

Pre-contractual information

Article 8 SFDR (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088)

Sustainable investment

means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Camelea

Legal entity identifier: N/A

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:**

___%

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

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

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

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

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



Sustainability indicators

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

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

The financial product includes two types of investment vehicle: Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) and Internal Collective Funds (ICF). The financial product allows the policyholder to invest in a selection of these investment vehicles, including those that, in accordance with the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR): (i) promote environmental and/or social characteristics (Article 8), (ii) have a sustainable investment as an objective (Article 9) and (iii) do neither of (i) or (ii) (Article 6). The extent to which an individual policy promotes environmental and/or social characteristics depends on the investment vehicle choices of the policyholder.

Further information about the characteristics promoted by the underlying investment vehicles are available on the website of The OneLife Company S.A. (OneLife) website at the following link: <https://www.onelife.com/clients/sfdr/>

Commitment to investments aligned with E/S characteristics:

The financial product invests in underlying UCITS and ICFs that meet and maintain regulatory designations in accordance with SFDR Article 8 or 9. The financial product commits to investing at least 60% of its total assets to such investments by the end of the investment period.

The financial product has not designated a specific ESG benchmark for the purpose of determining whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

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

The attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this financial product will be measured using the following sustainability indicators:

Commitment to investments aligned with E/S characteristics:

The proportion of total assets invested in underlying UCITS and ICFs that have secured and maintained a regulatory designation aligned with SFDR Article 8 or 9.

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

Not applicable. The financial product does not have a sustainable investment objective.

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

Not applicable. The financial product does not have a sustainable investment objective.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable. The financial product does not have a sustainable investment objective.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable. The financial product does not have a sustainable investment objective.

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

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts

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



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes

No

The financial product does not consider principal adverse impacts (PAI) on sustainability factors.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The financial product offers a range of investment vehicles, with strategies varying based on the chosen funds.

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics. As part of the security selection process for UCITS and ICFs, although not a determining factor in decision-making, the financial product selects underlying UCITS that have secured and maintained a regulatory designation aligned with SFDR Article 8 or 9.

The **investment strategy** guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

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

The financial product will consistently apply the following criteria to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

The financial product will invest at least 60% of its total assets in underlying UCITS and ICFs that have secured and maintained a regulatory designation aligned with SFDR Article 8 or 9.

Good governance

practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

No commitment to reducing the investment universe is applied.

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

OneLife assesses the governance practices of investee companies through its good governance policy, which is available on its website at: <https://www.onelife.com/about-us/csr-commitments/life-insurer/>



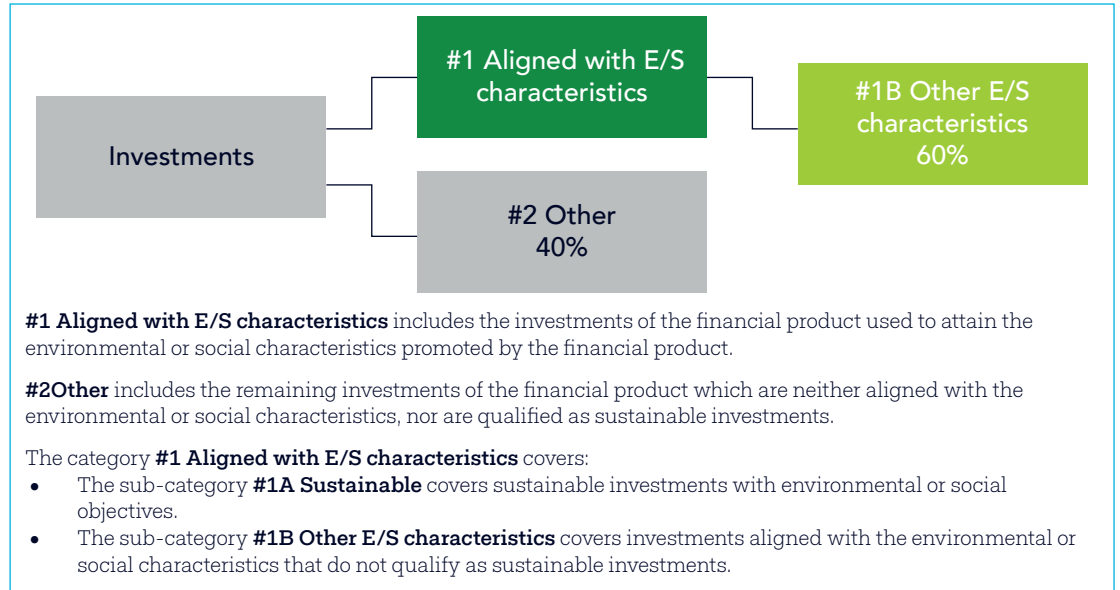
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The asset allocation for the financial product described in the graph above is structured as follows:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics: This financial product aims to allocate a portion equal to or above 60% of its total assets value towards investments that are aligned with environmental or social characteristics.

#2 Other: The financial product aims to allocate a maximum of 40% of its total assets to other types of investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The financial product does not use derivatives.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable. The financial product does not intend to make sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹ ?

Yes

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

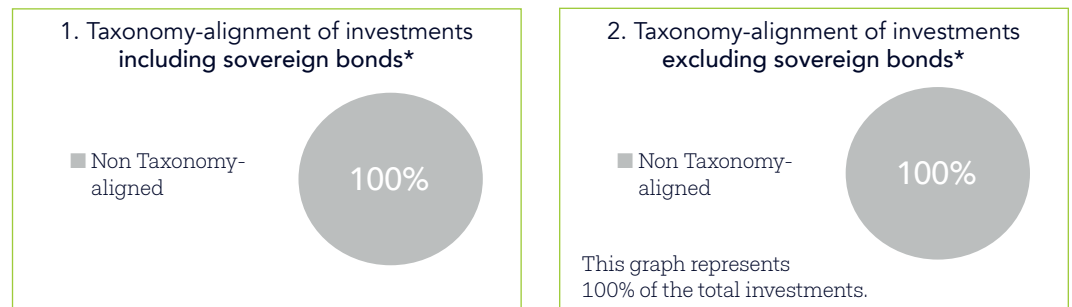
No

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

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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

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



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable. The financial product does not intend to make sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



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

Not applicable. The financial product does not intend to make sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable. The financial product does not intend to make sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



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

The investments included under “#2 Other” may include other investments that do not meet the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the financial product. These assets may include UCITS and ICF that do not promote environmental or social characteristics, and are used to achieve either the financial product’s financial objective or diversification purpose.

No environmental or social safeguards are assessed on “other” assets such as UCITS and ICF described above.



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

The financial product has not designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of determining whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

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

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable.

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

Further information about the financial product is available on OneLife’s website at the following link:
https://youroffice.onelife.eu.com/yourdocuments/AppI_And_Pol-Admin/Camelea/B_CAME_Pack-to-be-kept_EN.pdf