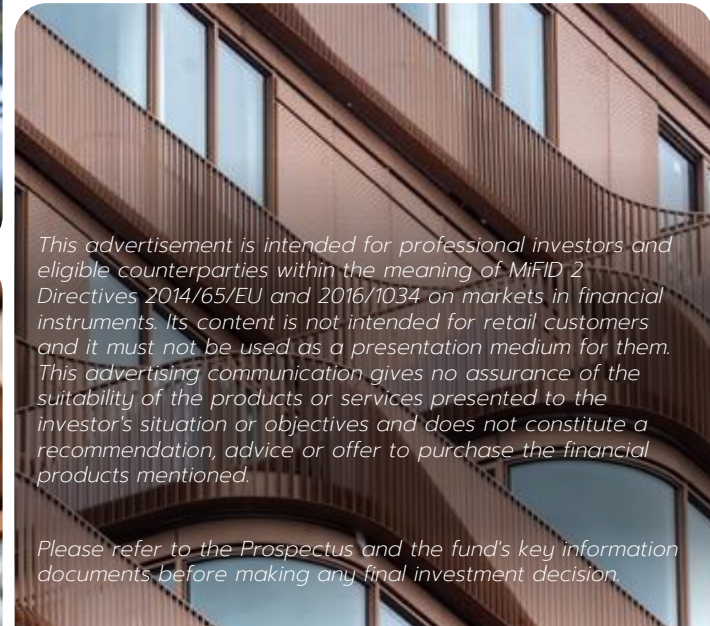
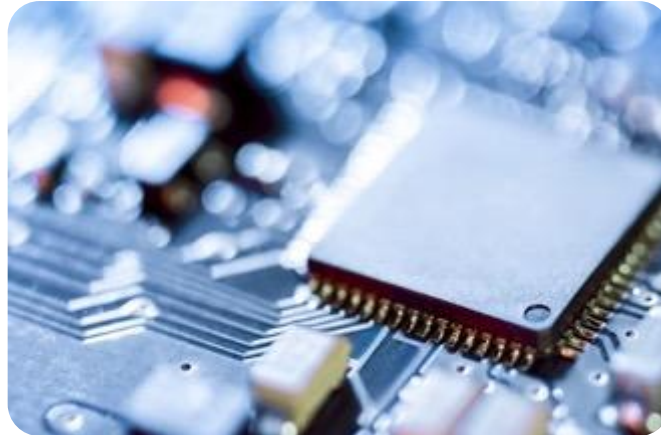


Ofi Invest *Energy Strategic Metals*

APRIL 2026

Marketing Communication



This advertisement is intended for professional investors and eligible counterparties within the meaning of MiFID 2 Directives 2014/65/EU and 2016/1034 on markets in financial instruments. Its content is not intended for retail customers and it must not be used as a presentation medium for them. This advertising communication gives no assurance of the suitability of the products or services presented to the investor's situation or objectives and does not constitute a recommendation, advice or offer to purchase the financial products mentioned.

Please refer to the Prospectus and the fund's key information documents before making any final investment decision.



Table of contents

- SECTION 1 Diversify your portfolio with strategic metals
- SECTION 2 An allocation process with high value added
- SECTION 3 A long-term investment thematic

In brief

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS¹



Benjamin LOUVET
31 years of experience



Marion BALESTIER
16 years of experience



Olivier DAGUIN
18 years of experience

SRI² ●●●●●○○ 5/7

SFDR REGULATION Article 8³

LAUNCH 2022

CURRENCY Euro⁴

AuM 599M€⁵



Objective

- ⌚ **The energy transition is a mega-trend** that could transform our economies. From dependence on fossil fuels to dependence on metals (wind turbines, photovoltaic panels, electric vehicles...)
- ⌚ Capture the upside potential of **8 critical metals**



Exposure

47	107,87	82	207,2
Ag		Pb	
Silver		Lead	
78	195,08	46	106,42
Pt		Pd	
Platinum		Palladium	
29	63,55	28	58,71
Cu		Ni	
Copper		Nickel	
13	26,98	30	65,38
Al		Zn	
Aluminium		Zinc	

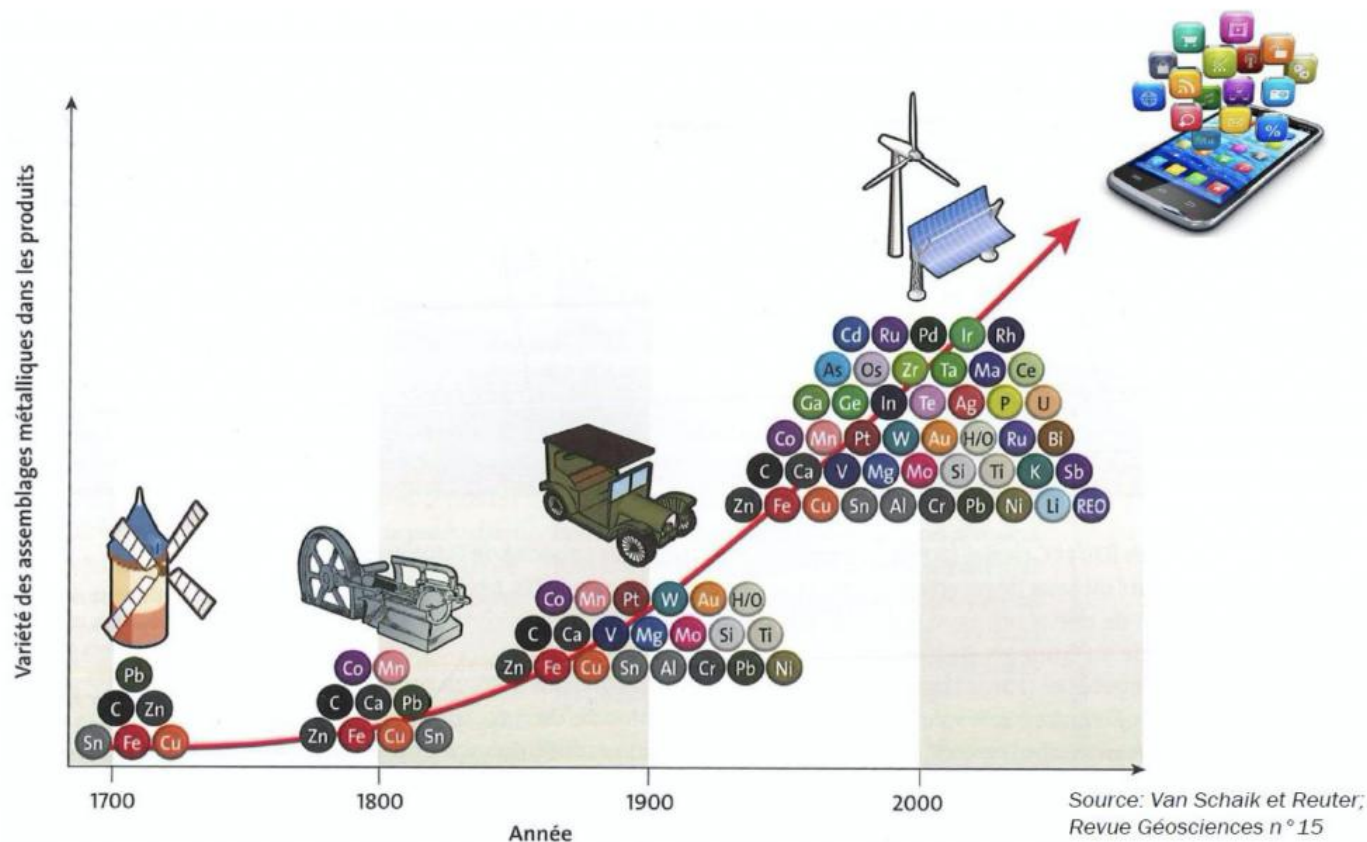


Approach

The fund offers **synthetic exposure to a basket of strategic metals** via **futures contracts** on metals driven by **decarbonization issues**.

(1) Team members are subject to change over time | (2) The risk indicator assumes you keep the product for the recommended holding period of one day. The actual risk can vary significantly if you cash in at an early stage and you may get back less. The summary risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk of this product compared to other products. It shows how likely it is that the product will lose money because of movements in the markets or because we are not able to pay you. | (3) Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European parliament and of the council of November 27, 2019, on sustainability disclosure in the financial services sector. | (4) USD Share available | source Ofi Invest Asset Management as of 31/03/2026.

Robust growth in the use of metals



DID YOU KNOW?


- ⊗ The energy transition and the race for technology are why almost all of the 86 metals of the periodic table of elements are now used, up from about a dozen in the 20th century.
- ⊗ Modern innovations and renewable energy technologies require materials with specific properties—often unique to certain rare metals—to enhance the efficiency, performance, and durability of new devices.

Sources : <http://science-innovation-developpement.com/la-consommation-de-metaux-du-numerique-un-secteur-loin-detre-dematerialise/>
<https://www.strategie.gouv.fr/sites/strategie.gouv.fr/files/atoms/files/fs-2020-dt-consommation-metaux-du-numerique-juin.pdf> ; 2012
 Investments in metals and related sectors are subject to significant price volatility, regulatory changes and geopolitical risks. Past trends and projections are not indicative of future performance. This document includes forward-looking statements based on assumptions which may not materialise

A metal-dependent 21ST Century lifestyle


② Metals play an essential role in industry.

“You don’t build an economy with Excel spreadsheets.”
Bill Gates



ENERGY GENERATION

Wind turbines, solar panels, thermal and hydraulic power plants, low-energy light bulbs, etc.



TRANSPORTS

Cars, trucks, planes, trains, and boats



CONSTRUCTION

Construction materials, etc.



MEDICINE

Creation of new medical equipment



COMMUNICATION

Creation of new medical equipment...

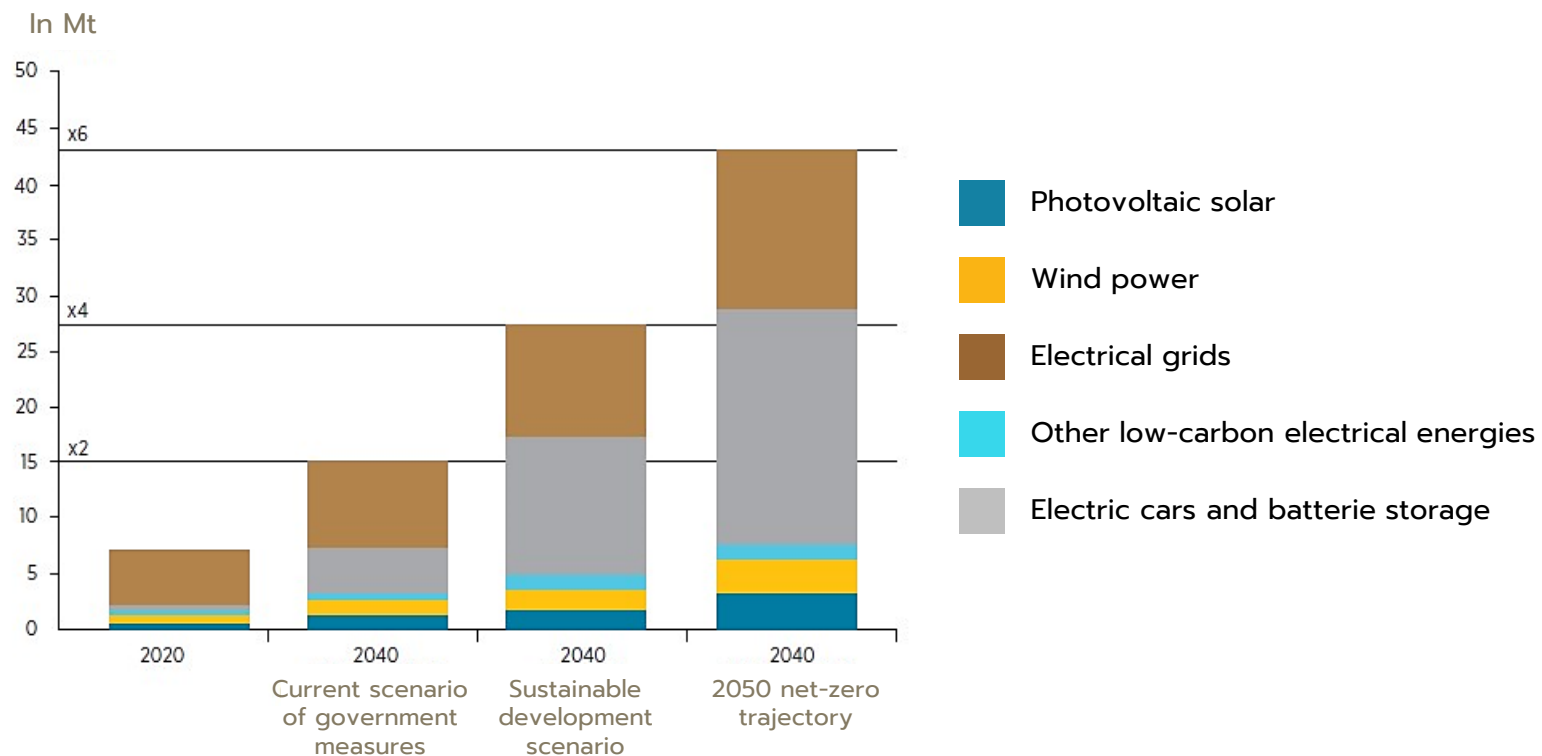


AGRICULTURE

Fertilisers and farming equipment

Why invest in metals?

Future demand for metals in clean technologies BY scenario, 2020 vs 2040



A wealth of opportunities out there for long-term allocations

⌚ The cleaner that technologies become, the more metals that the energy transition will consume.

Source : AIE (International Energy Agency), 2021
 Investments in metals and related sectors are subject to significant price volatility, regulatory changes and geopolitical risks. Past trends and projections are not indicative of future performance. This document includes forward-looking statements based on assumptions which may not materialise

Why invest in metals?



Diversify your portfolio with strategic metals

- +**
 - ⌚ Exposure to metals deemed strategic by the management team in transforming our energy mix
 - ⌚ Diversifying investment solution
 - ⌚ No investment in strategic metal linked equities or bonds
- - ⌚ Risk of commodity price volatility affecting exposure to strategic metals.
 - ⌚ Risk that diversification may fail in stressed markets, leading to correlated losses.
 - ⌚ Risk that indirect derivative exposure may limit upside participation.



An allocation process with high value added

- +**
 - ⌚ An allocation process focused on metals with the greatest potential according to Ofi Invest AM 's analysis, due mainly to strategic challenges
 - ⌚ Exposure obtained through a performance swap contract
- - ⌚ Risk of misallocation due to incorrect assessment of future metal demand or strategic relevance.
 - ⌚ Counterparty risk exposure arising from the use of performance swap contracts.



A long-term investment approach

- +**
 - ⌚ According to IEA analysis, “the transition of the energy mix could increase demand for metals.”⁽¹⁾
 - ⌚ Growing demand could be driven by global decarbonization challenges.⁽¹⁾
- - ⌚ Risk that projected demand growth fails to materialize, reducing expected performance.
 - ⌚ Sustainability and transition risk if decarbonization policies slow or change direction.

Source : Ofi Invest Asset Management | (1) International Energy Agency, The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions, 2024. | For a full and detailed list of the risks incurred by the fund, we urge you to view the prospectus, available at www.ofi-invest-am.com. The promoted fund concerns the acquisition of units or shares of a fund, and not of a given underlying asset, such as a building or shares of a company, given that these are only of the underlying assets held by the fund

Diversify your portfolio with strategic metals

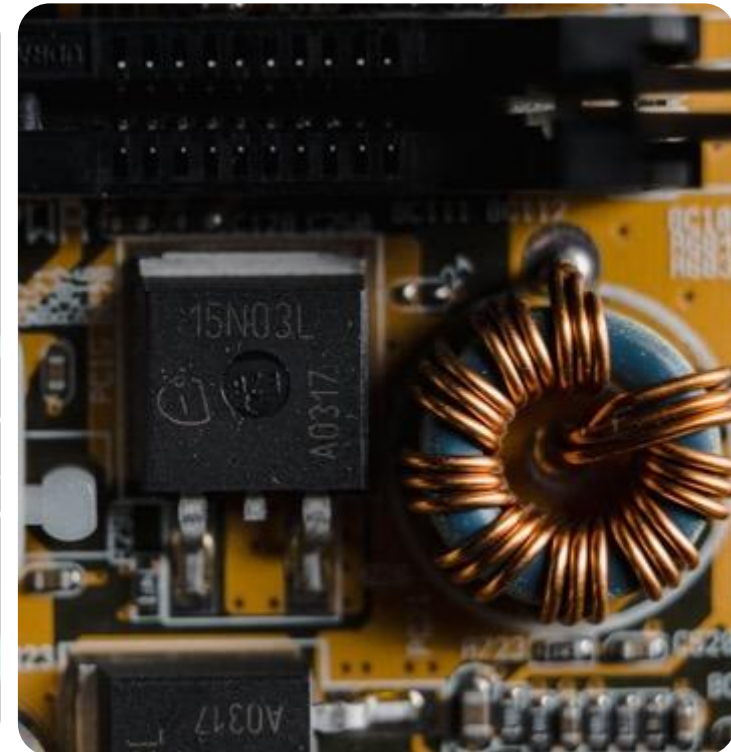


Table of mineral resources by sector

Use of the 8 metals in sectors of the economy

Chemical symbol / name of element		Cu Copper	Ag Silver	Ni Nickel	Pd Palladium	Pt Platinum	Al Aluminium	Zn Zinc	Pb Lead	Total
Energy	Solar	■	■				■	■	■	5
	Wind power	■		■			■	■	■	5
	Hydrogen	■			■	■				3
	Electricity	■		■			■			3
Transports	Electric cars	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		7
	Conventional cars	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	8
Construction & Civil engineering		■					■	■		3
Machines		■		■			■	■		4
Telecommunications		■		■			■			3
Jewellery			■		■	■				3
Total		9	4	6	4	4	8	6	3	

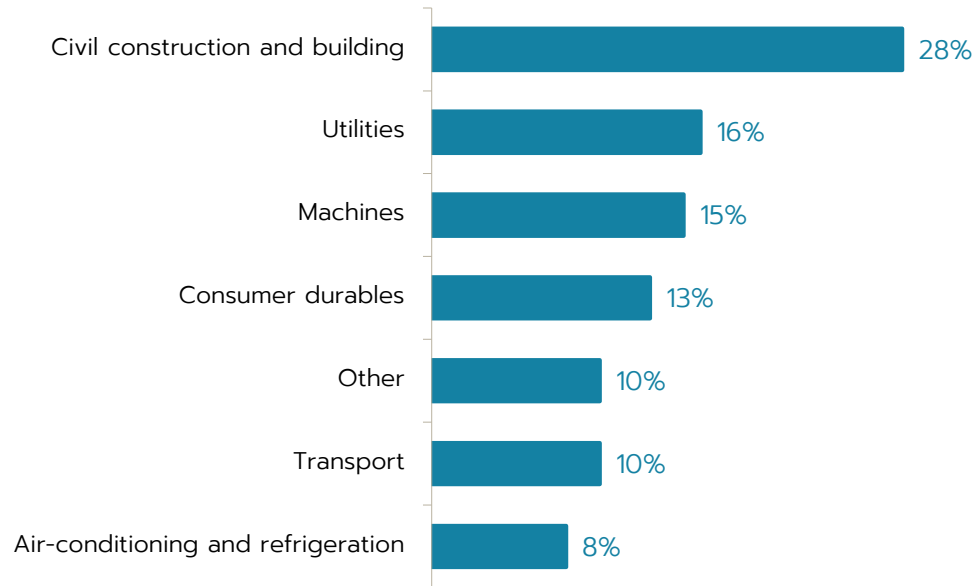
Copper, a red metal that is now red hot?

All copper reserves that had been identified in 2010 could be almost exhausted in 2050 (89.4%).

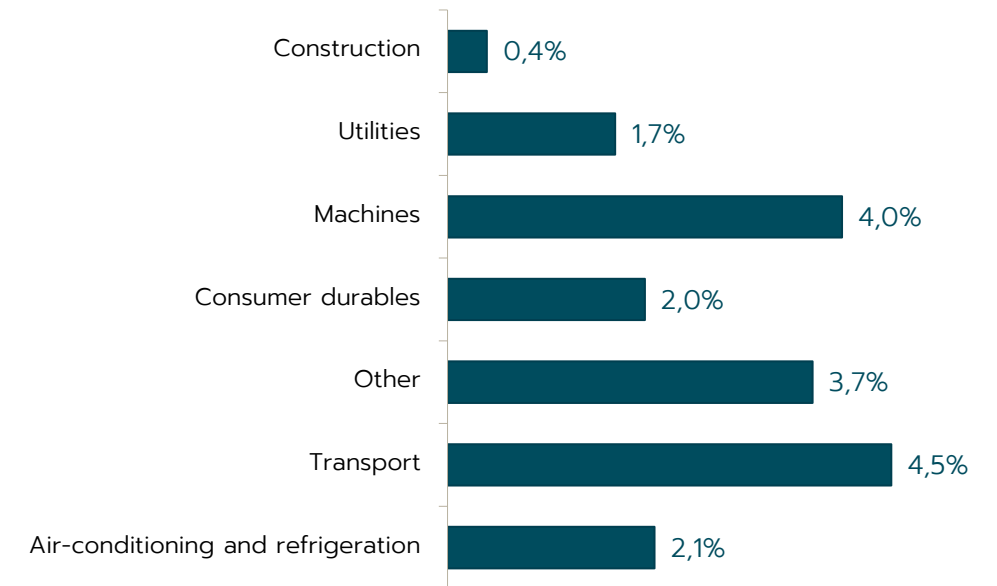
Extraction and production capacities are being restrained

Source: IFPEN, 2020

Use of copper by sector in 2020¹



Average annual growth rate by sector – 2018 to 2023²

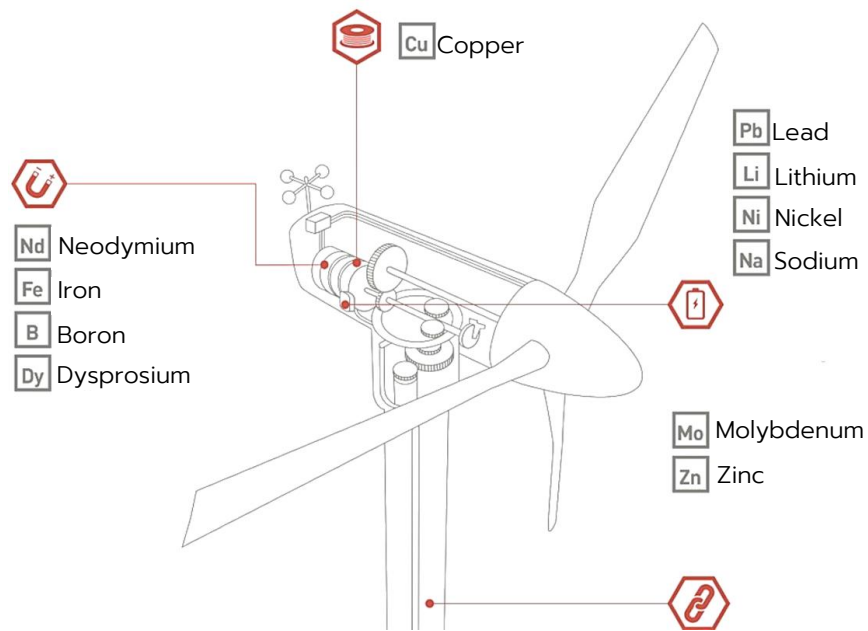


Use of copper in new technologies

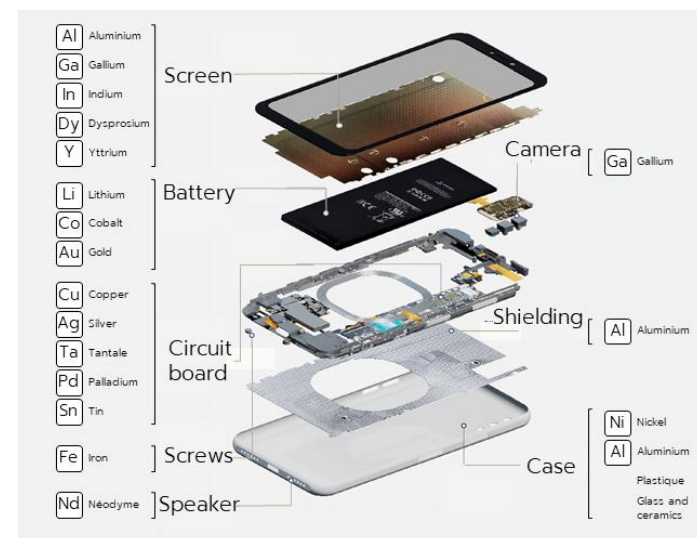
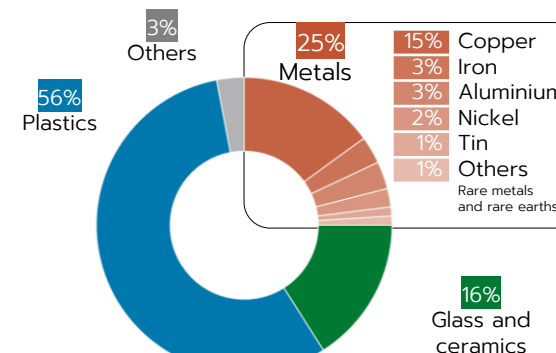
Use of copper in a wind turbine



Example: according to the European Commission, a wind turbine can contain between 950 kg and 5 tonnes of copper, depending on its size!

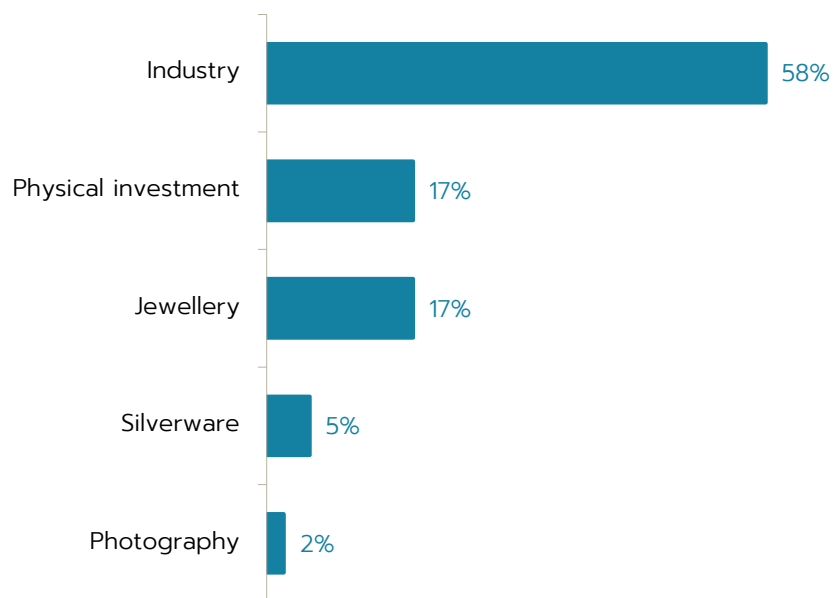


Use of copper in a smartphone¹

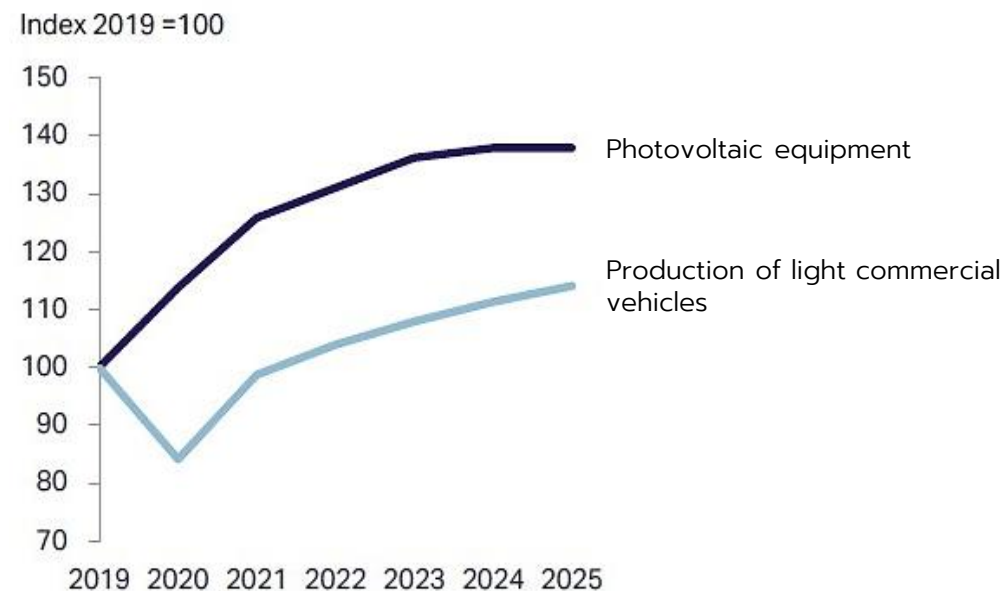


A squeeze on silver

Use of silver by sector - in 2024¹



Demand for silver in manufacturing - from 2019 to 2025²



- Photovoltaics would have represented around 12% of global silver production in 2019, with a target to quadruple over ten years, although this objective might not be achieved.
- Silver demand in the automotive sector could increase from 51 million ounces to 88 million ounces over the next five years.

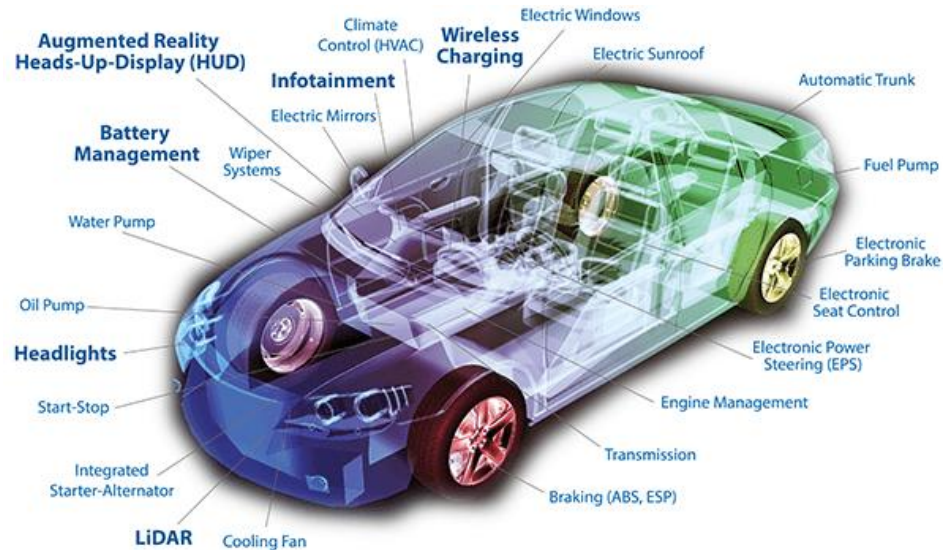
Use of silver in the automotive and energy sectors



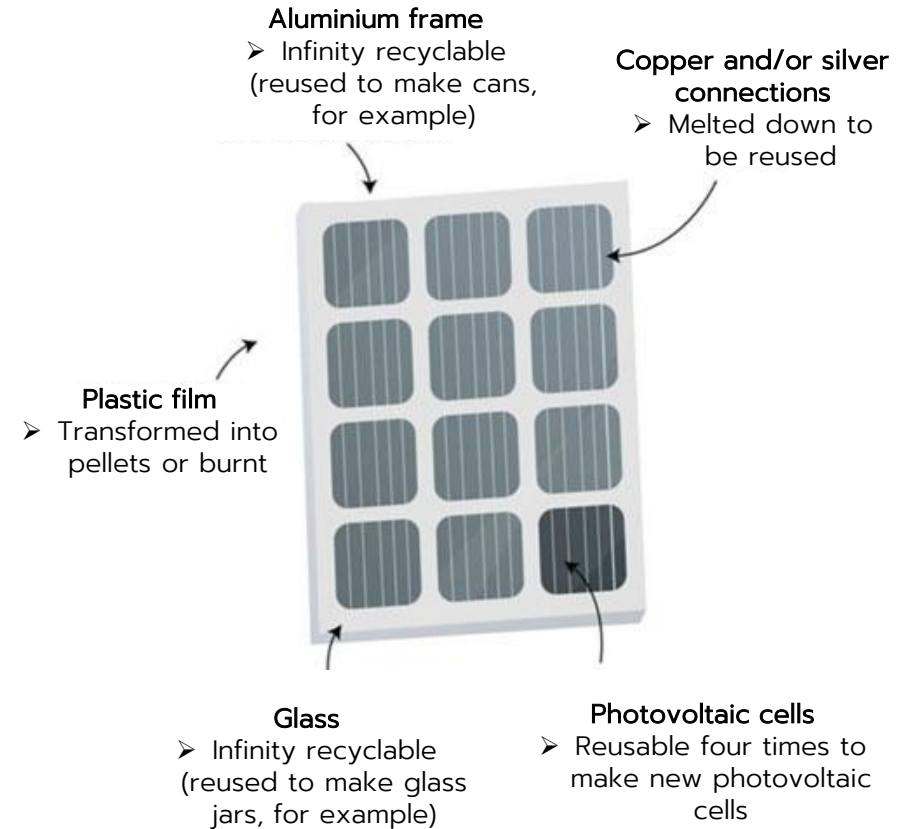
In the automotive sector, silver is used mainly in the electrical connections of a vehicle's electronic systems, including switches, relays, connectors, circuit-breakers and fuses.

Each electrical impulse in a modern car (for starting the engine, opening the windows, adjusting the seats, etc.) is activated by silver-based contacts.

Silver's growing role in the automotive industry¹



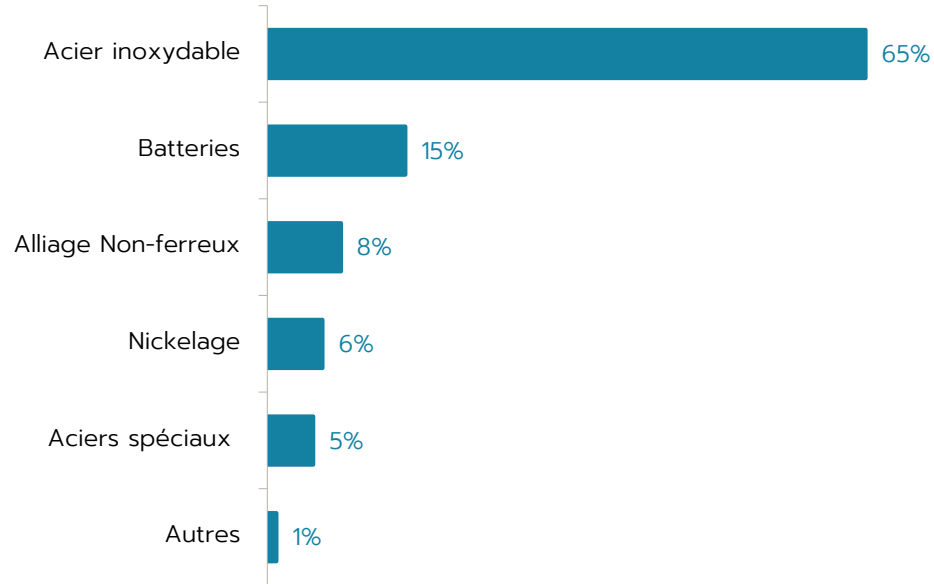
Use of silver in photovoltaic energy²



Is nickel in the doldrums?

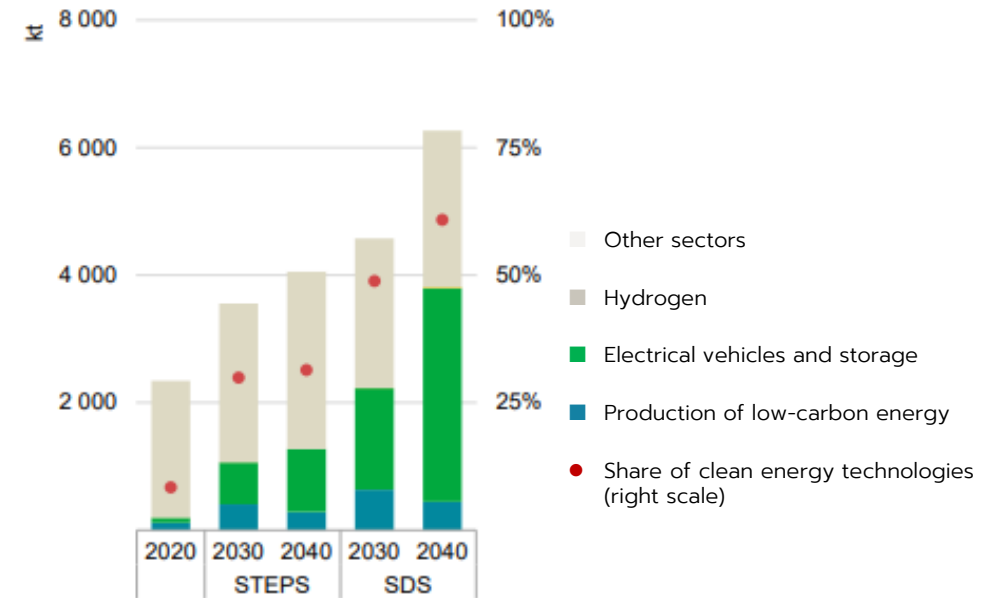
Currently, 6% of nickel output is used in energy technologies. In 2050, +2m tones per year in the electrical battery sector. Volume and quality issues: volume limited by battery-storage technology
 Source: Banque Mondiale, 2021

Use of nickel by sector in 2024¹



- Nickel is used in almost all clean technologies, particularly for making stainless steels and, increasingly, for energy storage in the main types of batteries

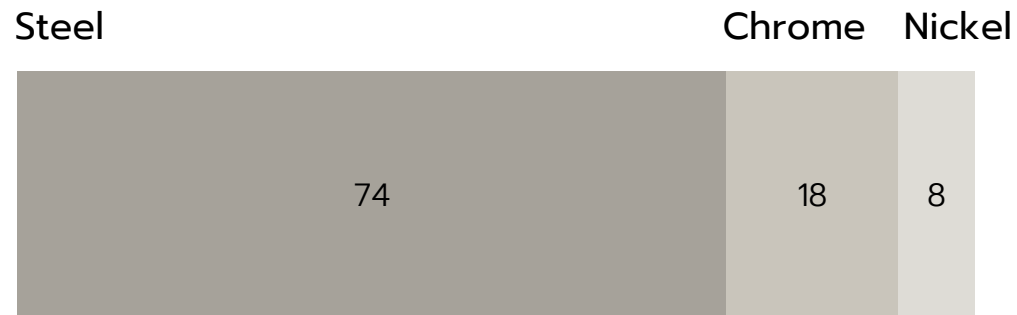
Demand for nickel by sector in Kt²



- STEPS: Stated Policies Scenario, scenario based on current and announced policies
- SDS: Sustainable Development Scenario, based on meeting the Paris Agreement goals

A multitude of daily uses for stainless steel

Composition of 300 series stainless steel (as a %):
the world's most commonly used steel



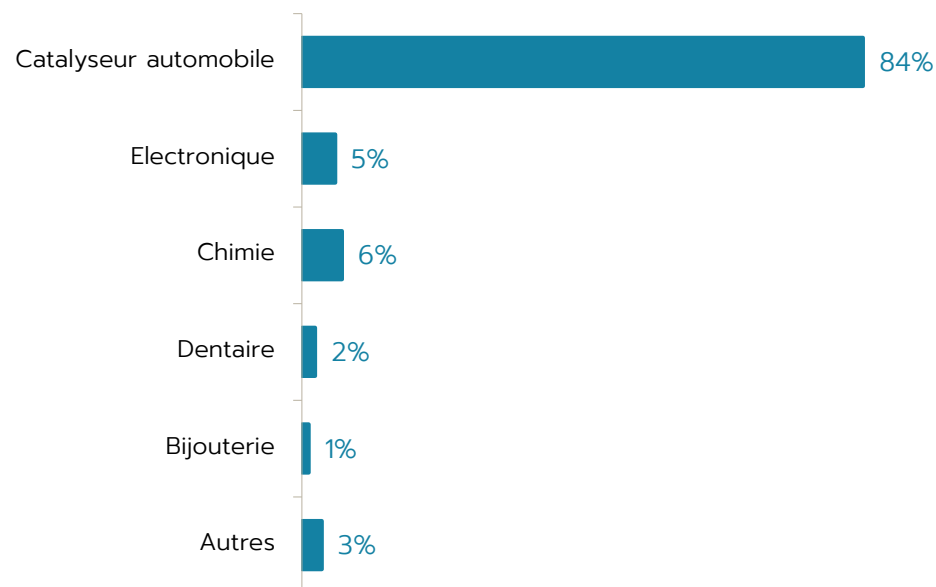
⑦ It's mainly thanks to nickel that stainless steel is easily recyclable, as 80% of nickel waste is reusable!



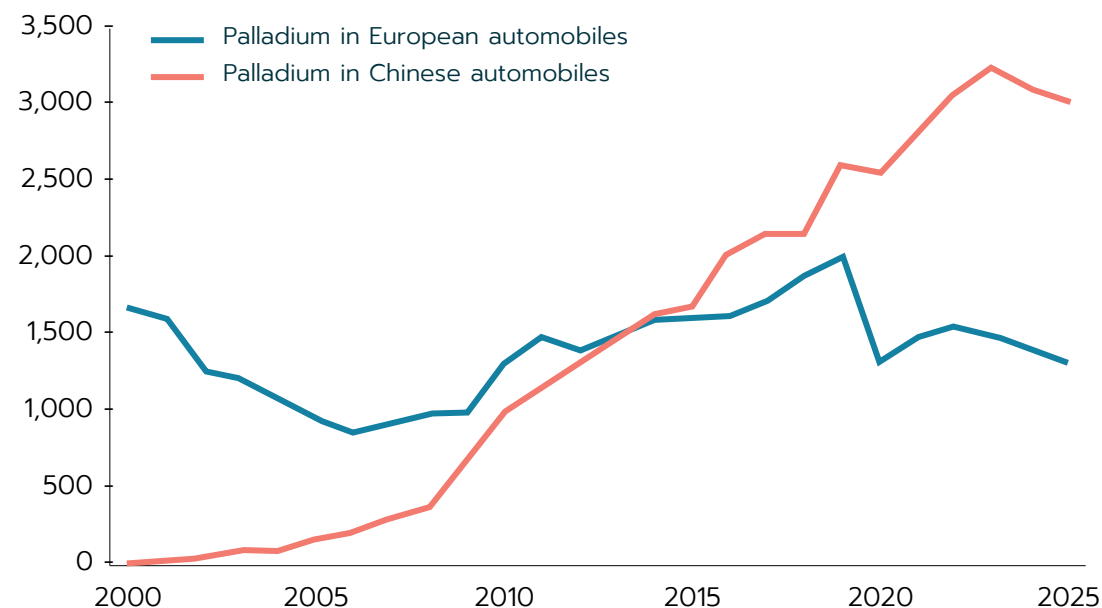
<https://www.maisonapart.com/edito/construire-renover/gros-oeuvre-construction/l-inox-dans-la-construction-c-est-nickel--3164.php>

Palladium

Use of palladium by sector in 2024¹



Demand for palladium in automotive sector from 2016 to 2025²

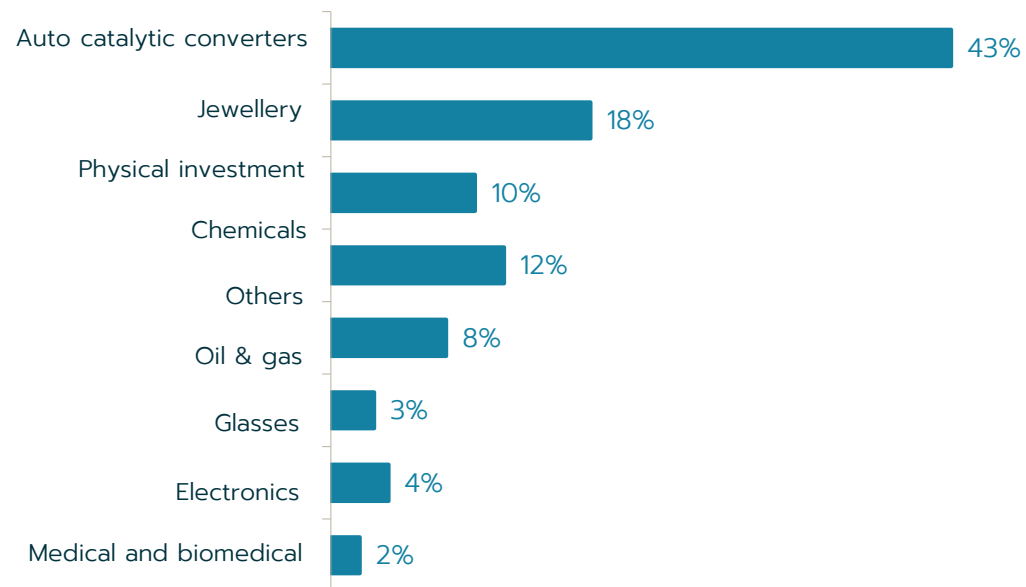


- Demand for palladium in gasoline catalytic converters has been strong in recent years, driven mainly by Chinese growth, the decline of diesel, and new environmental standards.
- Palladium is also used to produce green hydrogen (albeit still in limited proportions).

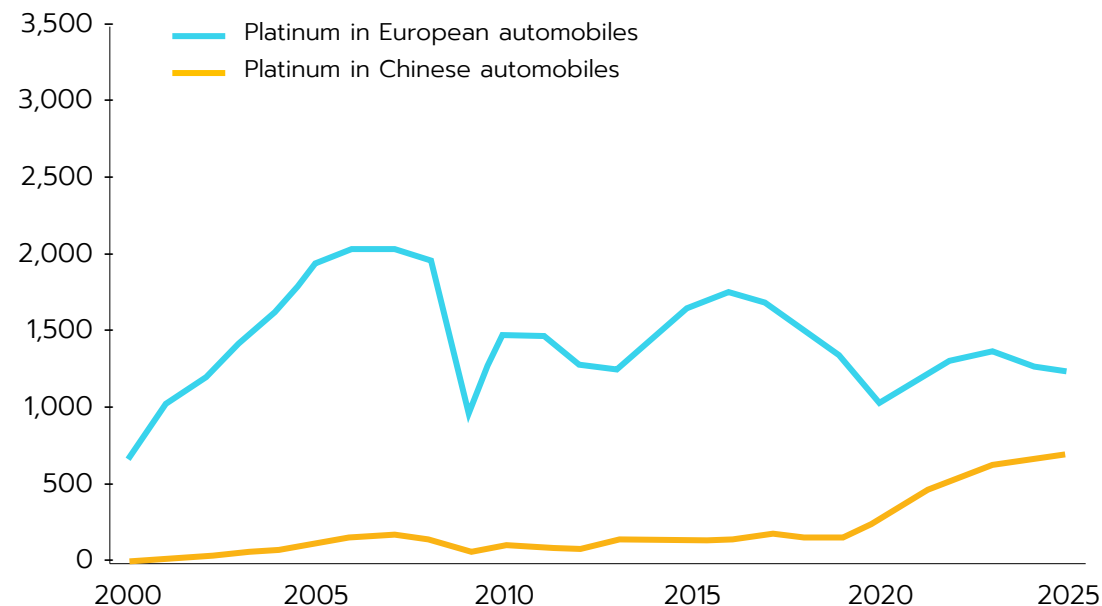
(1) Source: World Gold Council, 2025 – (2) Source: LMCA, Rho Motion, Macrobond, Macquarie Strategy, juin 2021

Platinum

Use of platinum by sector in 2024¹



Demand for platinum in automotive sector from 2016 to 2025²



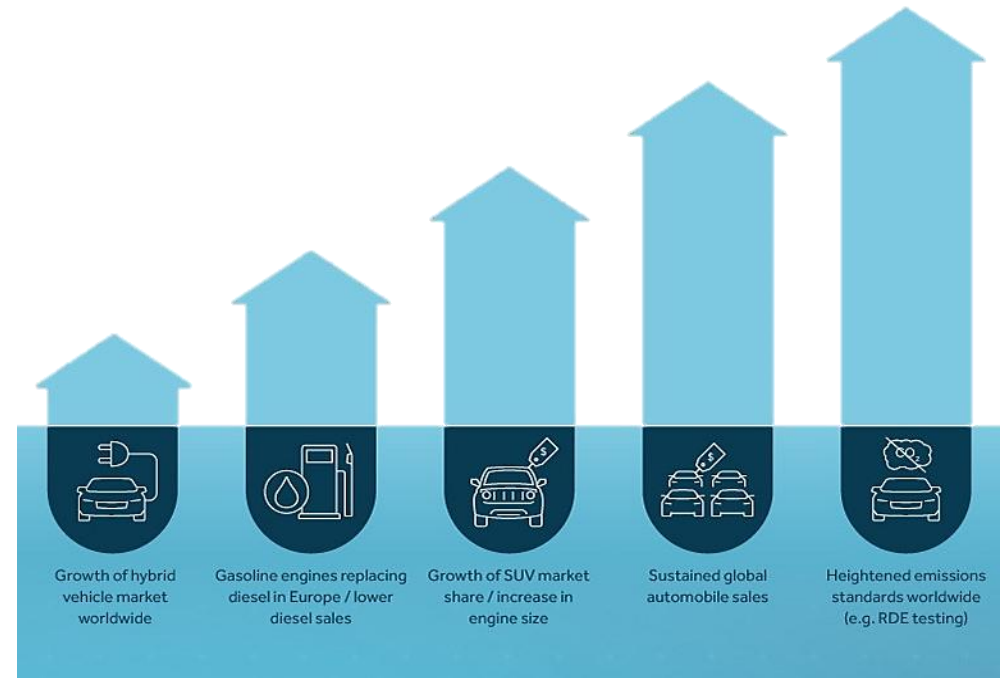
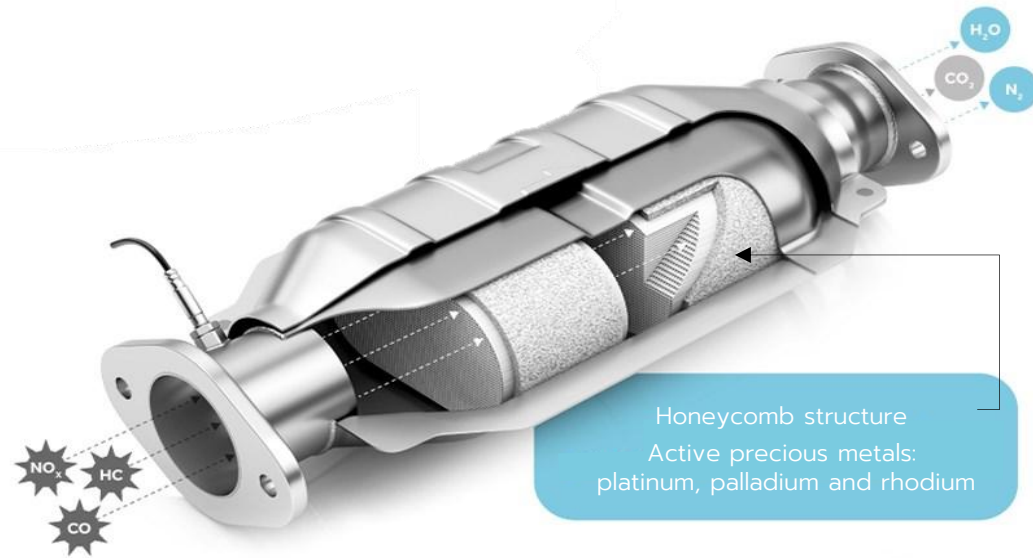
(1) Source : World Gold Council, 2025 – (2) Source : LMCA, Rho Motion, Macrobond, Macquarie Strategy, juin 2021

Use of palladium and platinum in the auto sector



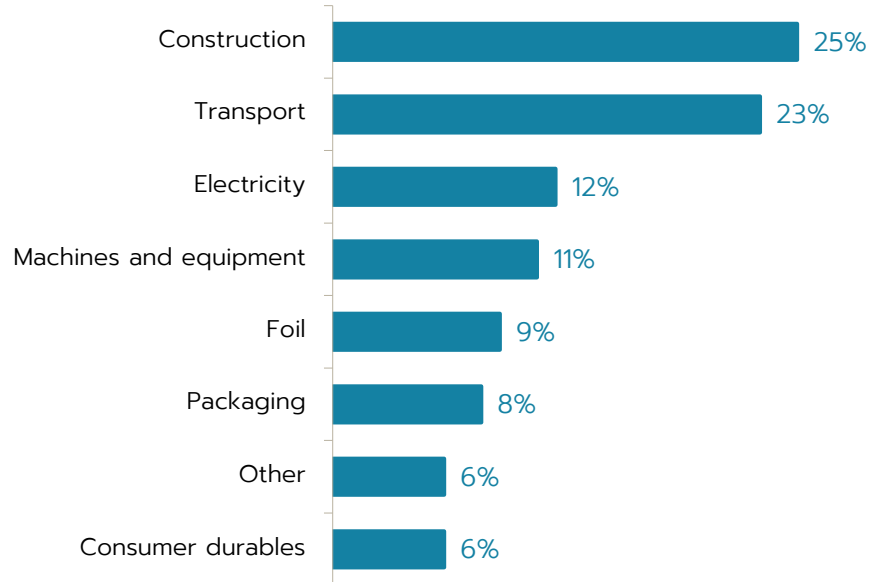
Example: platinum and palladium in catalytic converters

⊗ Catalytic converters help reduce unburnt pollutants in the exhaust system. About 95% of exhaust gas is converted to less toxic elements.

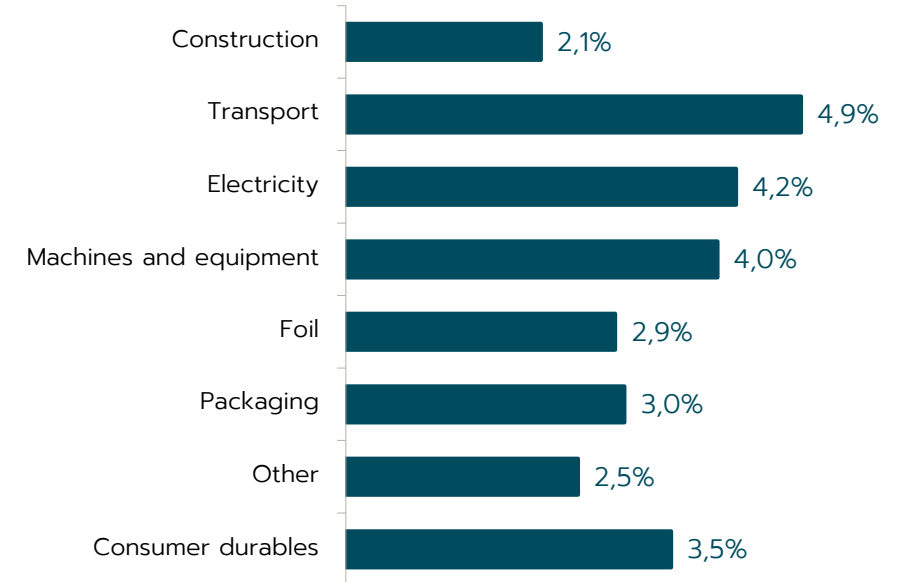


Aluminium

Use of aluminium by sector in 2020¹



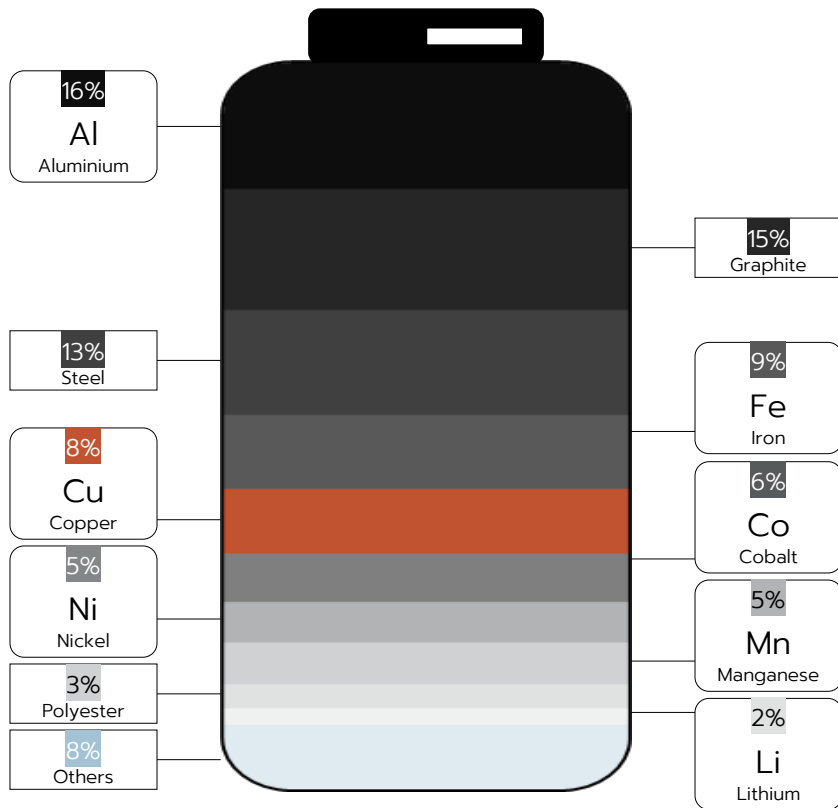
Average annual growth rate by sector from 2016 to 2021²



Aluminium in transport and construction

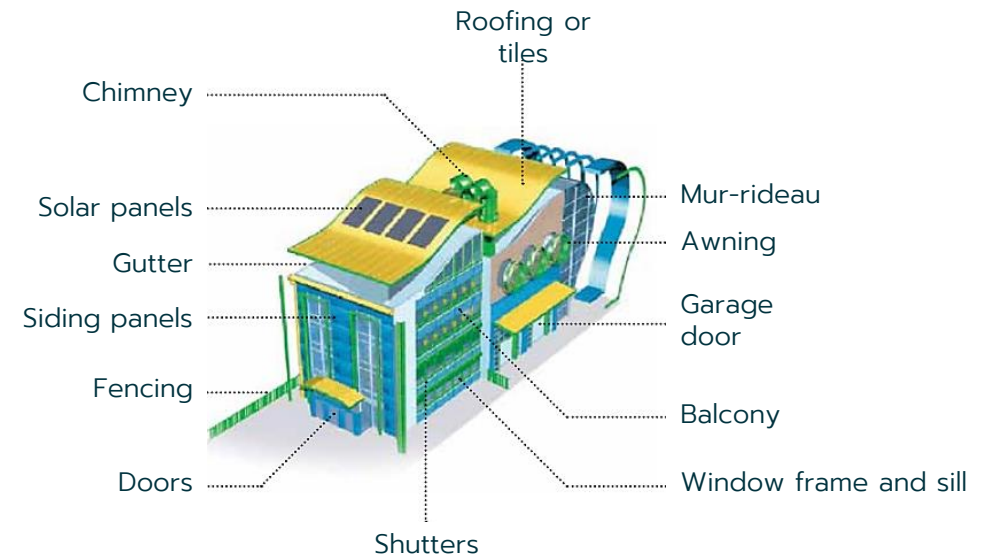


Example: metal composition of a pack of NCA batteries in an electric vehicle¹



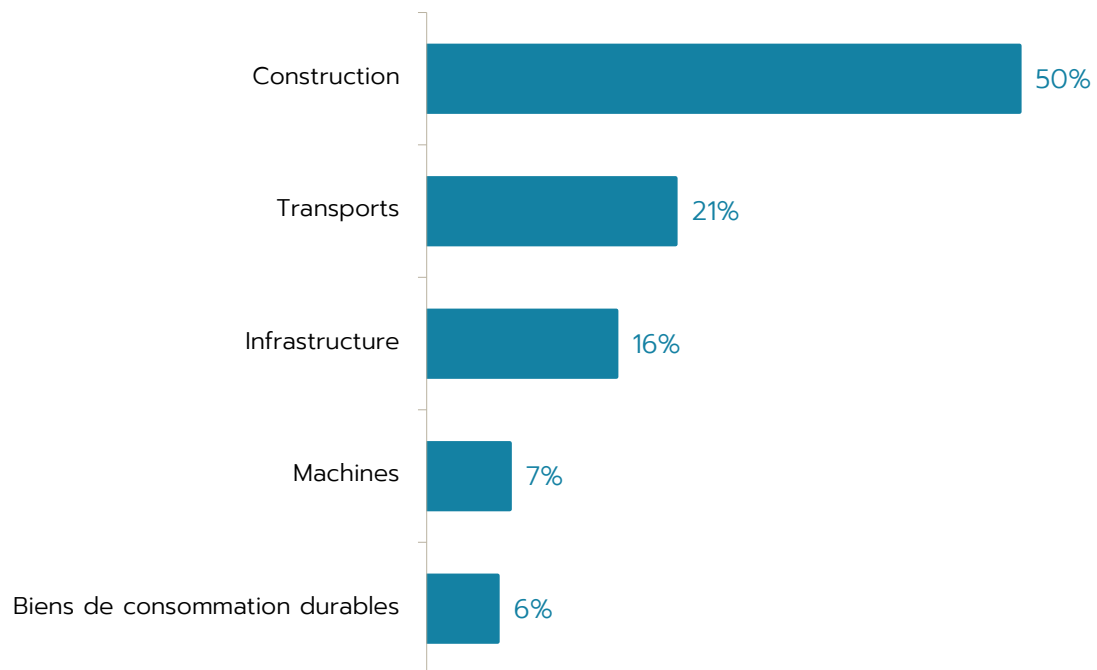
Example: use of aluminium in buildings²

- ⊙ Aluminium has many advantages, including flexible design, long life, ease of maintenance, heat conductivity, fire safety, etc.

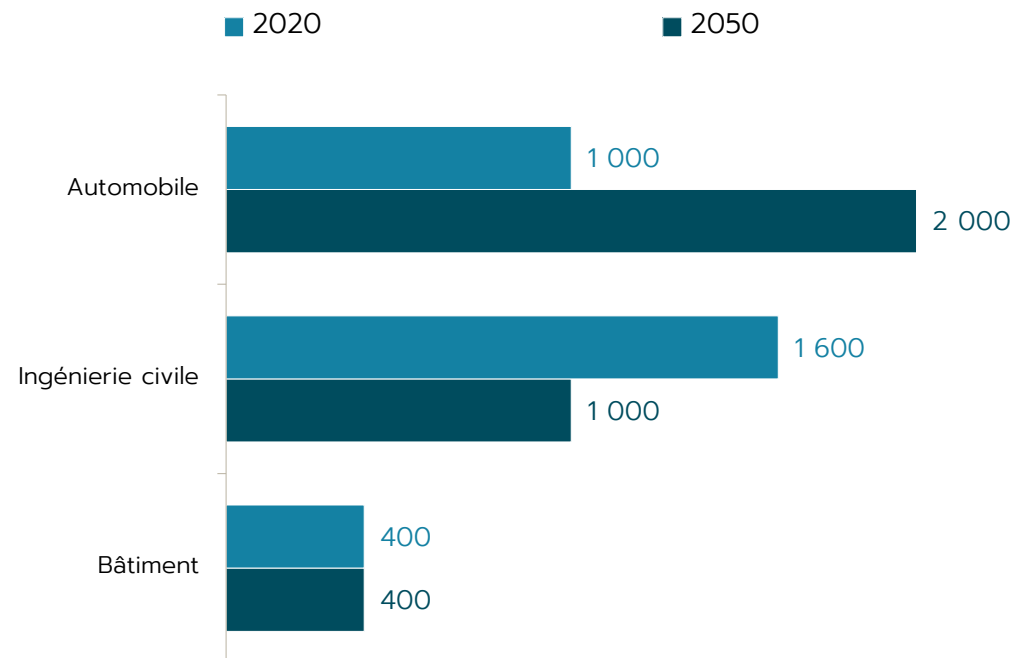


Zinc

Use of zinc by sector in 2020¹



Demand for zinc by sector in Kt in 2020 vs 2050 (illustrative scenarios)²



(1) Source: Wood Mackenzie, 2021 | (2) Source: Time-series analysis of global zinc demand associated with steel panel IchiroDaigo ShunOsako YoshihiroAdachi YasunariMatsuno, 2021
 Projection for 2050 are based on scenario assumptions and are subject to significant uncertainty. Actual demand may differ depending on macroeconomic, technological and regulatory developments.

A multi-purpose metal used in construction and the auto sector



Example: zinc alloys are used to make moulded, pressurised components for cars.

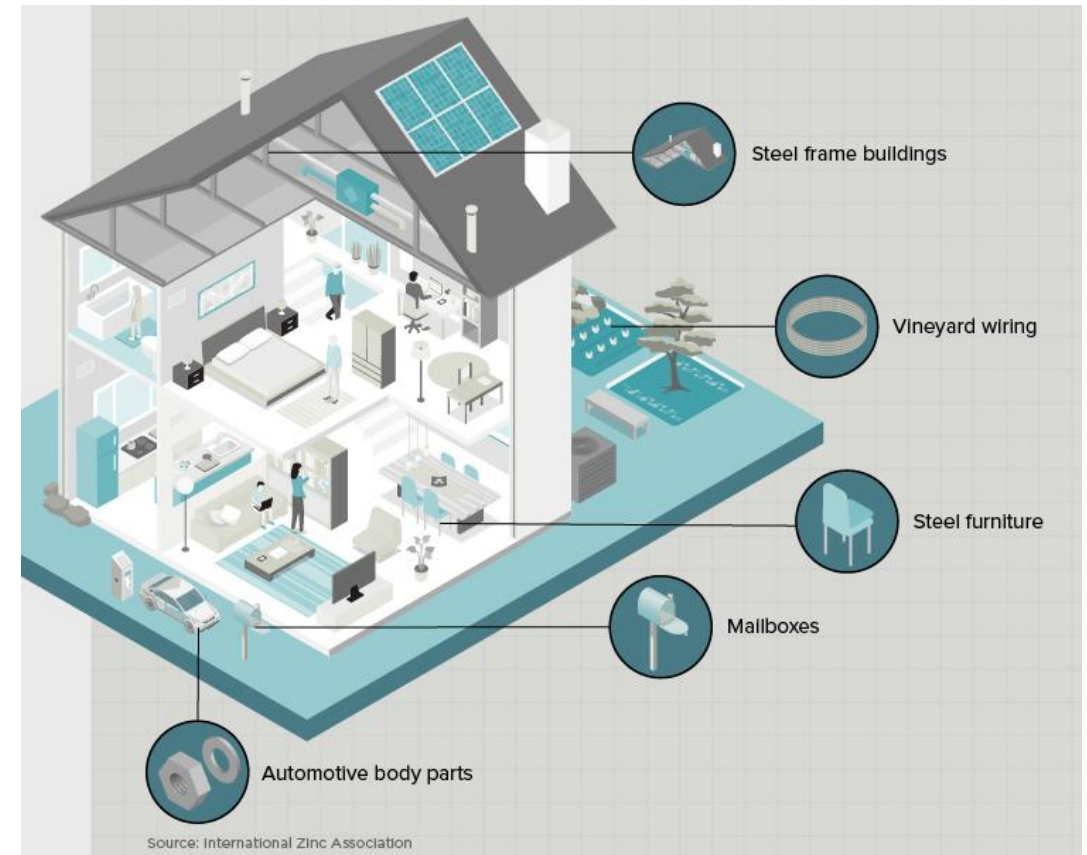
Zinc alloys are used to make highly robust thin-wall components.

Zamak (a mainly zinc-based alloy to which aluminium, magnesium and copper are added) is found in components in which safety is an absolute priority and in which occupants' lives must be protected.

- Safety belt rewinders
- Preloading devices
- Windshield wiper motor casings
- Sparkplug heads
- Gearshift knobs
- Door lock cylinders
- Door handles

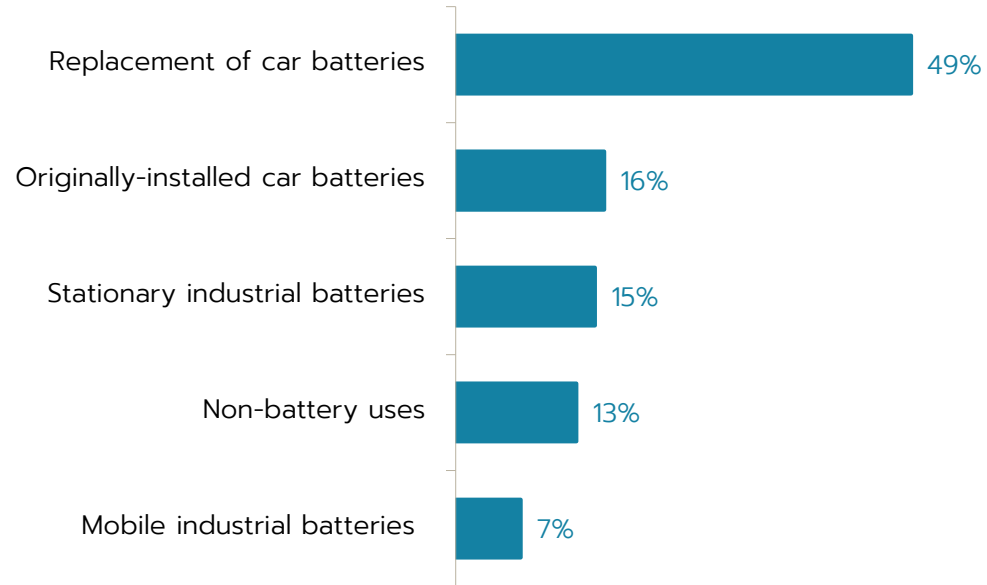


Example: Example: zinc is used in galvanising steels: applying a thin layer of zinc on the surface of steel protects it from corrosion.

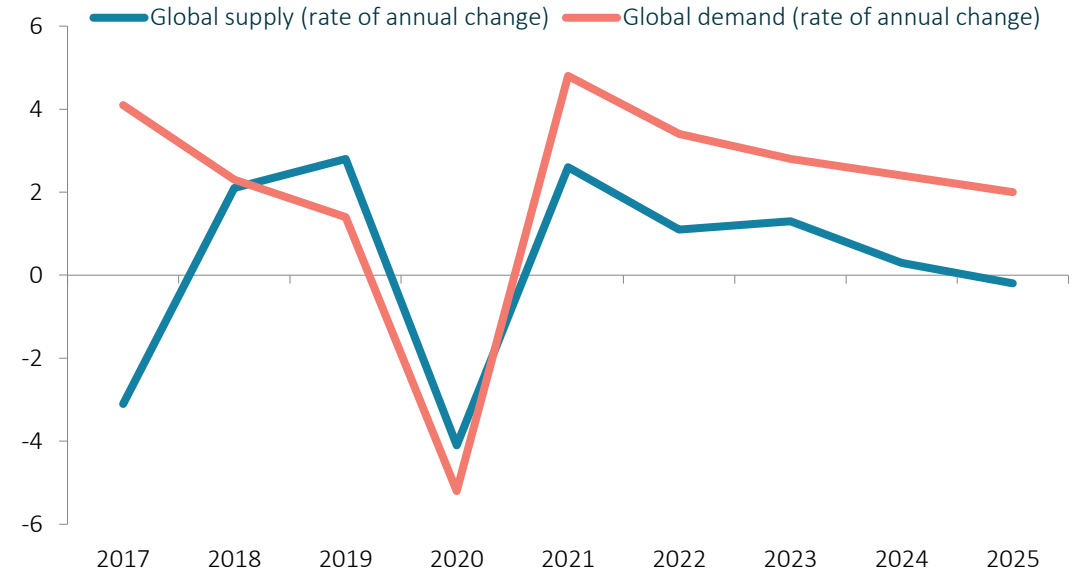


Lead

Use of lead by sector in 2020¹



Global supply and demand for lead in % from 2017 to 2025²



Use of lead



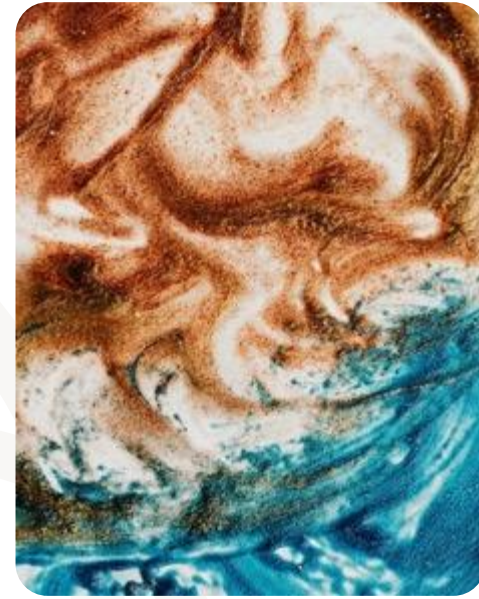
Gaston PLANTÉ (1834-1889) was the first to design and produce a battery accumulator.

- ⌚ In 1859, he developed a lead-acid accumulator, the first rechargeable electric battery. Not for another 20 years would this invention be developed on an industrial scale. Batteries used in automobiles today are based on the same principle.
- ⌚ Lead batteries are a power storage system used widely in industry and in railway and automotive equipment (including trucks), as well as each time electrical energy must be immediately available (such as in planes and satellites).





An allocation process with high value added



A recognised team of experts



An established expertise reflected through two funds providing exposure to metals across different segments.

€ 2,6Mds
in AuM
as of 31/03/2026

② The **management Team¹** is also consulted regularly on the functioning and practices of the commodities markets.



Benjamin LOUVET
 31 years of experience



Marion BALESTIER
 16 years of experience



Olivier DAGUIN
 18 years of experience



Julien FEDORISKA
 30 years of experience



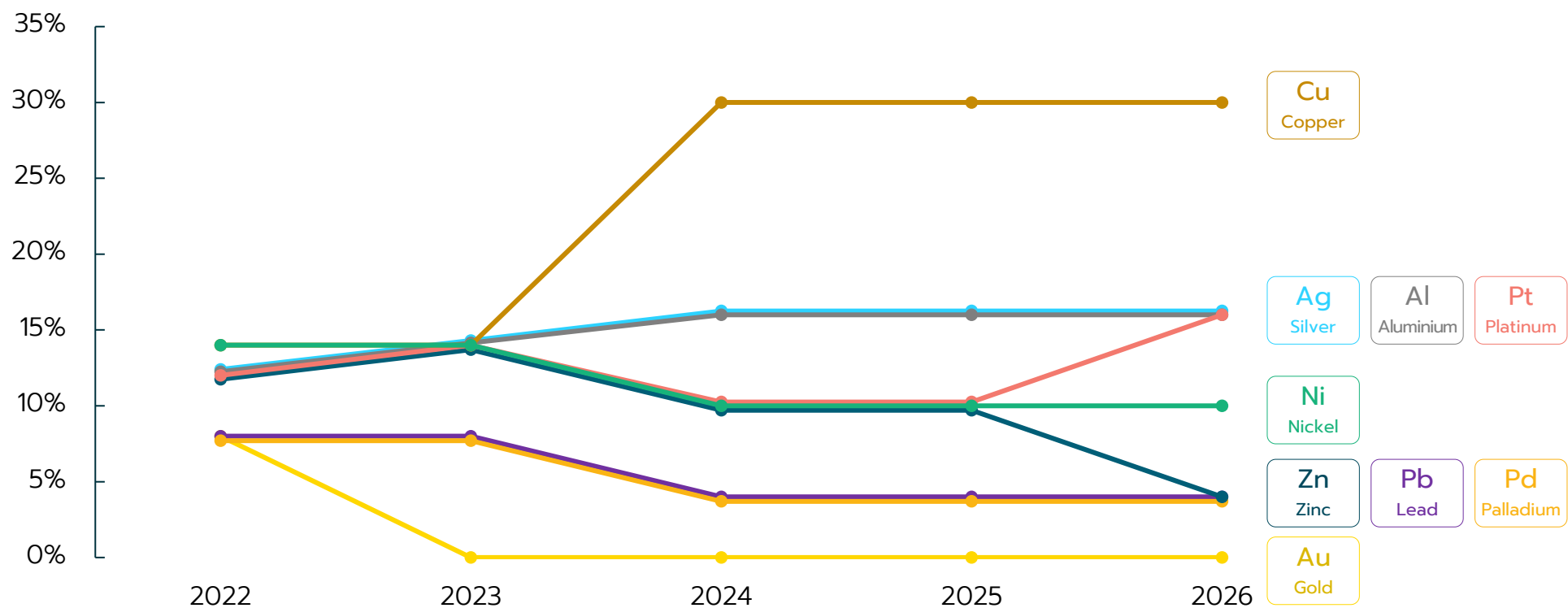
② **Benjamin LOUVET** regularly hosts a segment on BFM Business (TV/Radio) and is a frequent contributor to Radio Classique, BFM TV, LCI, Le Figaro, Challenges, and Les Echos.

Setting the allocation

② Choices of metals and weightings with a dual objective

- To take on exposure to those metals with the greatest potential, based mainly on energy challenges
- To take liquidity into account: only exchange-traded metals have been chosen (which excludes cobalt and lithium)

Evolution of the portfolio's target allocation over time



Setting the allocation

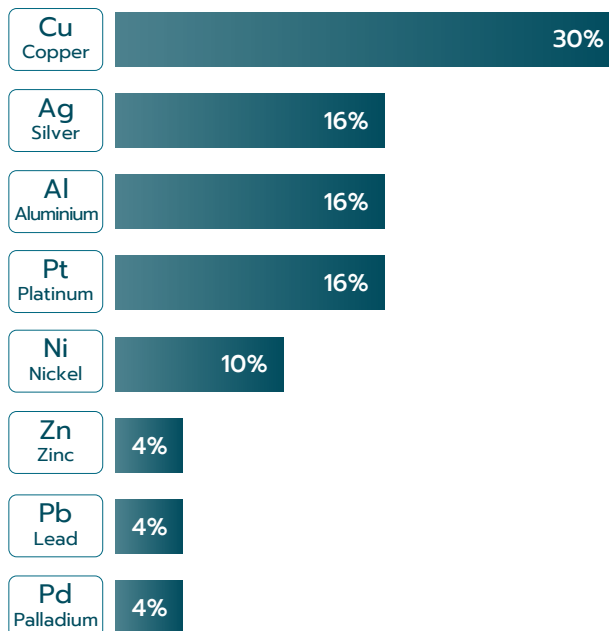


PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

Cash Management Allocation
(100% of the investment portfolio)

Index allocation via Swaps
Swap on a basket of precious and industrial metals (“Basket Energy Strategic Metals Index”)

European Treasury bonds
Cash (<10%)
Money-market funds (<10%)



Note

- ⌚ For the year 2026, the Scientific Committee has decided to adjust the allocation of the Ofi Invest Energy Strategic Metals portfolio, with a particular focus on the fund’s positions in platinum and zinc.
- ⌚ In parallel, we continue to favour copper, silver, and aluminium, whose use in mature technologies—especially those linked to the energy transition—remains essential.

Operation of the scientific committee

Role of the Scientific Committee

- ② Analyse developments in low-carbon technologies
- ② Ensure the quality and methodological consistency of the index
- ② Strengthen governance through cross-expertise: portfolio management, SRI, risk management
- ② Ensure transparency and credibility through a formal review process
- ② Integrate, when necessary, insights from external experts on technical matters

CIGCE Operational Framework¹

- ② Two meetings per year, with a published report to ensure transparency²
- ② Index composition may be adjusted only during these meetings
- ② Full details of all changes are made available on the asset manager's website
- ② UCITS constraints: limited active management; underlying weights may fluctuate freely
- ② Quarterly portfolio rebalancing

Evaluation Process & CIGCE

- ② Ongoing assessment of developments in low-carbon technologies
- ② Potential additions, removals, or changes in the weighting of metals
- ② Decisions are published and implemented after each committee meeting
- ② CIGCE members: portfolio management team, ESG team, risk management, and optional external experts

Source : Source : Ofi Invest Asset Management | (1) Investment and Environmental Constraints Management Committee. | (2) The committee's decision (28/11/2025) is available via this link: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/en/site/parameters?url=https%3A%2F%2Fparametersservices.ofivalmo.fr%2FgetFile%3Fid%3D6391d4c04a0c8%26filename%3D3b90c3f34d-investment-committee-minutes28-11-2025.pdf%26type%3D6>

How Swaps work

SWAPS

- ⌚ To take on exposure to the commodity markets, OFI Invest Precious Metals has set up a swap.
- ⌚ This swap consists of exchanging a fixed commission for the performance of a financial index.
- ⌚ The index is quoted independently by Solactive, a Germany-based index provider operating worldwide that develops tailored index investment products with the main investment banks and asset managers worldwide.

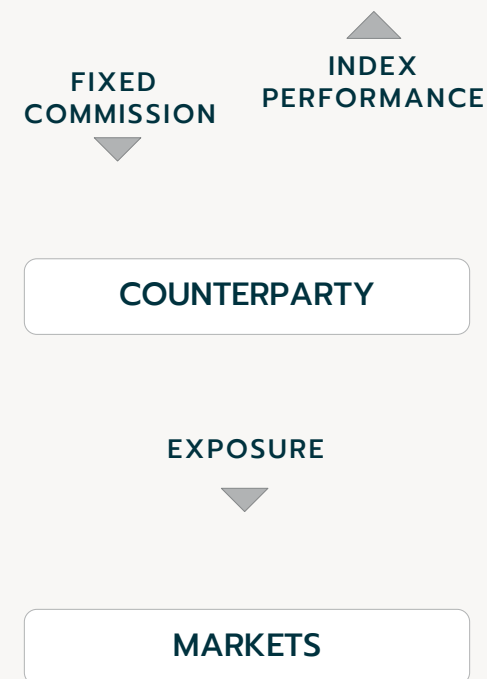
Swap counterparties

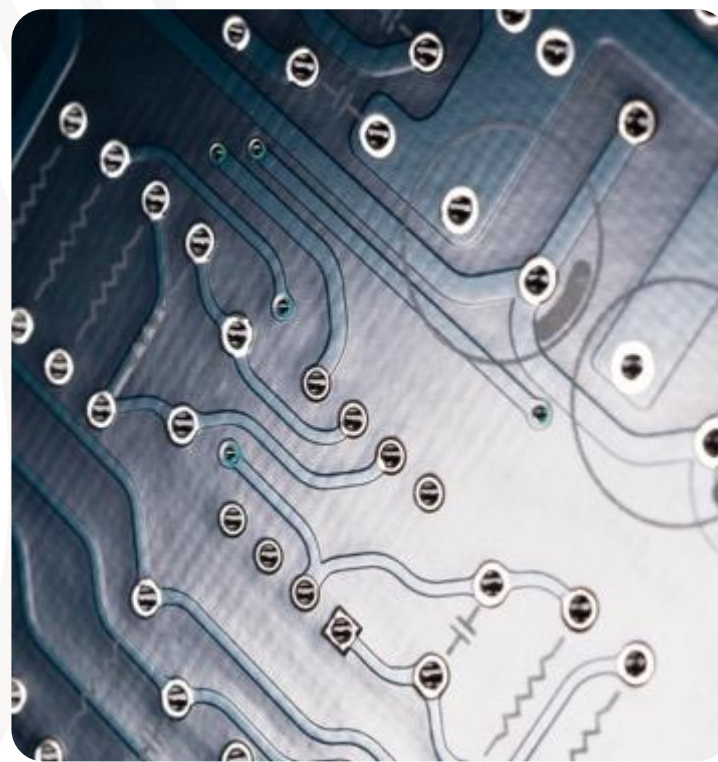
- ⌚ UBS, BNP Paribas, JP Morgan, Bank of America and Société Générale (with the option of structuring with other counterparties)

Collateral and limiting counterparty risk

- ⌚ No collateral: the fund is invested essentially in BTFs¹ with a residual balance at its depository, Société Générale.
- ⌚ The exposure limit is set at the one-day performance of the index with systematic payouts when the trading balance is greater than €250,000 in one direction or the other.

Ofi Invest Energy Strategic Metals





A long-term investment thematic



PARTIE 3

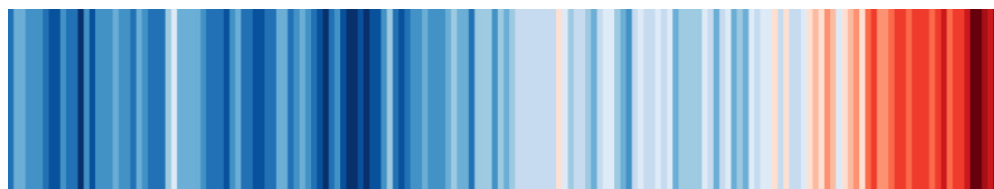
climate change: a visible reality!

Climate has been warming up since the start of the industrial era (1760). The world is already about 1°C hotter than the average of 1971-2000

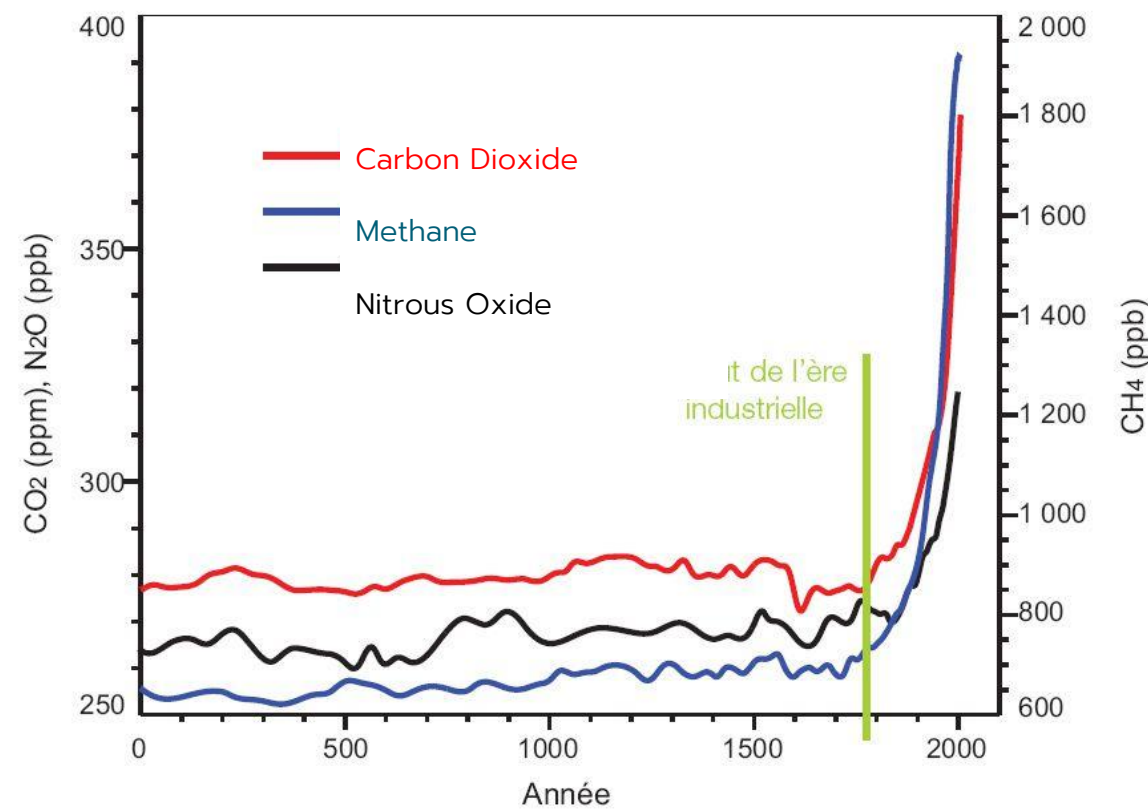
The human origin of global warming and the role of fossil fuel combustion are consensus points amongst the scientific community

The increase in the carbon 12 content of the atmosphere is irrefutable proof that the combustion of fossil fuels is responsible for the increase in the CO2 concentration of the atmosphere

Representation by climatologist Ed Hawkins of the global warming from 1850 to 2019 at the surface of the oceans and continents.

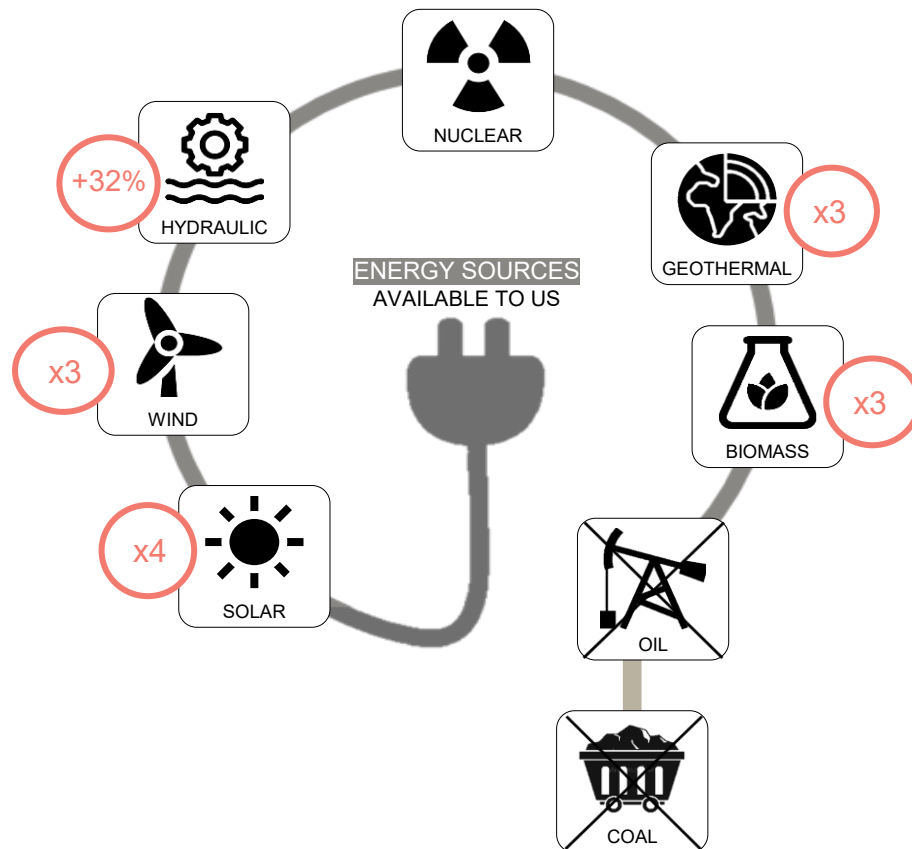


This representation is based on the HadCRUT 4 dataset (Morice et al. 2012). Each bar represents a year, and the colour code goes from blue to red over a range of -0.7°C to +0.7°C. Dark blue years are cooler and red ones warmer than the average in 1971-2000



How to contain climate change?

According to the International Energy Agency, in its Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), the following targets could be met by 2030...

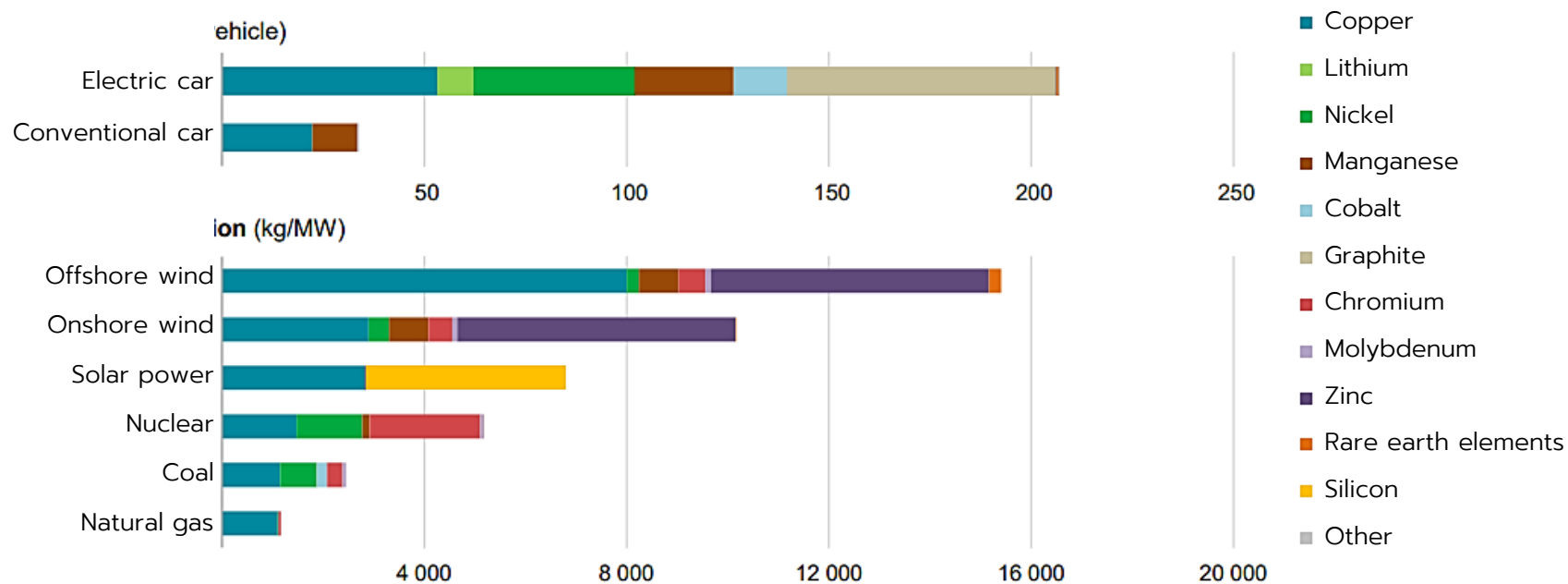


According to the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)

- ⌚ By 2030, 50% of electricity should be produced from renewable energy sources.
- ⌚ The share of renewables (excluding biomass) in primary energy consumption should be multiplied by 3 to 4 by 2030 and by 8 to 13 by 2050.

Towards a cleaner economy that uses more metals

Metal intensity by technology

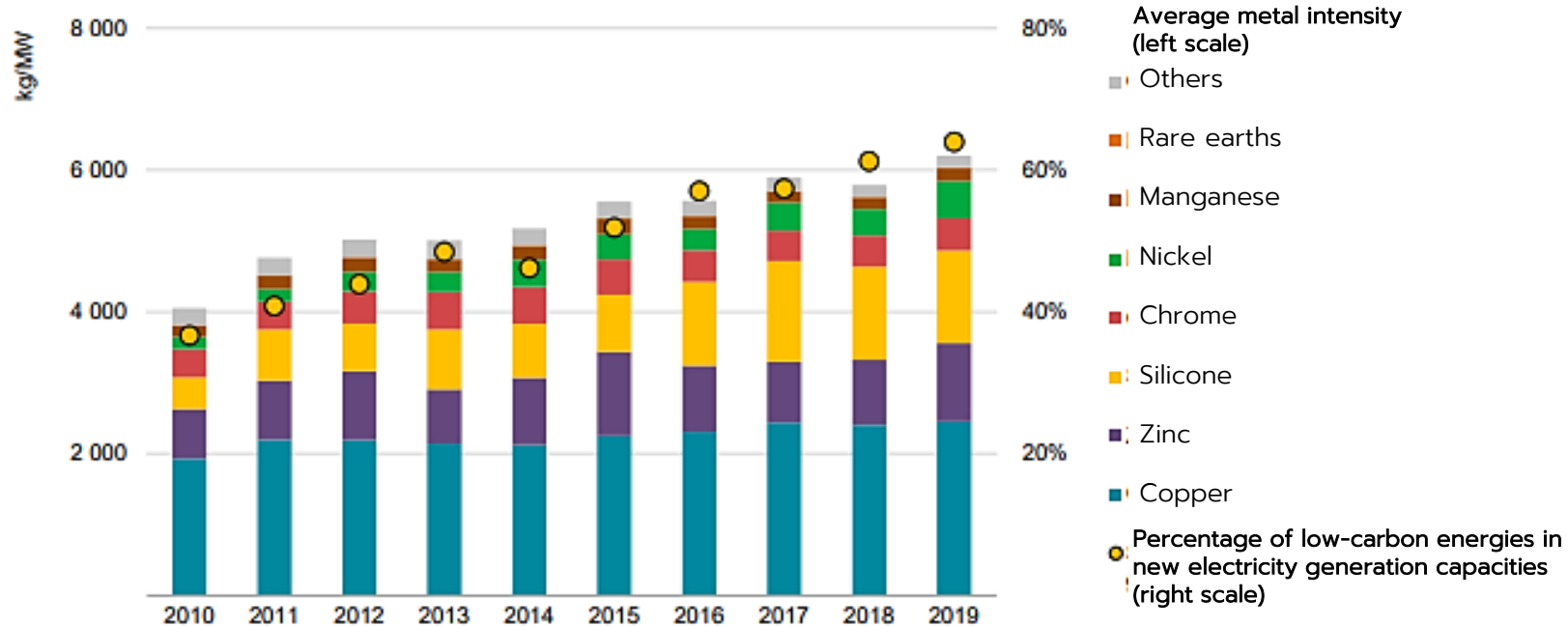


Source: The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions, World Energy Outlook Special Report, IAE, May 2021. | Notes: kg = kilogram; MW = megawatt. The values for vehicles are for the entire vehicle, including batteries, motors and glider. The intensities for an electric car are based on a 75 kWh NMC (nickel, manganese, cobalt) 622 cathode and graphite-based anode. The values for offshore wind and onshore wind are based on the direct-drive permanent magnet synchronous generator system (including array cables) and the doubly-fed induction generator system respectively. The values for coal and natural gas are based on ultra-supercritical plants and combined-cycle gas turbines. Actual consumption can vary by project depending on technology choice, project size and installation environment.

Towards a cleaner economy that uses more metals

The metal needs for new electricity generation capacities have risen by 50% since 2010, as low-carbon technologies account for a growing share of investments.

Average Metal Intensity of new electricity production capacities

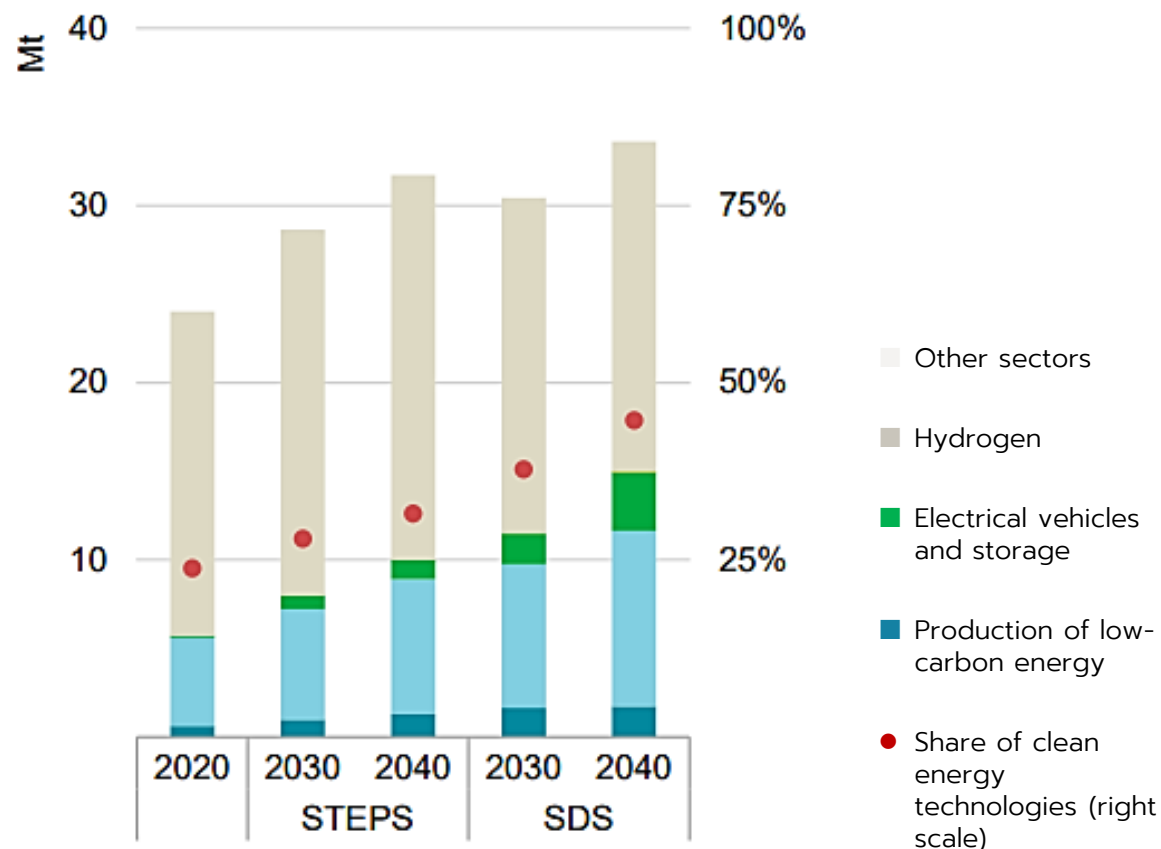


CRITICAL METALS > according to *IFP énergies nouvelles*, a raw material is critical when it is used in many manufacturing sectors, is hard to replace in the short term, is used in many manufacturing applications, possesses high economic value, and when its reserves and production are geographically concentrated.

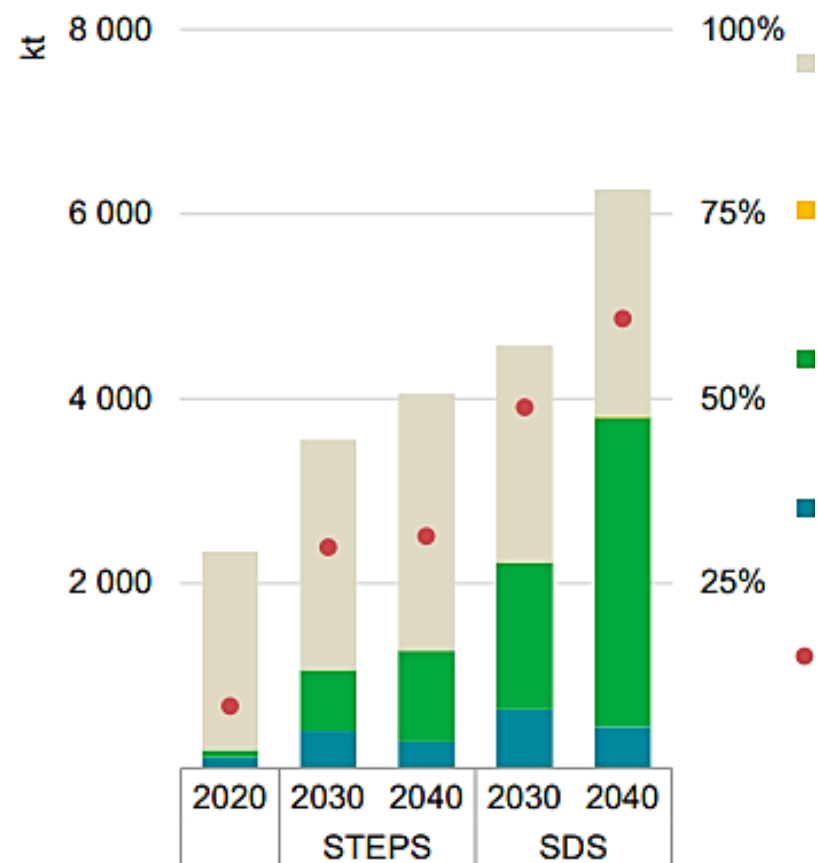
Close-up on copper and nickel

Under a scenario that meets the goals of the Paris Agreement, energy technologies' share of total demand would rise over the next two years to more than 40% for copper and to 60 to 70% for nickel.

Demand for copper by copper



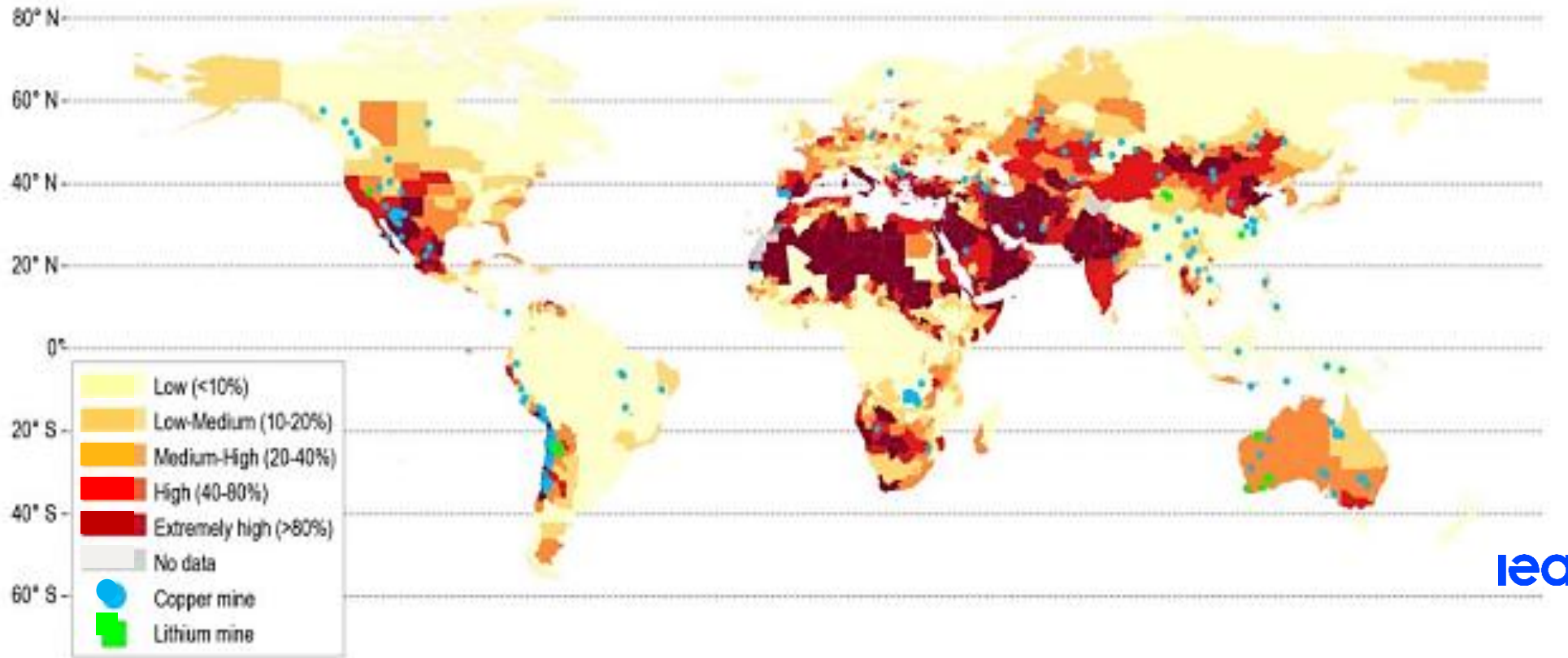
Demand for nickel by sector



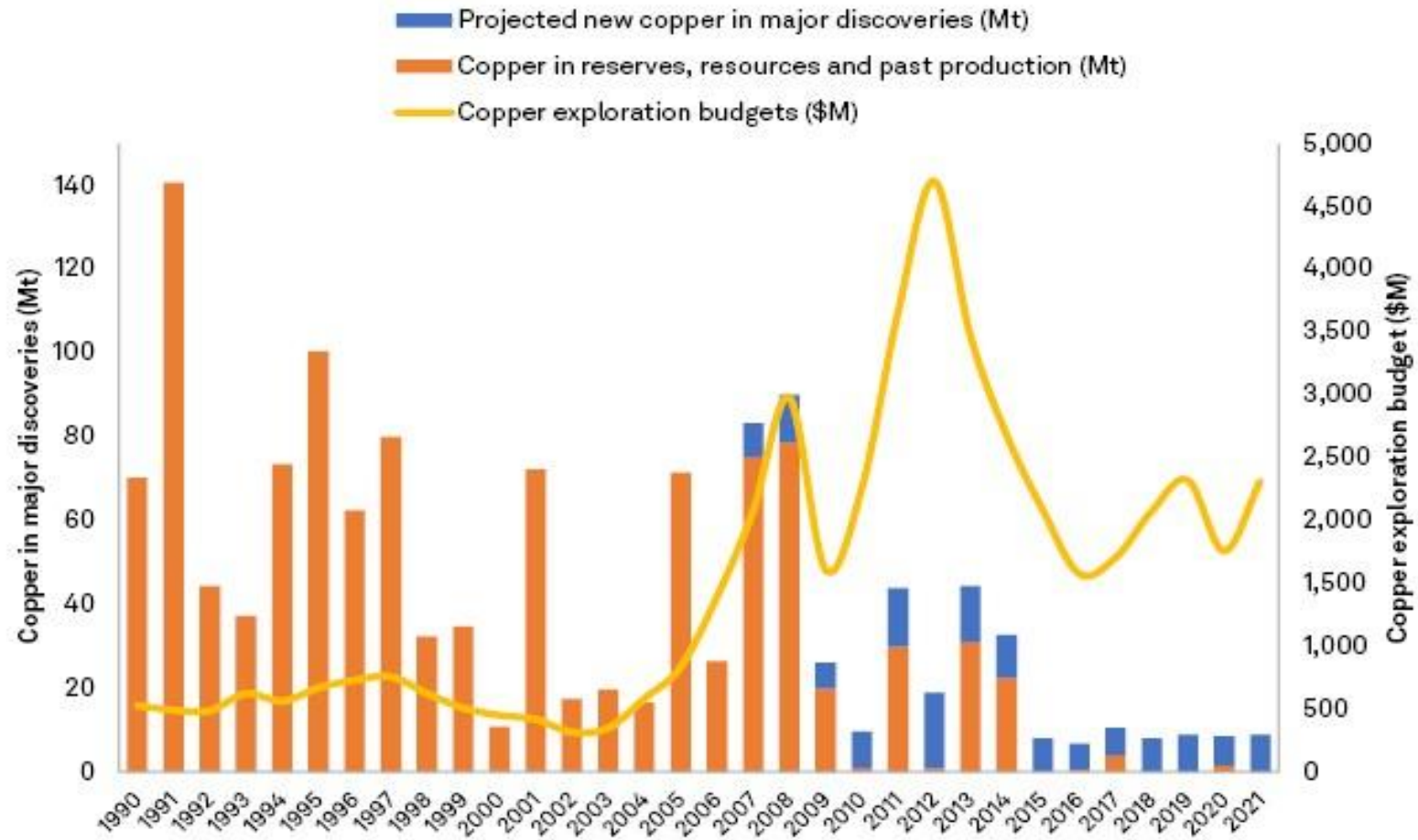
Source: The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions, World Energy Outlook Special Report, IEA, May 2021. Demand does not include volumes reused in semi-fabricated form. STEPS: Stated Policies Scenario. | SDS: Sustainable Development Scenario, based on achieving the Paris Agreement objectives. These scenarios are based on assumptions and may not materialise depending on economic, technological or regulatory developments

Metal Production and climate risk

Mining assets are exposed to growing climate risks and to water stress (water shortages), a danger that threatens the energy and environmental transition. Climate change could exacerbate the increase in metal prices.



The copper discovery rate remains low



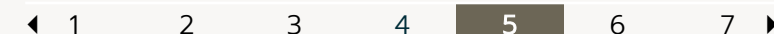
characteristics

Fund name	Global SICAV - Ofi Invest Energy Strategic Metals
Legal Form	SubFund of a SICAV governed by French Law
Management company	Ofi Invest Asset Management, France
ISIN code	XL : FR0014005WK6 - I : FR0014008NM5 - R : FR0014008NN3 - RF : FR0014008NO1 - RFC USD H : FR001400FXJ1
Fund managers⁽²⁾	Benjamin LOUVET – Marion BALESTIER – Olivier DAGUIN
Fund inception date	27 January 2022
Investment objective⁽³⁾	Ofi Invest Energy Strategic Metals aims to offer exposure to a basket of real assets that synthetically replicates the "Basket Energy Strategic Metals" index. This index was developed by the fund management team and consist of futures contracts on the main precious metals and industrial metals.
Benchmark index	There is no benchmark; however, for information purposes, investors may consult the S&P GSCI INDUSTRIAL METALS TR, which is representative of the industrial metals investment universe
Investment policy	An initial buying position has been established, made up of swaps on the Basket Energy Strategic Metals Index. This index is made up of futures contracts on the following metals selected with the following allocation: 16% aluminium, 4% lead, 4% palladium, 10% platinum, 16% silver, 10% nickel, 10% zinc and 30% copper. (The technical rebalancing of the index between these various components is carried out every quarter)
Currency	Euro
Valorisation	Daily
Investment horizon	More than 5 years
SFDR category⁽⁴⁾	Article 8
Maximum front-end fee incl. tax	XL : 2 % - I : 2 % - R : 2 % - RF : 2 % - RFC USD H : 2 %
Management Company's external management fees and running costs	XL : 0,55 % - I : 0,93 % - R : 1,81 % - RF : 1,03 % - RFC USD H : 1,03 %
Minimum amount of initial subscriptions	XL : 15 000 000 € - I : 1 000 000 € - R : Néant - RF : Néant - RFC USD H : Néant
Turnover fee per transaction⁽⁵⁾	From €0 to €450 excluding VAT (fixed or flat rate per transaction depending on the nature of the securities, markets and financial instruments handled).
Performance fee	None

RISK PROFIL(1)

Lower risk

Higher risk



- (1) The synthetic risk indicator assesses the product's risk level in relation to other products. It is an indication of the likelihood that this product will incur losses in the event of market movements or if we are unable to pay out. The risk indicator is based on the assumption that you will hold the product for 5 years.
- (2) Team members are subject to change over time.
- (3) Passive management
- (4) REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector. For more information on sustainable finance, please visit our website at: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/fr/fr/institutionnel-et-entreprise/politiques-et-documents>
- (5) Refer to the fund's prospectus for more details. These fees are collected by the depository/custodian.

The promoted Sub-Fund concerns the acquisition of units or shares of a Sub-Fund, and not of a given underlying asset, such as a building or shares of a company, as these are only of the underlying assets held by the Sub-Fund.

Main risks

⊗ Risk of loss of capital

The risk that invested capital will not be returned in full is inherent to this type of investment management, which offers no capital guarantee.

⊗ counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is incurred from swaps and other derivatives contracted by the Subfund. The Subfund is exposed to the risk that credit establishments may not be able to honour their commitments on these instruments. This risk could result in a decline in the Subfund's net asset value.

⊗ Interest rate risk

Through an index, directly or via money-market funds selected to remunerate cash on hand, the Subfund may be invested in interest-rate futures and/or in fixed-rate debt securities. In generally, the price of such securities falls when interest rates rise.

⊗ Risk incurred by an investment in commodity futures

The Subfund is exposed to commodity prices via commodity index swaps. Keep in mind that a decline in commodity markets or a worsening in exogenous conditions, such as storage or weather conditions, could result in a decline in the Subfund's net asset value. The reason for this is that commodity futures prices are closely linked to current and future production of the underlying product or even the estimated natural reserves in the case of energy commodities. Climate and geopolitical factors may also alter the levels of supply and demand of the underlying product and, hence, modify its expected scarcity expected on the market.

⊗ Sustainability risk

Sustainability risks arise mainly from weather events resulting from climate change (called physical risk) and from societies' capacity to respond to climate change (called transition risks). They are likely to result in unexpected losses affecting fund investments and financial performances. Social factors (inequalities, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in consumer behaviour, etc.) or gaps in governance (involving recurring and material violation of international agreements, corruption, product quality and safety, and selling practices) may also result in sustainability risks.

⊗ 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.

⊗ Accessory risks

Foreign exchange risk.

⊗ To find out more about the management' company's policies on integrating sustainability risks, and for details on ancillary risks, fundholders are urged to consult the prospectus, available at: www.ofi-invest-am.com.

Information

This advertising communication is aimed at professional clients or eligible counterparties only as defined in Directive “MIF 2” n°2014/65/UE and 2016/1034 concerning the markets in financial instruments. The content is not approved for retail clients or pension scheme members.

This advertising communication is drawn up by Ofi Invest Asset Management, a portfolio management company (APE 6630Z) under French law approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF) under number GP92012 – company intra-community VAT number FR51384940342, a limited company with a Board of directors with a capital of 71,957,490 euros, whose registered office is located at 127-129, quai du Président Roosevelt 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux, registered with the Nanterre Trade and Companies Register under number 384 940 342.

This advertising communication does not give any assurance of the suitability of the products or services presented to the investor's situation or objectives and does not constitute a recommendation, advice or offer to buy the financial products mentioned. Ofi Invest Asset Management declines all responsibility for any damage or loss resulting from the use, in whole or in part, of the elements contained therein. Ofi Invest Asset Management considers that the information and figures contained in this advertising communication were valid and accurate on the day that they were drawn up. No guarantee can be made as to the exactitude of information gained from public sources.

Analyses and advises on allocation are based on hypotheses and internal forecasts of Ofi Invest Asset Management at the time the advertising communication was drawn up, which could be totally or partially not achieved. They should not be relied upon as indicating any guarantee of return from an investment and could be modified at any time.

The value of an investment on financial markets can go down as well as up and can fluctuate in response to changes in exchange rates. Given the economic and market risks, there can be no assurance that the products and services quoted in this advertising communication will achieve their investment objectives. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

The Key Information Document (KID) (in French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Slovenian) and the prospectus (in French and English) are offered to subscribers prior to subscription and given at subscription; these elements, as well as the latest available financial statements, are available to the public on request, from Ofi Invest Asset Management. <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/en>

The fund(s) presented in this advertisement may not be registered in all jurisdictions. Funds may be restricted in respect of certain persons or in certain countries under the national regulations applicable to such persons or in those countries. Prior to investing, investors must verify any legal constraints or restrictions there may be in connection with the subscription, purchase, possession or sale of the shares of the fund(s). Ofi Invest AM may decide to terminate the provisions relating to the marketing of the fund, in accordance with Directive 2014/91/UE of the European Parliament and of the Council. Information on investor law and collective redress mechanisms at national and EU level in the event of a dispute can be found here <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/en/informations-reglementaires>

For more information on investor rights or if you have any complaints, please visit the "Investor Rights" page, available in English, respectively, on the website : <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/en/informations-reglementaires>

LU26/009209/151226