

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Loomis Sayles Global Multi Asset Income Fund
Legal entity identifier: 549300C3WENVISZIAF72

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



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

The Fund seeks to promote the environmental and social characteristics of climate change impact reduction, social justice and environmental protection (the “E/S Characteristics”).

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the E/S Characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Sustainability indicators

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

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

The Investment Manager has identified the following sustainability indicators against which it will measure the extent to which the Fund's investments attain the E/S Characteristics:

- (a) Climate change impact reduction: The percentage of issuers which meet over 50% of a proprietary composite set of up to 11 data fields.
- (b) Social justice: The percentage of issuers which meet over 50% of a proprietary composite set of up to 14 data fields.
- (c) Environmental protection: The percentage of issuers which meet over 50% of a proprietary composite set of up to 22 data fields.

Information on the specific data fields can be found in the Article 10 disclosure for the Fund (please refer to section "Where can I find more product specific information online?" below).

The Investment Manager analyses each issuer against these data fields. An issuer must meet over 50% of a proprietary composite of the relevant data fields to be deemed to promote the characteristic."

In addition, in order to confirm the effectiveness of the screening process, the Investment Manager will monitor the following:

- (a) % of companies that have been assigned a governance rating of 9 or 10 and which demonstrate a negative Momentum Score. The Momentum Score is based on a proprietary model that evaluates corporate issuers on a short term, medium term, and long term framework and equally weights these results to arrive at a Momentum Score to help determine the direction of an issuer's ESG impact;
- (b) % of companies that have been assigned an ESG rating of above 9 (low ESG quality);
- (c) % of companies that are flagged as having violated the UN Global Compact Principles in the MSCI ESG Ratings;
- (d) % of companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from activities in coal, tobacco and cluster munitions; and
- (e) % of companies that are identified as being the top 50 worst carbon footprint offenders by the Transition Pathway Initiative Data Tool.

● ***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



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.

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

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

Not Applicable

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 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 no 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.



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

Yes

The Investment Manager considers the principal adverse impacts (“PAI”) of the Fund’s investments on sustainability factors by monitoring and analysing the following principal adverse impact indicators when managing the Fund:

- Carbon footprint;
- Violations of the UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons);
- Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives; and
- Insufficient whistle blower protection.

The above listed principal adverse impact indicators are taken into consideration by the Investment Manager in various ways as part of its ongoing management of the Fund, including through the application of exclusions, the assessment of issuers against the sustainability indicators outlined above and the Investment Manager’s ongoing engagement with the issuers in which the Fund invests.

The Investment Manager hopes to be able to reduce the PAI of the Fund’s investments over the life of the Fund.

Information on the PAI of the portfolio holdings of the Fund will be contained in the Fund’s annual reports. The first annual report to contain disclosure will be for the financial year ending 31 December 2022.

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

As a key component of the Fund’s investment decision making process, the Investment Manager employs the following bottom-up approach when selecting securities:

- i. **Creation of a composite score:** The Investment Manager utilizes a proprietary ESG framework to generate individual scores against specified environmental, social and governance criteria. Issuers are scored on a descending scale from 0 (high ESG quality) to 10 (low ESG quality). At least 90% of the Fund’s issuers will be subject to this non-financial analysis and will be allocated a composite ESG score.
- ii. **Screening of the investment universe:** As a matter of course, the Investment Manager excludes from the Fund’s potential investment universe issuers which:

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

- a. have been assigned a governance rating of 9 or 10 and which demonstrate a negative Momentum Score;
 - b. have been assigned an ESG rating of above 9 (low ESG quality);
 - c. are flagged as having violated the UN Global Compact Principles in the MSCI ESG Ratings;
 - d. derive more than 5% of their revenue from activities in coal, tobacco or cluster munitions; and
 - e. are identified as being the top 50 worst carbon footprint offenders by the Transition Pathway Initiative Data Tool.
- iii. Security selection among the refined investment universe: The Investment Manager will then further analyse the remaining investment universe against additional ESG considerations based on data obtained from external providers and internal analysis to enable the Investment Manager to identify and select issuers which meet the sustainability indicators relating to one or more of the E/S Characteristics and follow good corporate governance practices (see below for further information on how the Investment Manager makes a determination of good governance).

In relation to making a determination as to whether an issuer meets the sustainability indicators, as part of the security selection process the Investment Manager reviews each issuer against three proprietary composite sets of data fields. This review results in issuers being graded A to F against each composite data set, based on the percentage of the underlying data fields it meets. Only issuers which are graded A, B or C against a data set will be deemed to promote the E/S Characteristic to which that data set relates. To be graded A, an issuer has to satisfy 90% or more of the data fields, for a B grade 80-90% and for a C grade between 50-80%.

This assessment is a quantitative assessment and includes a consideration of the principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators that are being tracked in relation to the Fund's investments.

This part of the process is fundamental to the Investment Manager being able to: (a) monitor the extent to which the Fund promotes the E/S Characteristics; and (b) manage the Fund so as to ensure that 70% of the Fund's NAV promotes the E/S Characteristic on an ongoing basis.

- iv. Portfolio monitoring: is undertaken to ensure all portfolio holdings continue to meet ESG progress expectations. After review, should a portfolio security no longer satisfy the above criteria, the Investment Manager will engage the issuer to:
- a. Raise awareness to make the issuer aware of ESG deficiencies;
 - b. Determine if the change is structural or temporary, driven by internal or external factors, and whether it is intentional or negligent;
 - c. Engage with the issuer to encourage corrective actions; and
 - d. Determine whether portfolio exclusion is required.

The ESG investment process remains subjective and dependent on the quality of the information available; in particular due to the lack of a standardized global methodology on ESG reporting.

● ***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?***

As a binding element, 100% the Fund will not invest in issuers which:

- have been assigned a governance rating of 9 or 10 and which demonstrate a negative Momentum Score;
- have been assigned an ESG rating of above 9 (low ESG quality);
- are flagged as having violated the UN Global Compact Principles in the MSCI ESG Ratings;
- derive more than 5% of their revenue from activities in coal, tobacco or cluster munitions; and
- are identified as being the top 50 worst carbon footprint offenders by the Transition Pathway Initiative Data Tool.

In addition, the Fund will invest a minimum of 70% of its NAV in investments which align with the E/S Characteristics by meeting the sustainability indicators identified above.

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

The eligible investment universe of the Fund is reduced by at least 20% by the application of the screening process described above (see point ii under “What investment strategy does this financial product follow?”) compared to the initial investment universe, as described in the Fund’s investment policy (see the Prospectus for further details).

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

The Investment Manager analyses its determined investment universe against additional ESG considerations based on data obtained from external providers and internal analysis to enable the Investment Manager to identify and select issuers which follow good corporate governance practices (such as fair and equitable wages, fair working conditions, product risk management and disclosure practices, diversity among board composition, independent directors, and local community support and outreach programs).

An assessment of governance practices is also made during the screening process (as detailed above), through which any securities/issuers which have:

- been allocated a score of 9 or 10 against the governance criteria in the Investment Manager’s proprietary ESG framework and which also demonstrate a negative momentum score;
- been allocated a composite score of 9 or 10 (i.e. the aggregate of the individual scores given to the security for E, S and G aspects) in the Investment Manager’s proprietary ESG framework;
- any issuers that are flagged as having violated the UN Global Compact Principles in the MSCI ESG Ratings;

are automatically removed from the investment universe of the Fund for having poor governance.

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



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Fund will invest a minimum of 70% of its NAV in investments which align with the E/S characteristics by meeting the sustainability indicators outlined above.

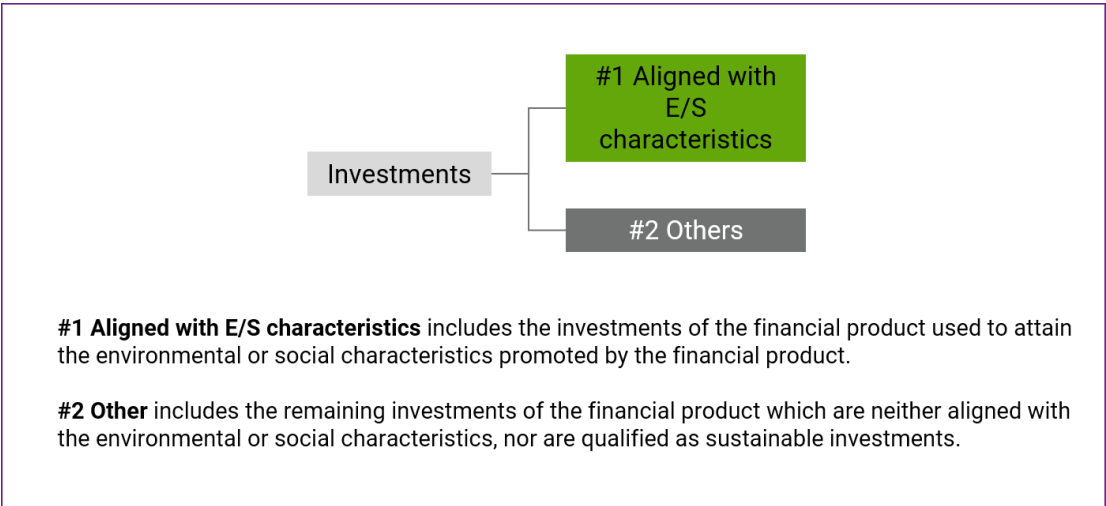
The remaining 30% of Fund's NAV will be in a combination of one or more of the following: (i) securities which do not align with the E/S Characteristics as they do not meet the sustainability indicators; (ii) derivatives entered into for the purposes of hedging and liquidity management; (iii) other liquidity management tools, such as money market instruments, cash and cash equivalents.

In relation to the securities of companies which do not align with the E/S Characteristics because they do not meet the sustainability indicators, such investments will still be subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards in the investment process which the Investment Manager follows for the Fund, including that the principal adverse impacts of such investments will be considered by the Investment Manager.

In addition, the Fund will invest all of its NAV in investments which align with the exclusionary screens identified under point ii under "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" above.

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.



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

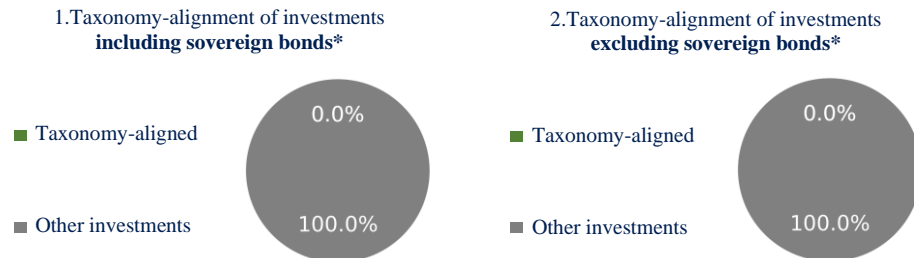
Not Applicable



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

Not applicable.

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

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

Not applicable.



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 sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments, including within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. As a consequence, the Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable



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

With respect to the binding element that the Fund will invest 70% of its NAV in investments which align with the E/S Characteristics by meeting the SDG sustainability indicators, the remaining 30% of the Fund's NAV will be in a combination of one or more of the following: ((i) securities which do not align with the E/S Characteristics as they do not meet the sustainability indicators; (ii) derivatives entered into for the purposes of hedging and liquidity management; (iii) other liquidity management tools, such as money market instruments, cash and cash equivalents.

In relation to the equity securities of companies which do not align with the E/S Characteristics because they do not meet the SDG sustainability indicators, such investments will still be subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards in the investment process which the Investment Manager follows for the Fund, including that the principal adverse impacts of such investments will be considered by the Investment Manager.



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?

Not applicable

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:
<https://www.im.natixis.com/intl/sfdr-documentation-nimsa-en>