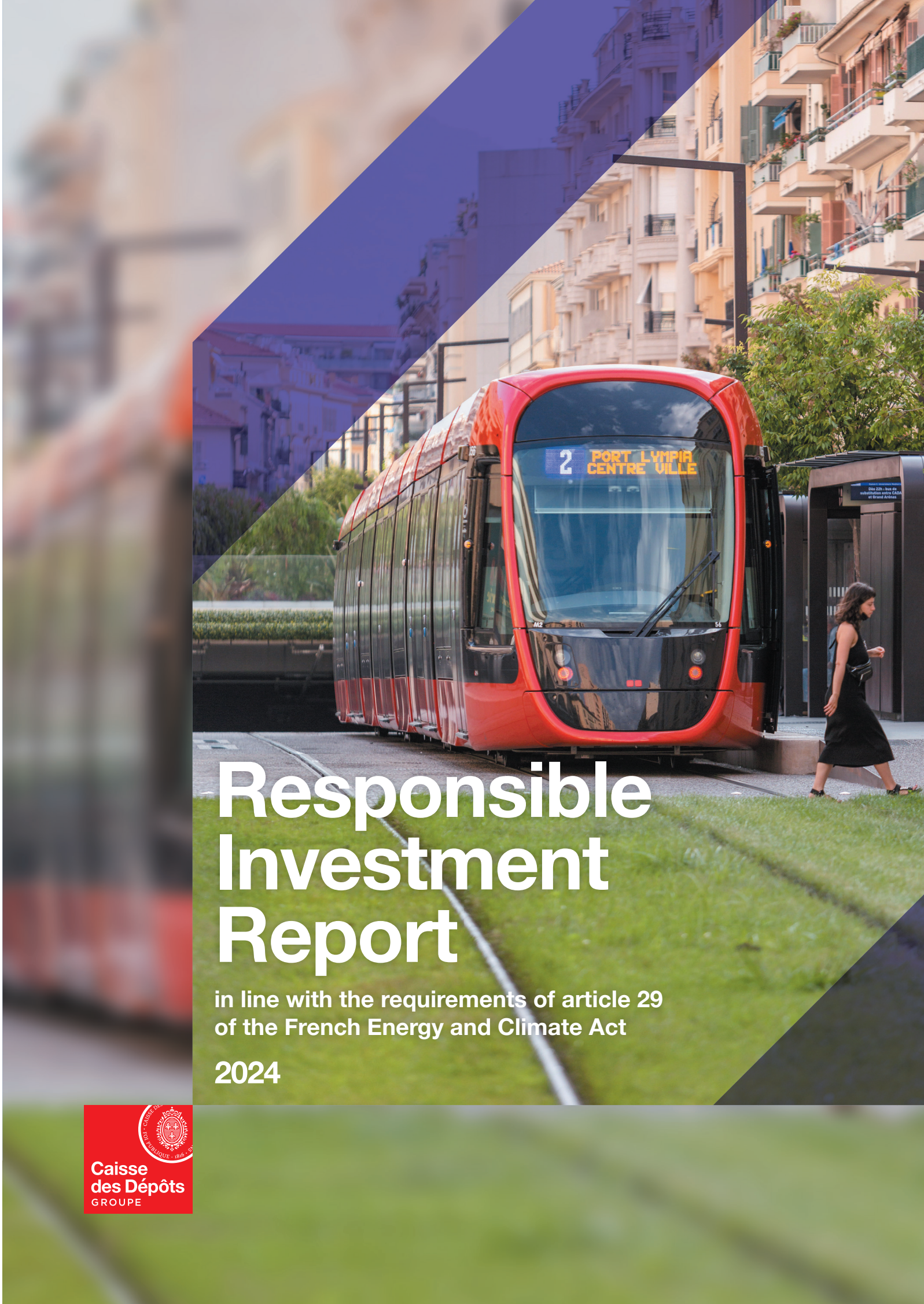




Responsible Investment Report

in line with the requirements of article 29
of the French Energy and Climate Act

2024



**Caisse
des Dépôts**
GROUPE

Introductory note

This responsible investment report meets the transparency requirements of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act (*Loi Énergie-Climat*) for investors. It presents the responsible investment approach within the scope covered by article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act for the Caisse des Dépôts public institution (the Asset Management and Management of Strategic Investments divisions, and investments by Banque des Territoires). It also presents the indicators for monitoring the impact of investment activities on the climate and biodiversity, the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues into strategy and the management of ESG risks.

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Editorial

The past year has been marked by significant challenges in the field of responsible investment. Major investors in the United States stepping away from international Net-Zero coalitions, the “simplification shock” triggered by the introduction of the European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the range of legislation included in the European Green Deal have disrupted momentum in the world of responsible finance. Despite the current context, we remain committed to redirecting capital towards a sustainable economy. Our 2024 results speak for themselves:

- **The Group’s financial entities committed €107 billion to ecological transformation (ET) flows between 2020 and 2024**, which serves as concrete proof of our commitment to the ecological transformation.
- **CDC has reduced the carbon footprint of its corporate equity and bond portfolios by over 50% since 31 December 2019**. As such, we are on track to meeting the decarbonisation objective set by the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (55% reduction by 2030).
- **We have integrated biodiversity issues** and climate change **adaptation** into all of our investments.
- **Our work on shareholder dialogue is ongoing and we continue to leverage our role as a shareholder**: out of a total of seven Say-on-Climate resolutions of companies in which the Asset Management division invests directly, CDC abstained on four of them in order to encourage the companies to be more ambitious and voted against one of them, which it deemed to be unsatisfactory. In parallel, CDC made sure to vote for resolutions that support the climate, biodiversity, working conditions and human rights.
- **Regarding our management of fossil fuel assets, our climate strategy incorporates energy sovereignty issues**: in the context of current global tensions regarding energy supply, our exposure to companies in the fossil fuel value chain is very limited (1.6% of our investment portfolio based on exposure to fossil fuel companies, and 3% based on exposure to companies across the fossil fuel value chain as a whole, including low-carbon activities and transport and distribution). This strategy incorporates rigorous shareholder dialogue that enables us to support the major companies in this sector as they diversify their activities and contribute to the European Union’s energy sovereignty, all while remaining committed to achieving our objective of aligning with the 1.5°C scenario.
- **We have also updated the Group’s Responsible Finance Charter** to provide clear information on the social criteria for responsible investment, the scope of ESG analyses in direct and indirect management, and controversy management.

In addition to having an impact on the environmental footprint of our portfolios, our commitment to promoting more responsible finance, which grows stronger every year, also has an impact on the real economy. No matter the context, we will continue striving to build a more sustainable future, setting the highest of standards for both our own activities and those of our counterparties.

Nathalie Tubiana

Head of Finance and Sustainable Development Policy

Nathalie Lhayani

Head of Sustainable Development Policy

Introduction



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of the activities
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**Our 2024 key figures
for the scope of
article 29 of the
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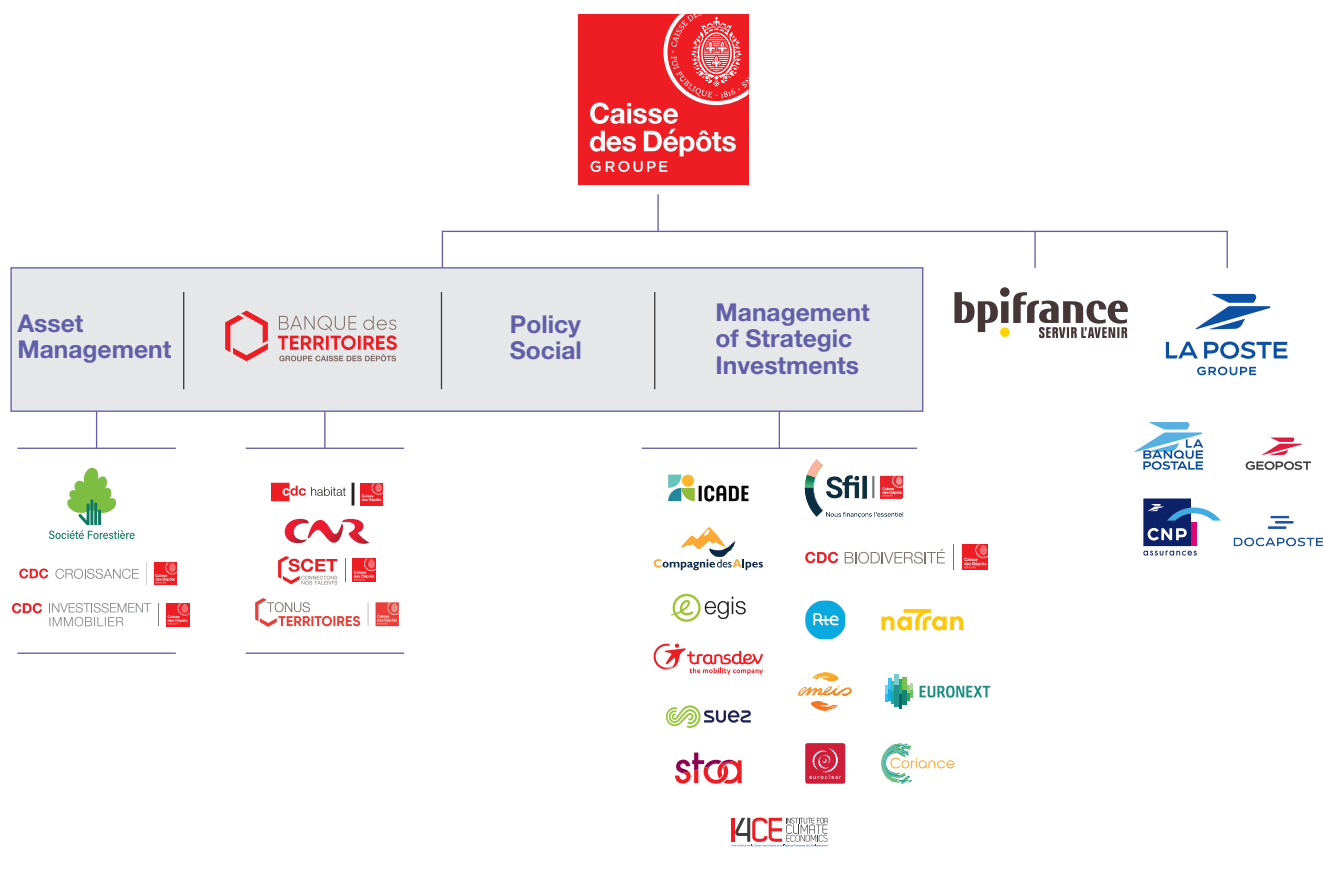
The Caisse des Dépôts Public Institution, hereinafter referred to as the “Public Institution”, comprises four core activities:

- Banque des Territoires;
- Social Policy division;
- Asset Management;
- Management of Strategic Investments.

The Public Institution’s scope covers the accounts of both the Savings Funds and the Central Sector.

The diagram below shows all the Group’s activities, subsidiaries and strategic investments.

Only the results of the investment practices of Asset Management, Banque des Territoires (for the scope of its investments) and Management of Strategic Investments are presented in this report.



See the Sustainability Report for a full description of the Caisse des Dépôts Group’s activities.



Presentation of the activities covered by this report

This report gives an account of the application of responsible investment policies as well as the provisions of article 29 of law No. 2019-1147 of 8 November 2019 on energy and climate (article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act) applicable to Caisse des Dépôts (Public Institution), as defined by said law, without specifying the scope of activities subject thereto. This scope was defined based on the activities covered by article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, known as the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)⁽¹⁾, given the close link between this regulation and article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act.

Asset Management

The Asset Management division manages all of Caisse des Dépôts' financial investments, including amounts managed by the Central Sector since 2023.

As the leading public asset manager, with a market value of €323 billion (or €308 billion at balance sheet value) in assets under management at 31 December 2024 (97% of which are managed directly), the Asset Management division invests in a wide range of asset classes (government bonds, short-term securities for cash, corporate bonds, financial bonds, covered bonds, securitisations, directly held listed equities, listed asset funds, debt funds, unlisted equity funds, real estate, forests), either directly or through its three specialist subsidiaries:

- CDC Investissement Immobilier, which manages Caisse des Dépôts' real estate investment portfolio;

The scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act therefore covers the Caisse des Dépôts Group's three entities that carry out investment activities: **Asset Management**, **Management of Strategic Investments** and **Banque des Territoires' investments**. From a financial point of view, all the resources invested by Management of Strategic Investments and Banque des Territoires' investments come from the Central Sector⁽²⁾, whereas for Asset Management, the resources come from both the Savings Funds and the Central Sector.

- CDC Croissance, a listed equity fund manager supporting the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises over the long term;
- Société Forestière, which manages forestry assets on behalf of Caisse des Dépôts (75,000 hectares), other institutional investors and private clients. It offers sustainable management of its customers' assets.

The investment portfolios are managed with a long-term perspective and mainly through direct and active management.

Application of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act to Asset Management

According to Caisse des Dépôts' interpretation, all of the Asset Management division's activities are subject to article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act.

Asset Management division subsidiaries:

- CDC Investissement Immobilier is dedicated to managing Caisse des Dépôts' own real estate investment assets (including the Savings Funds). As these assets are managed on behalf of Caisse des Dépôts, the entity is not accredited by the AMF. And since it is not regulated, it does not publish a separate report. The assets it manages are presented in this report under the Asset Management division scope;

- CDC Croissance, a wholly owned subsidiary of Caisse des Dépôts and an AMF-accredited management company, is subject to article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act and publishes a separate report;
- Société Forestière manages forestry assets (physical assets) and is accredited by the AMF. It is subject to article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act and publishes a separate report.

It should be noted that the Central Sector Treasury was transferred to Asset Management in 2023. It is therefore no longer reported separately in this report.

(1) Caisse des Dépôts does not meet the criteria set out in article 2 of the SFDR and is therefore not subject to its requirements. In addition, it is not required to consolidate the information of its subsidiaries subject to the SFDR, insofar as it only applies to parent entities if they themselves are financial market participants. The SFDR applies to Group subsidiaries or sub-subsidiaries that manage assets on behalf of third parties, including through investment mandates or AMF-approved UCITS (undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities) or AIFs (Alternative Investment Funds), as well as those that carry out certain insurance activities.

(2) The Central Sector, whose financial statements are consolidated with the entities over which it exercises exclusive control, joint control or significant influence and whose consolidation has a material impact on the Caisse des Dépôts Group's financial statements.

Management of Strategic Investments

Management of Strategic Investments is responsible for managing the shareholdings of strategic subsidiaries and investments. In accordance with Caisse des Dépôts' strategic shareholder guidelines, implemented by management, strategic subsidiaries and investments are defined as follows:

- they are consistent with Caisse des Dépôts' priority strategic objectives and the Group's sustainability policy (Climate policy, Biodiversity policy, Responsible Finance Charter). Contributions to these objectives and policies are to be measured using annual and multi-year indicators;
- they generate a level of profitability that enables the Group to maintain its financial equilibrium and contribute to the financing of its public interest activities: Caisse des Dépôts invests as an enlightened investor with an awareness of market conditions;
- they safeguard not just Caisse des Dépôts' own strategic and financial objectives, but also the interests of the company, its customers and its employees;
- they have a long-term investment plan with no predefined exit strategy;
- they play an active role in corporate governance, generally with a view to exclusive or joint control, or significant influence (majority shareholder): systematic presence on governance bodies, with a view to supporting their development over the long term;
- their scope: national (as opposed to solely regional or local), with an occasional European or international presence based on the history of the investment in question or the need to seek out growth/profit opportunities to reinforce the Group's roots in France.

The Management of Strategic Investments division **also manages investments in and divestments from the capital of these strategic investments** according to three criteria:

1. CDC's financial interests;
2. the corporate interests of the target entity and its employees;
3. the public interest.

At end-2024, the portfolio managed by Management of Strategic Investments comprised 26 entities⁽¹⁾. The division's portfolio is composed of:

Entities under exclusive control and fully consolidated: CDC Habitat (attached to Banque des Territoires), Compagnie des Alpes, La Poste group, Icade, SFIL, STOA, Tonus Territoires (attached to Banque des Territoires), Transdev, SCET (attached to Banque des Territoires).

Entities under exclusive control below the consolidation thresholds⁽²⁾: Arpavie, CDC Biodiversité, I4CE, La Manufacture, Novethic, Société Forestière (attached to Asset Management), Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

Co-controlled or non-controlled entities accounted for using the equity method: Bpifrance, Coriance (added to portfolio in 2023), emeis (added to portfolio in 2023), Egis, Euroclear, NaTran, RTE, Suez.

Non-controlled and non-consolidated entities: Archipels, Euronext.

Application of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act to Management of Strategic Investments

Although sometimes involved in market transactions (acquiring or selling shares in listed companies), Management of Strategic Investments operates on a "buy and hold" basis and does not behave like an asset management company. In addition, in the Central Sector's balance sheet, assets relating to strategic investments are recorded separately from assets managed by the Management of Strategic Investments division (transactions in securities that are held for trading, available for sale, or held to maturity, and portfolio activity).

Nevertheless, in order to strengthen Caisse des Dépôts' (CDC) transparency with the regulator and based on the application of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act to CDC as a whole, CDC decided in 2022 to describe its objectives in terms of climate alignment and preservation of biodiversity, as well as the measures taken to integrate ESG risks and other article 29 provisions across the scope of CDC's investments overseen by the Management of Strategic Investments division. This was validated in early 2024 by the French Ministry of

the Economy and Finance. Reporting on the Management of Strategic Investments component can be adjusted to take account of:

- i) the specific nature of the Management of Strategic Investments business, which is organised differently to an asset management business;
- ii) the consolidation of strategic investments that are controlled and consolidated for accounting purposes, as well as Bpifrance⁽³⁾, CDC Biodiversité and Société Forestière⁽⁴⁾ in the Caisse des Dépôts Group's Sustainability Report.

As specified in the materiality matrix below, **the reporting scope for the Management of Strategic Investments division covers a total of 22 entities, including:**

- all entities in which CDC holds more than 10% of the capital⁽⁵⁾, with the exception of those whose ESG risks or impacts are not material (see the materiality matrix below);
- all wholly owned entities, regardless of their ESG materiality.

(1) Holding companies which hold CDC's interest in certain strategic investments (CTE, HIG, SICOVAM) are not included here, as ESG issues are analysed directly at the level of the strategic investments concerned.

(2) CDC is an ex-officio member and a founding member, alongside French development agency AFD, of Arpavie and Novethic. CDC is represented on the Board of Directors of these two associations and Arpavie is chaired by one of the directors representing CDC.

(3) Given its importance in the development of the Caisse des Dépôts Group's strategic objectives and its sustainability policies, Bpifrance is included in the development of the Caisse des Dépôts Group's sustainability policies and in non-financial reports in the same way as entities that are exclusively controlled and fully consolidated.

(4) Given the nature of their activities as operators of natural areas with high environmental value, CDC Biodiversité and Société Forestière are included in the development of the Caisse des Dépôts Group's sustainability policies and non-financial reports in the same way as entities that are exclusively controlled and fully consolidated.

(5) As a reminder, CDC holds less than 10% of the capital in: Euronext and Kepler Cheuvreux.

ESG MATERIALITY MATRIX FOR MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS ACTIVITIES

Companies in which CDC holds more than 10% of the capital	ESG risk and impact assessment	Conclusion (whether included in the scope or not)
Arpavie, Bpifrance, CDC Biodiversité, CDC Habitat, Coriance, Compagnie des Alpes, <i>emeis</i> , Egis, Euroclear, La Poste group, NaTran, Icade, I4CE, Novethic, RTE, Transdev, SFIL, Société Forestière, STOA, Suez	High ESG risk and/or high ESG impact	Yes
Tonus Territoires	Moderate ESG risk and moderate ESG impact	Yes
SCET	Low ESG risk and low ESG impact	Yes, as it is wholly owned by CDC
Archipels, La Manufacture, Théâtre des Champs-Élysées	Low ESG risk and low ESG impact	No

Banque des Territoires' investments

Banque des Territoires makes regional investments by financing projects, assets and companies that contribute to making regions more inclusive, more attractive and better connected. At end-2024, Banque des Territoires' investments had a balance sheet value of €8,078 million. Banque des

Territoires invests, mainly as a non-controlling shareholder, in projects, assets and companies through a variety of asset classes: real estate, infrastructure, start-ups, corporate ventures, local public enterprises and social and solidarity economy companies, as well as dedicated investment funds.

Application of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act to Banque des Territoires' investments

Banque des Territoires is not a portfolio management company. It acts as a long-term investor on behalf of the Central Sector.

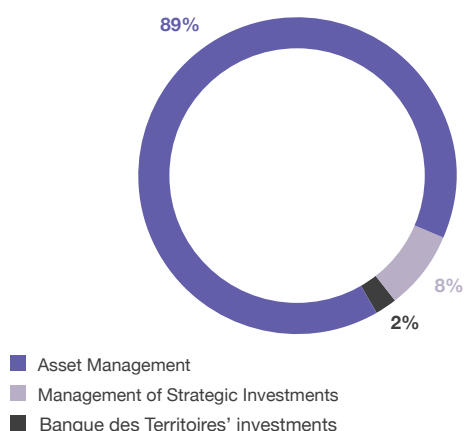
Conclusion on the application of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act

Caisse des Dépôts – Public Institution	Amounts subject to article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act in millions of euros (balance sheet value)	Application in 2024
Asset Management, comprising the assets managed by Société Forestière, CDC Croissance and CDC Investissement Immobilier	308,412	Asset Management applies the Responsible Finance Charter and the Group's Climate and Biodiversity policies to all of its asset classes.
Management of Strategic Investments	28,679	The Management of Strategic Investments division applies the Responsible Finance Charter and the Group's Climate and Biodiversity policies, which are applicable to the financing and investments that the division carries out in the companies in which it holds a stake.
Banque des Territoires' investments	8,078	Banque des Territoires' investments division applies the Responsible Finance Charter and the Group's Climate and Biodiversity policies, which are applicable to the investments that the division carries out in the assets and companies in which it holds an interest.

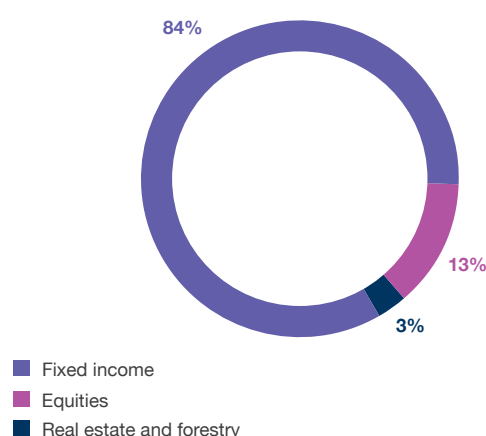
See the continuous improvement plan presented in [Chapter 9](#) for more details on the improvement actions selected.

Key figures

BREAKDOWN OF INVESTMENTS BY CDC ENTITY



BREAKDOWN OF INVESTMENTS FOR ASSET MANAGEMENT ⁽¹⁾
(% of investments at gross balance sheet value)



Climate

Investments committed to the ecological transformation between 2020 and 2024⁽²⁾

€16.1bn

of which **€3.7bn** in 2024

Proportion of investments that are aligned with or covered by targets aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement

87.3%

Exposure to fossil fuels

Proportion of exposure to thermal coal

0.013%

Proportion of exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (based on 100% of their activity) of the Group's total investments⁽³⁾

3.253%

Proportion of exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (weighted by revenue)

1.726%

ESG inclusion

Proportion of investments subject to QUANTITATIVE ESG analysis (decision-making)

98.6%

Proportion of investments subject to QUALITATIVE ESG analysis (decision-making)

99.5%

Number of full-time equivalent employees working on ESG issues

17.73

Proportion of financial entity employees trained in ESG issues

50%

Proportion of investments that are Taxonomy-eligible or Taxonomy-aligned⁽⁴⁾ (CapEx regulatory methodology)

27.3%
Eligibility

9.5%
Alignment

(1) Fixed income: sovereign bonds, short-term securities, corporate bonds, bonds issued by financial institutions, covered bonds, securitisations. Equities: directly held equities, listed asset funds, debt funds, private equity funds.

(2) The figures presented are for the scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act only. For the Group's overall investment and financing scope, the total amount raised by the Group includes: Caisse des Dépôts, Bpifrance, LBP, LBP AM (included since 2021), CNP Assurances and SFIL, amounting to €107.6 billion in 2020-2024, and €27.9 billion in 2024, of which 27% dedicated to investments and 73% dedicated to financing.

(3) Under article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act, the Group's total investments amount to €345,169 million (balance sheet value).

(4) See Chapter 5 for full Taxonomy reporting.



Our 2024 key figures for the scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act by entity

	Climate and exposure to fossil fuels	Biodiversity	ESG inclusion
Asset Management	Climate: Share of investments that are aligned with or covered by targets aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement: 93.14% Reduction in the carbon intensity of the equity and corporate bond portfolio (since 2020⁽¹⁾) - For directly held equities: -50.3% - For corporate bonds: -53.7% Exposure to fossil fuels: Proportion of exposure to fossil fuels on all CDC Asset Management portfolios (balance sheet value): - Proportion of exposure to thermal coal⁽²⁾: 0.01% - Proportion of exposure to companies active across the fossil fuel value chain (100% of their activity taken into account)⁽³⁾: 3.21% Proportion of exposure to companies active across the fossil fuel value chain (weighted by % of revenue generated by activities in the fossil fuel value chain): 1.63%	Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on biodiversity issues: 9.00% Biodiversity footprint⁽⁴⁾ of listed equity and corporate bond portfolios (biodiversity impact intensity per €k invested): - Dynamic terrestrial impact (flow): 3 MSA.sq.m/€k - Static terrestrial impact (stock): 60 MSA.sq.m/€k Biodiversity footprint of sovereign and emerging debt portfolios (biodiversity impact intensity per €k invested): - Dynamic terrestrial impact (flow): 3 MSA.sq.m/€k - Static terrestrial impact (stock): 363 MSA.sq.m/€k	188 interviews focused on ESG issues in meetings with 128 companies Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on ESG issues: 60% Percentage of cash flow from investing activities subject to ESG analysis (decision-making): - quantitative: 99% - qualitative: 100% Share of investments subject to ESG screening (monitoring): 100%
Management of Strategic Investments	Climate: Share of investments that are aligned with or covered by targets aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement⁽⁵⁾: 53.68% Exposure to fossil fuels: Proportion of exposure to fossil fuels in balance sheet value: - Proportion of exposure to thermal coal: 0.00% - Proportion of exposure to companies active across the fossil fuel value chain (100% of their activity taken into account): 3.95% - Proportion of exposure to companies active across the fossil fuel value chain (weighted by % of revenue generated by activities in the fossil fuel value chain): 2.73%	Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on biodiversity issues: 98.26%	Share of portfolio companies that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on ESG issues: 100% Percentage of cash flow from investing activities subject to ESG analysis (decision-making): - quantitative: 100% - qualitative: 100%
Banque des Territoires	Climate: Share of investments that are aligned with or covered by targets aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement: 29.6% Exposure to fossil fuels: Proportion of exposure to fossil fuels⁽⁶⁾: - Proportion of exposure to thermal coal: 0.00% - Proportion of exposure to companies active across the fossil fuel value chain (100% of their activity taken into account): 2.539%	Biodiversity footprint (intensity of biodiversity impact per €k invested)⁽⁷⁾: - Dynamic terrestrial impact (flow): 4 MSA.sq.m/€k - Static terrestrial impact (stock): 100 MSA.sq.m/€k	Percentage of cash flow from investing activities subject to ESG analysis (decision-making) (qualitative): 89% Share of investments subject to ESG screening (quantitative): - decision-making: 80% - monitoring: 41%

(1) SDG 13 targets: for equity and corporate bond portfolios: -20% between 2020 and 2025 and -55% between 2020 and 2030 (in tCO₂e/€k).

(2) Coal: this indicator represents the Asset Management division's investments in companies involved in thermal coal according to the selected data provider, and companies added manually where this data was not supplied by the provider. The investment is weighted according to the percentage of revenue that thermal coal represents in the company's total revenue.

(3) Indicator calculated based on the balance sheet value of all Caisse des Dépôts asset management portfolios. In order to comply with the provisions of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act, the first exposure indicator takes into account 100% of revenue, without applying a weighting to solely reflect the proportion of fossil fuel-related operations, i.e., by including "green" activities and activities not linked to the fossil fuel value chain.

(4) The biodiversity footprint is calculated using the GBS tool, for which results are presented using the Mean Species Abundance (MSA) metric, expressed as a percentage characterising the intactness of ecosystems, making it possible to combine different types of pressure factors on biodiversity. The indicator is calculated based on balance sheet value.

(5) Some major strategic investments in the Management of Strategic Investments portfolio have adopted an alignment strategy and defined projected low-carbon pathways, but still have to finalise this work in 2024 and 2025. They will only be counted as aligned for the purposes of this indicator once this work has been completed.

(6) A methodology has been developed for 2025, based on 2024 data, to track the investor portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel and airline-related exclusions. This methodology is based on a cross-reference table between internal classifications and exclusions. For this exercise, a very prudent approach was adopted: if there was the slightest doubt, the asset was identified as being exposed to fossil fuels. Assets identified as potentially exposed will subsequently be subject to a more in-depth analysis to confirm whether or not they are exposed. In previous years, investors' exposure to fossil fuels was assessed on a "declarative" basis.

(7) Data at 31 December 2022.

1. Information on the entity's general approach



**Responsible investment:
a priority
in our strategy**

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**Transparency
and external
communication
in 2024**

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**List of the financial
products mentioned
in respect of
articles 8 and 9
of Regulation (EU)
2019/2088 of the
European Parliament
and of the Council of
27 November 2019**

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**Our commitments
and initiatives**

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1.1 Responsible investment: a priority in our strategy

The French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*) defines Caisse des Dépôts as “a state-owned group at the service of the public interest and the country's economic development”. The Code specifies that “Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations is a long-term investor promoting business development in line with its own ownership interests”. In their investment activities, all the Group's financial entities contribute, each in their own field, to the public interest and economic development in a balanced manner, in line with the Group's ownership interests and their own corporate interests.

Caisse des Dépôts is “under the supervision of the French Parliament and the legislative process” via a Supervisory Board. Its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer report annually to the French Parliament on the exercise of this control.

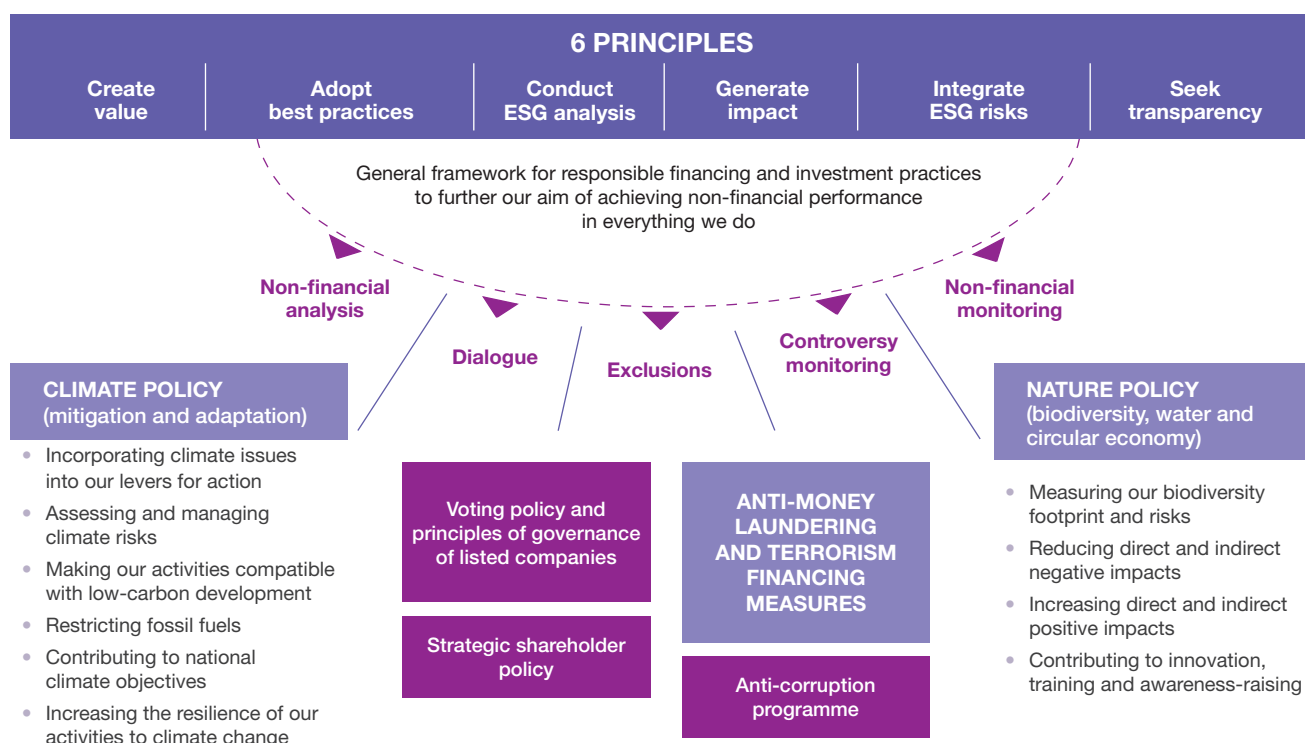
To maximise its social utility, Caisse des Dépôts identifies the ESG issues relevant to the assets in which it invests and encourages inclusion of these issues in the business models, strategic decisions and performance measurement systems of the companies in which it invests. In this way, responsible investment is a priority in our strategy. It is based on the

Responsible Finance Charter, which is in line with the Group's policies regarding our priority issues:

- the Group Climate policy (mitigation and adaptation) and its sectoral appendices (real estate, transport, oil and gas);
- the Group Nature policy (biodiversity, water and circular economy);
- the Asset Management division's Voting policy and principles of governance of listed companies;
- the CDC Management of Strategic Investments division's policy as a strategic shareholder;
- zero-tolerance policy with respect to money laundering and terrorist financing, the Group Code of Ethics and the exclusion of activities in countries contributing to financial fraud.

The Group has also set itself public targets and commitments for 2025 on social and societal issues:

- the Group Responsible Employer Statement;
- the social and regional cohesion strategy.



As of 2012 for investments and 2023 for financing, the Group's financial entities have deployed a charter under which they make commitments in the following areas in particular:

- the analysis and monitoring of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria (see [section 1.1.4](#));
- shareholder engagement through dialogue with the top management of portfolio companies (see [section 4.1](#)) and voting, which makes it possible to exercise voting rights on resolutions submitted by management or shareholders, to formally express its approval (or disapproval);
- norm- and sector-based exclusions (see [section 1.1.2](#)); all financing must progressively include an environmental and/or social goal as a lending condition;
- controversy management (see [section 1.1.3](#)).

In 2024, the charter was updated to:

- specify the methodologies and assessment requirements for the ESG analysis of investments and financing, particularly in relation to CSRD topics;
- update the list of exclusions for the defence, tobacco and deforestation sectors, based on the available data and verification tools;
- clarify the process for monitoring and handling controversies, as well as the different scopes of application (direct or indirect management).

The new Responsible Finance Charter applies to all of the Caisse des Dépôts Group's investment and financing activities from 1 January 2025. Therefore, each financial entity ensures that all these requirements are met. It is available on our [website](#).

1.1.1 Six key principles

The Responsible Finance Charter is based on six key principles:

Principle 1: value creation

Our identity is reflected in a plural and long-term view of value creation throughout the Group's activity, covering, in a balanced manner:

- **financial value:** the safety of the deposits entrusted to the Group, its portfolio's return in the long term, the recurrence of its revenue;

- **intangible value:** the protection of the trust the Group has earned from its beneficiaries and partners, including at local/regional level;

- **societal value:** the impact of the Group's activities on society and the environment, and the fulfilment of the needs expressed by the final beneficiaries of the Group's action, which feed Caisse des Dépôts' strategic priorities.

Principle 2: adopting best practices

We are committed to using all our levers of influence to contribute towards and implement public policies, particularly in favour of a fair ecological transition.

Principle 3: integrating ESG analysis

We consider environmental, social and governance factors in our analysis processes when making all decisions pertaining to new investments and asset portfolio management, and we are continuing efforts to generalise this analysis process to our financing (see Chapters 5 and 6 for more information).

Integrating ESG issues into financial activities involves taking into account the environmental, social and good governance matters described in the table below (in line with the matters corresponding to the CSRD standards), according to their materiality and the availability of the relevant data, for the counterparty and/or the project financed:

Environmental matters	Social matters	Governance
• Climate change (mitigation and adaptation) • Pollution • Water and marine resources • Biodiversity and ecosystems • Resource use and circular economy	• Workers in the value chain • Affected communities • Consumers and end-users	• Corporate governance • Business conduct

Principle 4: seeking an ESG impact

When assessing investment and financing projects, we consider the societal value that they generate for the community. We are piloting the inclusion of positive impact targets in the strategic plan: the Group's contribution to mitigating climate

change and adapting to its effects; limiting biodiversity loss; developing employment and human capital; and social and regional cohesion.

Principle 5: integrating ESG risks

We are committed to taking all necessary steps to integrate environmental, social and governance risks in the conventional risk management framework and to managing any related financial risks.

Principle 6: our transparency requirement

We are committed to reporting on our activities as part of our annual sustainability reporting.

1.1.2 A targeted exclusion list

The exclusion list applies to all the Caisse des Dépôts Group's investment and financing activities. This list of exclusions indicates the type of companies and projects that the Group refuses to finance or invest in under direct management, either voluntarily or because of regulatory requirements. This list includes both voluntary and norm-based exclusions:

- with regard to norm-based exclusions, the Group ensures that it does not finance and/or invest in activities involving the production of or trade in any illicit product, any activity that is illegal according to the laws of France or the destination country, to national or international regulations or to international conventions or agreements that create obligations for France or the destination country: human rights (in particular forced labour and child labour), weapons that are forbidden under international treaties that have been signed and ratified by France;
- with regard to voluntary exclusions, subject to the availability of data, the Group excludes the financing of and investment in the following activities due to their proven or potential negative impacts on human rights, equality, the climate and biodiversity, which the Group considers incompatible with its commitments, regardless of the location of the investment or financing, namely: the climate (in particular, coal, unconventional hydrocarbons, oil and gas expansion for conventional hydrocarbons), biodiversity (in particular, pesticides, deforestation, speculation in agricultural commodities), social issues (i.e., pornography, tobacco, gambling) or governance (non-cooperative countries).

The Group's financial entities put in place a process for analysing exclusions for any directly managed investment or financing⁽¹⁾. When ESG data is not available, practices justifying possible exclusions may be detected through the financial entity's controversy handling process. Group entities pay particular attention to the following issues: population displacement, indigenous populations, prostitution, etc. (please see [section 1.4](#) below for more information about controversies).

For indirectly managed investments⁽²⁾, the list of exclusions is applied to unlisted investments on a **best effort** basis⁽³⁾ through clauses included in the side letters signed with the management companies. On the listed-companies side, we are applying a material commitment approach to management companies and funds to encourage them to move towards our exclusion policy.

The work carried out in 2024 will increase the transparency of this exclusion list for the defence, tobacco and deforestation sectors. The exclusion criteria based on ESG controversies have also been clarified. Lastly, the limits on access to the underlying data have been tightened to ensure that the Group complies with the norm-based exclusions. This update was applicable as of 1 January 2025.

The table below summarises our exclusions.

Caisse des Dépôts exclusion list⁽⁴⁾

Our goal: Exclude companies or projects from direct financing and investment because of their proven or potential negative impacts on human rights, inequality, climate or biodiversity. For indirectly managed investments, this policy is applied on a best effort basis through clauses included in the side letters signed with management companies.

(1) For Banque des Territoires, these exclusions will be applied and monitored as part of its sustainable finance roadmap (2024-2028).

(2) The CDC Group's exclusion policy applies directly for funds managed by CDC Croissance.

(3) In indirect management, the best effort approach consists of favouring management companies that apply best ESG practices, particularly in terms of their exclusion policy and controversy management when selecting the companies they invest in. The aim is to select the investments that demonstrate the best ESG performance and respect the greatest number of Caisse des Dépôts Group's exclusion criteria.

(4) Sources: The Caisse des Dépôts Group's exclusion list, effective since 1 January 2025 [in French only], <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2025-02/Politique%20d%27exclusion%20du%20groupe%20Caisse%20des%20Depots.pdf>

Topic	Sub-topic	Exclusion
CLIMATE 	Coal	• Target to phase out coal: to achieve zero exposure to thermal coal in its investment portfolios by 2030 in OECD countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world. Caisse des Dépôts, La Banque Postale, La Banque Postale AM and Bpifrance have been applying this commitment since 1 January 2022, by excluding companies that have not made a commitment to phase out thermal coal by these deadlines⁽¹⁾. • The Group excludes the following from its investment and financing portfolios⁽²⁾: • Companies whose exposure to thermal coal represents more than 5% of revenue. • Companies developing new coal-fired power stations (from 300 MW of new capacity), or new coal mines or infrastructure. • Mining companies with annual thermal coal production volume in excess of 10 Mt. • Energy suppliers whose coal-fired power generation capacity exceeds 10 GW. • For companies with residual coal exposure, exclusion from 2022 of companies that have not committed to phasing out thermal coal by 2030 for OECD countries and by 2040 for the rest of the world (Caisse des Dépôts, La Banque Postale, Bpifrance)⁽³⁾. • Exclusion of financing or refinancing of projects dedicated to new coal-based energy production capacity, the extension of existing power plants or infrastructure dedicated to the transportation of thermal coal.
	Non-conventional oil and gas	• Target of phasing out unconventional fossil fuels (oil sands, Arctic oil, shale oil and gas) by 2050 and a commitment to regularly review this target date and bring it forward⁽⁴⁾. • Exclusion of Group investments and loans to companies generating more than 10% of their revenue from unconventional fossil fuels (oil sands, Arctic oil, shale gas and oil) and projects dedicated to these fuels^{(5) (6) (7)}.
	Conventional oil and gas	• Exclusion of new direct financing for greenfield oil and gas projects (upstream)⁽⁸⁾ and the transport infrastructure associated⁽⁹⁾ with these new projects. • The Group is committed to avoiding any increase to its total exposure to companies developing new oil exploration or production projects⁽¹⁰⁾. For LBP AM and CNP Assurances, from 2025, the cessation of oil and gas expansion will become a criterion for the sale of companies on a case-by-case basis. • Caisse des Dépôts has committed to excluding companies with no plan to reduce oil production from its investment portfolios. • Each Group entity⁽¹¹⁾ must ensure that new hydrocarbon production projects by portfolio companies represent less than 20% of developments currently underway worldwide (in millions of barrels of oil equivalent)⁽¹²⁾. • Increased shareholder dialogue with companies in the oil and gas sector to encourage them to develop robust transition strategies to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, based on the principle of avoid first, then reduce, offset only as a last resort; define an ambitious medium-term strategy to achieve this objective; publish regular, detailed, substantiated and audited information on its implementation; set one or more intermediate quantitative targets for reducing Scopes 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions; and diversify their business towards renewable energies.
	Transport	• New shareholdings, infrastructure or projects without a decarbonisation target or not aligned with a 1.5°C pathway. • Exclude transport infrastructure and services dedicated to coal, unconventional fossil fuels and new oil projects, or whose revenue is more than 50% dependent on these energy sources, and who lack a plan to bring revenue below this threshold through diversification within two years. • Airports⁽¹³⁾ and motorways: the Group is committed to limiting its exposure to transport assets and projects that are potentially inconsistent with the push to decarbonise within the sector, such as investments in airport or motorway infrastructure that are in conflict with national decarbonisation schemes, where they exist (e.g., SNBC incorporates exceptions in France for French overseas Territories)⁽¹³⁾. • Exclude the financing of transport infrastructure and services associated with new oil projects, such as airports and roads serving sites where oil will be extracted⁽¹⁴⁾.

(1) La Banque Postale is committed to completely phasing out coal by 2030.

(2) For CNP Assurances, the commitment covers new investment flows only, not stock, in order to take the uncertain energy supply situation into account. SFIL will be able to continue refinancing low-carbon export projects or projects that improve the electricity mix or current electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure in the project host country or projects that are consistent with the transition strategy of the company or country concerned. For Bpifrance: with the exception of one unlisted company that has announced a plan to completely phase out coal by 2030.

(3) With the exception of a company's residual shareholding in a developing country, which, given specific local circumstances, cannot announce a phase-out plan at this stage and is the subject of a specific shareholder dialogue. Exclusion of companies with more than 5% of revenue from thermal coal. Companies with a less than 5% exposure to thermal coal but which have not announced a plan to withdraw from thermal coal in line with Caisse des Dépôts' timeline are also excluded. Companies whose coal-fired power generation capacity exceeds 10 GW. Companies developing new coal-fired power stations (from 300 MW of new capacity), or new coal mines or infrastructure. Mining companies with annual thermal coal production volume in excess of 10 Mt.

(4) La Banque Postale is committed to completely phasing out fossil fuels by 2030. Bpifrance does not invest in or finance companies that produce or develop exploration or infrastructure projects in the fields of extraction, production and transportation (pipeline/gas pipeline) of fossil hydrocarbons (conventional or non-conventional oil and natural gas), except when an investment or financing is targeted at a project or subsidiary dedicated to renewable energies.

(5) Excluding companies supplying oil-related products and services. SFIL will thus be able to selectively support these companies through its financing for low-carbon projects.

(6) Excluding green bonds, sustainability bonds, social bonds and companies mainly dedicated to gas transmission, storage and distribution in France and neighbouring countries performing regulated activities requiring them to provide free access to their infrastructure. The Group encourages these companies to make every effort to limit their exposure to non-conventional energy sources, and requests that they disclose the proportion of their business derived from these resources.

(7) LBP AM applies a threshold of 20% to a scope that also includes deep offshore.

(8) This commitment does not apply to regulated gas transmission entities or midstream regasification projects. As the guidelines of the French export support policy were recently amended by the initial 2023 Finance Act (dated 30 December 2022), the following exclusions apply to SFIL: exploration, production, transport, storage, refining or distribution of coal or liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons, and producing energy from coal.

(9) Infrastructure is deemed to be associated with a project if the following conditions are met: (a) it is significantly tied to the project, (b) it is carried out within a time frame based on the project, (c) the project is not viable without it, and (d) it would not exist without the project.

(10) For the CDC Asset Management division: exposure is measured as a % of the balance sheet value (gross carrying amount) of all Asset Management division portfolios, with 2021 as the benchmark year. For CNP Assurances: balance sheet value. Excluding green and sustainability bonds and the financing of projects not related to new oil projects. On a case-by-case basis and in line with companies' decarbonisation pathways, LBP AM is committed to including the development of new oil and fossil gas exploration and production projects in its exclusion list.

(11) Excluding LBP AM.

(12) Excluding companies supplying oil-related products and services. SFIL will be able to continue refinancing low-carbon export projects or projects that improve the electricity mix or current electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure in the project host country or projects that are consistent with the transition strategy of the company or country concerned.

(13) Banque des Territoires continues to invest in the decarbonisation of existing metropolitan airport hubs.

(14) SFIL applies the French government's export policy, which provides for the exclusion of new oil projects by 2025.

Topic	Sub-topic	Exclusion
BIODIVERSITY 	Pesticides	Companies whose exposure to pesticides represents more than 20% of revenue (end-2023).
	Deforestation	- Any financial product involving speculation in agricultural commodities. - Operators and traders of raw materials (cocoa, coffee, soy, beef, rubber, palm oil, wood and pulp) if they have not implemented a recognised policy to prevent deforestation.
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING MEASURES 	Terrorist financing and money laundering	- Compliance with the highest professional and ethical standards. - Compliance with applicable laws and regulations governing anti-money laundering and terrorist financing. See Caisse des Dépôts' anti-money laundering and terrorist financing system (in French only).
	NORM-BASED EXCLUSIONS 	- Weapons activities prohibited by international treaties that have been ratified by France (chemical weapons, biological weapons, cluster bombs, anti-personnel mines, laser weapons designed to cause permanent blindness). - Entities that use forced labour, child labour or human trafficking in their value chain.
VOLUNTARY EXCLUSIONS 	Ethical and social	- Pornography - Tobacco - Gambling

1.1.3 Controversy handling

A controversy is defined as a negative allegation against an entity in the public domain (in particular identified as such by data providers) concerning an event or a company's practices, products or activities that could result in a reputational or financial risk due to their negative impact on the environment, people or good governance.

A controversy is assessed on the basis of its relevance in terms of how long it has existed, whether it is structural or one-off, and the actions taken by the company to remedy it.

A serious controversy refers to the proven existence of a conviction or a body of evidence pointing to a breach of a principle recognised in international conventions (in particular the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, international conventions on labour law, the International Bill of Human Rights and those cited below) as reported by whistleblowing systems, and which has not been remedied by the company involved.

The process for detecting and monitoring ESG controversies⁽¹⁾ includes, in particular, analysing companies' involvement in:

- the production of or trade in any illicit product; or
- any activity that is illegal according to the laws of France or the destination country, to national or international regulations applicable in France or the destination country, or to international conventions or agreements that create obligations for France or the destination country.

These include prostitution, illicit trade or activities likely to facilitate illicit trafficking in cultural property, projects where forced evictions within the United Nations meaning⁽²⁾ have taken place on the impact site of the planned project, cross-border trade in waste, etc. For more details, see our [Responsible Finance Charter](#).

In accordance with the requirements of the EU Taxonomy, the Group considers that, when the activity of an issuer is implicated in a serious controversy, it cannot be considered to be aligned with the Taxonomy sustainability criteria, even if it complies with all the other Taxonomy criteria.

Scope of application

The process for handling controversies applies to all the Caisse des Dépôts Group's investment and financing activities⁽³⁾. For indirect management⁽⁴⁾, the process for monitoring controversies depends on the internal charters of the management companies in question.

The scope of the controversy analysis does not include export credit, sovereigns, supranationals and agencies (SSAs) and local authorities.

(1) For Banque des Territoires, these commitments only apply to investments presented to the Group Investment Approvals Committee (controversy analysis provided for in the Group ESG rating matrix). For other investments and financing, Banque des Territoires, through its Sustainable Finance Roadmap (2024-2028), is working on achieving the commitments defined in terms of controversy analysis for the counterparties financed. The implementation of these commitments is dependent on the effective implementation of the deliverables defined in the Roadmap.

(2) United Nations Commission on Human Rights Resolution 1993/41: "Forced evictions". "The term "forced evictions" [...] is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection" (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, [General Comment No. 7](#)).

(3) At 31 December 2024, 97% of the assets in Caisse des Dépôts' Asset Management portfolio were managed directly.

(4) At 31 December 2024, 3% of the assets in Caisse des Dépôts' Asset Management portfolio were managed indirectly via investments in funds.

Controversy process⁽¹⁾

Before investing in or financing a company or project, the Group undertakes to:

- verify whether the company is involved in an ESG controversy through the ESG analysis of financing and investments. This information is taken into account in the ESG analysis upstream of the investment or financing.

As part of the monitoring of investments, subject to the availability of data, the Group undertakes to:

- regularly (and at least annually) verify that there are no controversies in its entire investment portfolio;

- have a process for handling controversies⁽²⁾; and
- in the event of a serious and proven controversy, quickly request that the company implements corrective measures or an action plan. In the event of failure to do so, or at the end of the allotted time, Group entities may decide to freeze or exclude investments (divestment)⁽³⁾.

Each Group entity is responsible for controversy monitoring for its portfolio.

For asset management, a controversy reporting and monitoring system in all asset classes

Since 2019, the Asset Management division has been regularly monitoring the controversies facing its portfolio companies. The Responsible Investment department applies a rigorous methodology to identify and analyse controversies, and to propose an action plan as an asset manager with minority holdings.

Initially, the analysis is informed by two external ESG data providers that flag up the emergence of controversies in the field of investments. Combining the data of both suppliers provides broad geographical coverage and the benefit of additional views on a range of issues.

Secondly, the Responsible Investment department analyses the controversies surrounding the targeted issuers in detail, including a chronological review of the facts, a materiality analysis of the impact of the controversy, a comparison with

peers and similar controversies, etc. These analyses are then discussed with the fund managers ahead of a quarterly Controversies Committee meeting.

Lastly, the committee rules on the seriousness of a controversy, the level and appropriateness of the company's response, and the action to be taken as a responsible investor. As such, the Asset Management division has a number of tools at its disposal in the event of controversy: issuer or sector monitoring, bilateral or collaborative engagement, votes against management at the next shareholders' meeting, and reducing the Group's interest in the company until it is sold. These tools can be combined and scaled up in an escalation procedure.

In 2024, 68 controversy analyses were carried out on a total of 49 companies by the Asset Management division.

CONTROVERSY INDICATORS: 2024 RESULTS FOR THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Indicator	Value
Number of companies reviewed by the Controversies Committee	49
Number of serious controversies identified	0
Number of companies identified with an E controversy	12
Number of companies identified with a G controversy	15
Number of companies identified with an S controversy	41

(1) For Banque des Territoires, these commitments only apply to investments presented to the Group Investment Approvals Committee (controversy analysis provided for in the Group ESG rating matrix). For other investments and financing, Banque des Territoires, through its Sustainable Finance Roadmap (2024-2028), is working on achieving the commitments defined in terms of controversy analysis for the counterparties financed. The implementation of these commitments is dependent on the effective implementation of the deliverables defined in the Roadmap.

(2) Caisse des Dépôts Asset Management has a Controversy Committee, which meets quarterly to analyse controversies involving directly held companies and to decide on the corrective measures to be requested from the company involved in the controversy. The process will be implemented in 2025 for the Management of Strategic Investments. For Banque des Territoires, the effective implementation of the process for handling controversies will be set out in the Banque des Territoires Sustainable Finance Roadmap (2024-2028).

(3) Some Group entities may choose to exclude companies involved in a serious controversy, without first engaging in shareholder dialogue, or to use other levers such as downgrading the ESG rating it assigns to the security.

CDC CROISSANCE'S CONTROVERSY MANAGEMENT POLICY

Although supporting companies through engagement and dialogue is CDC Croissance's preferred lever for changing corporate practices, a policy of exclusion, controversy management and a KYI (Know Your Investment) procedure have been established to limit the management company's exposure to issuers whose activities or practices are incompatible with our vision of sustainability and which seem unlikely to change.

Controversies are managed at two levels: upstream of the investment (by default) and over time; with, in the case of exceptional events or "serious" controversies, a specific procedure and a dedicated Controversy Committee.

For more information, see the CDC Croissance article 29 report [in French only]: <https://www.cdc-croissance.caissedesdepots.fr/demarche-esg>

1.1.4 Integrating ESG into all investment decisions

All of Caisse des Dépôts' asset classes are subject to varying degrees of ESG analysis, depending on asset type. The aim is to identify, avoid and mitigate the most material environmental,

social and governance risks when making investment decisions, and to monitor the ESG issues related to investments and financing over time.

1.1.4.1 ESG opinion issued by the Group Investment Approvals Committee

Any investment or financing decision relating to subsidiaries or mergers and acquisitions that has a significant impact on the Group's balance sheet or exceeds a certain exposure threshold is subject to a decision by the Group's Investment Approvals Committee. In accordance with the committee's internal rules, an ESG opinion drawn up by the Group's Sustainable Development Policy department is included in the opinion of the Finance and Sustainable Development Policy department.

ESG opinions are based on standardised ESG analysis and rating matrices completed by the appraisal teams. These matrices incorporate the principle of double materiality and are aimed at analysing the positive and negative impacts of projects (environmental and social materiality) as well as the risks they entail (financial materiality). They ensure that (i) candidate projects comply with and contribute to the Group's sustainable development policy and inform the committee's decision, and (ii) that they equip the appraisal teams to carry out sustainability analysis.

A minimum of eight ratings are required, on five levels from A (very favourable) to E (very unfavourable): three ratings for the environment (climate mitigation, climate adaptation, biodiversity), for social issues (employment, contribution to social and regional cohesion, consideration of customers and beneficiaries) and two ratings for governance. The summary calculates the average of the scores on each ESG axis: these three scores make up the ESG rating.

ESG rating matrices for investments examined by the Investment Approvals Committee

General information: project title, Group entity carrying out the project, location, expected committee meeting date and brief description, contribution to the Group's sustainable development policy, verification that the project or counterparty is not involved in any serious controversy, measures taken to identify and address ESG issues.

Environmental	Social	Governance
Mitigation - Carbon footprint/decarbonisation strategy - Transition risk analysis Adaptation - Physical risk analysis - Adaptation measures Biodiversity - Analysis of positive and negative impacts - Dependency analysis Taxonomy - Analysis of the project's alignment with the EU Taxonomy	Employment - Number of jobs created/maintained - Quality of the employment policy, including in the value chain Social and regional cohesion - Contribution to social and regional cohesion - Populations affected by the project or activity Customers/beneficiaries - Targeting vulnerable customers/beneficiaries - Complaints and claims procedure	Impacts - The Caisse des Dépôts Group's ability to influence governance, particularly with regard to ESG standards, depending on the issues at stake Risks - Quality of governance and risk management/political support for the project - Consultation with stakeholders

ESG opinion issued by the Group Investment Approvals Committee

In 2024, a procedure was put in place to ensure that 100% of the cases submitted to the Investment Approvals Committee can be the subject of an ESG opinion. Out of 96 dossiers presented to the Investment Approvals Committee, 100% received an ESG opinion (compared with 72% in 2023), 90% received an

ESG opinion and 10% received a simple formal opinion (non-material ESG topic).

As part of the philosophy of continuous improvement, several updates to the ESG matrices are planned for 2025 to include:

- more substantiated social criteria;
- a link to the biodiversity risk rating tool;
- the new commitments set out in the Water Policy.

1.1.4.2 Integrating ESG into asset management

Internal ESG management at CDC

Caisse des Dépôts' financial investment portfolio is managed internally by teams of experienced asset managers, who are also analysts. Non-financial objectives and steering are systematically applied by overall management for all asset classes. Individual asset managers follow suit with two objectives: financial performance and the application of ESG criteria and objectives

in line with demanding principles. The responsible investor guidelines are based on fundamental shareholder dialogue, which also involves bond managers. In addition to portfolio performance, for which ESG is a key factor, Caisse des Dépôts' aims to help portfolio companies make progress in environmental, social and governance terms.

97% of the assets in CDC's institutional investor portfolio are managed directly

Asset class	ESG system
Listed equities, Investment Management department	- Systematic ESG integration by asset managers. ESG commitments are considered to be performance guarantees in their own right. - Based on data from recognised non-financial rating agencies. The resulting ESG rating is incorporated into the valuation of the securities via an "ESG beta rating", with a valuation weighting of 15%. - Regarding systematic management, which represents a marginal proportion of the portfolio, external data is converted into a rating, which is monitored overall to improve the average rating of the portfolios, and to exclude consistently poorly rated or highly controversial companies.
Listed shares managed by CDC Croissance	- Non-financial criteria are integrated into the investment decisions of fund managers, based on an ESG score developed in-house. These ESG scores are incorporated into a company's valuation using several discounted cash flow methods via an ESG beta rating. - A summary of the non-financial profile of each company is created and updated every year.
Corporate bonds	- Two-way discussions conducted by the asset managers that involve the fixed-income teams in the same way as those dedicated to equity investments. For investments straddling both these asset classes, a member of the bond team and a member of the equities team may take part in the same discussions together, which contributes to the institution's ability to exert an influence. - Data from non-financial rating agencies and in-house processing of ESG controversies are used for in-depth analyses and investment decisions. - Green bonds: CDC is also a well informed investor in this area, with an in-house classification system and responsible bond investment objectives (green bonds, social bonds, sustainability bonds) which are set annually. These assets are part of CDC's commitment to channel French people's savings centralised at CDC (in particular the LDDS savings account) towards green financing. - The Asset Management division subscribes to shared coupon bonds, which combine the ESG objectives of the issuer with a charitable financial return for the CDC investor, thereby contributing to CDC's commitment to social cohesion.
Sovereign bonds	- A method developed by dedicated asset managers to measure compliance of the public policies of issuing countries with Caisse des Dépôts' environmental, human rights and social commitments. - The sovereign SRI score, which is internal for each issuing country, based on 40 weighted ESG criteria from the most reliable public sources and recognised by international institutions. Examples of the criteria taken into account include: (i) governance criteria: the World Bank's indicators, to which data is added on women's rights, human rights and corruption; (ii) social criteria: the Gini index for measuring inequality, living standards, access to health and education; and (iii) environmental criteria: air pollution, biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions and energy efficiency. - The results of the ESG analysis are taken into account in the risk assessment and in determining allocations, in the same way as other financial parameters.
Convertible bonds	- An ESG analysis of each security, based on the most material issues identified for each company with regard to its long-term valuation risk and taking into account Caisse des Dépôts' public interest mission. - An external score (relative sector rating) and ESG controversies for each investment project. The resulting score is then integrated into the financial analysis of companies.
Investment property	- CDC Investissement Immobilier's teams target assets that are very well placed in their market and that are highly energy efficient. - For all property segments, the teams invest in (i) new or almost new assets that meet the best environmental standards, or (ii) existing assets with a business plan to align them immediately or in the future with these high standards. - An analysis of each acquisition based on the following criteria: proximity to public transport, environmental certifications and labels (construction and operation), energy consumption, GHG emissions in operation, certifications and labels relating to user well-being for office buildings, alignment with the EU Taxonomy, and physical climatic risks. - Since 2019, a clause on working conditions has been included in contracts with real estate developers working under the French VEFA and CPI statuses (employment and subcontracting). Caisse des Dépôts aims to achieve the BiodiverCity label in all acquisitions of new or restructured buildings, in the tertiary and residential sectors.
Forests (Société Forestière)	- Specific sustainable management model. The non-financial dimension of a forest is inseparable from its long-term financial performance. - All the forests owned by CDC (around 75,000 hectares) are PEFC-certified and the FSC certification process has now been launched. Following FSC consultations and audit, 7,000 hectares of CDC forests were FSC-certified in 2024, representing 5% of the certified areas in France. - Internal analyses based on 40 ESG criteria to measure and refocus the impact of climate change, protect biodiversity, soils and wetlands, contribute to carbon sinks, respect all stakeholders and manage the health and safety risks associated with forest management.



The table below shows consideration of ESG criteria by asset class for indirect management

Investments in funds for certain asset segments, i.e., 3% of CDC's portfolio

Asset class	ESG decision-making system
Listed asset funds	• ESG matrix with a level of requirements comparable to that of directly managed assets, with criteria that are regularly reviewed to incorporate increasingly demanding ESG criteria, resulting in a formal rating. • Examples of these criteria include: adhesion to PRI and PRI rating, shareholders' meeting voting policy and commitment policy, formalised measurement of carbon emissions, exclusions, Taxonomy reporting, consideration of biodiversity issues and quality of ESG reporting.
Unlisted asset funds (debt as equity)	• An in-house non-financial analysis matrix is used to rate each fund. • Broad and precise scope for rating criteria so as to cover significant exposure to responsible issues, in particular: the management company's governance (independent board members, code of ethics, etc.), employee training, environmentally friendly practices, staff dedicated to ESG, the inclusion of ESG criteria in management, environmental due diligence on underlying assets, assessment of respect for human rights, social impacts and the quality of the management company's ESG reporting.

The Asset Management division's teams provide rigorous shareholder support by:

- regularly voting at shareholders' meetings of companies in which the Asset Management division is a shareholder, based on a public voting policy (see [section 4.2](#));
- engaging in bilateral, private dialogue with the management and governance bodies of investees.

Lastly, asset managers play an important role in promoting more responsible finance, both by participating in major international networks such as the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) and the UN PRI, and through market initiatives that the Asset Management division launches and

coordinates such as *Objectif Climat* (Climate Objective) launched in 2020 and extended for three years in 2024. Formed alongside 11 major investors, these funds aim to develop innovative methodologies within portfolio management companies to align portfolios with the Paris Agreement. Following the same model, in 2024 the Asset Management division launched *Objectif Biodiversité* (Biodiversity Objective), bringing together 15 other investors with the aim of promoting biodiversity in their financial investment portfolios.

See [Chapter 4](#) for more details on the asset management commitment strategy.

1.1.4.3 Incorporation of ESG issues in the management of strategic investments

The Management of Strategic Investments division uses a number of levers to apply the Group's ESG requirements to its strategic investments, as described below:

Annual guidance letters are sent to the directors representing CDC in governance bodies at strategic investments. They are also sent to the corporate manager of each shareholding⁽¹⁾. They define non-financial objectives specific to the activity of each strategic holding and its degree of maturity with regard to ESG issues, aiming, in particular, to:

- ensure that the Caisse des Dépôts Group's sustainability policies are applied by controlled strategic investments and, for co-controlled or non-controlled strategic investments, that a similar level of ambition is adopted;
- set ambitious targets in terms of financing and offers dedicated to the ecological and energy transition, as well as social cohesion, depending on the activities of each entity.

A yearly letter is sent by CDC's Chief Executive Officer to the managers of the strategic investments, to **remind them of changes in the Group's standards and procedures** that apply to them based on their position, regarding:

- sustainability policies;
- risks, particularly climate risks;
- compliance and ethics.

This letter is prepared in coordination with all the departments responsible for defining these standards and procedures (Finance and Sustainable Development Policy, Risk Management, Legal Affairs and Compliance, General Inspectorate and Group Audit).

The ESG efforts of each strategic investment are also monitored via the participation of the directors representing Caisse des Dépôts in the governance bodies and their vigilance in ensuring that ESG issues are taken into account according to the specific characteristics of the entities (dedicated discussions at governance level, inclusion of ESG criteria in the variable remuneration of executive corporate officers, etc.).

To make it easier for directors to monitor ESG issues, the Management of Strategic Investments division has implemented the following mechanisms:

- referrals to the relevant CDC departments (Finance and Sustainable Development Policy, Legal Affairs and Compliance, Risk Management, Human Resources) by the teams responsible for coordinating the strategic investments for the analysis of ESG-related documents;
- monitoring of newly established ESG committees within the governance bodies of subsidiaries and strategic investments;

(1) For strategic investments attached to another CDC division, a letter of objectives is sent directly to the company's manager.

- stepping up the monitoring of ESG criteria in setting the variable remuneration of Group senior manager corporate officers; The update of Caisse des Dépôts' strategic shareholder policy in October 2024 introduced an objective of a **minimum ESG criteria weighting of 25% for the variable remuneration of executive officers, which has been enacted**. It will first be applied when setting variable remuneration for 2025;
- training for CDC directors with, since 2023, at least one annual session dedicated to ESG issues. In 2024, a session was offered on three topics: CSRD, inclusion of ESG criteria in the variable remuneration of executive corporate officers, measurement of the biodiversity footprint.

When investing in or divesting strategic investments, the **Management of Strategic Investments division ensures that it applies the exclusions set out in the Responsible Finance Charter and in the Group's climate and biodiversity policies.**

Since mid-2022, transactions presented to the CDC Group's Investment Approvals Committees have been subject to⁽¹⁾:

- a review of the ESG issues of the investment concerned using the ESG rating matrix established by the Finance and Sustainable Development Policy department and completed by the Management of Strategic Investments teams;
- an ESG analysis by the Finance and Sustainable Development Policy department based in particular on said rating matrix.

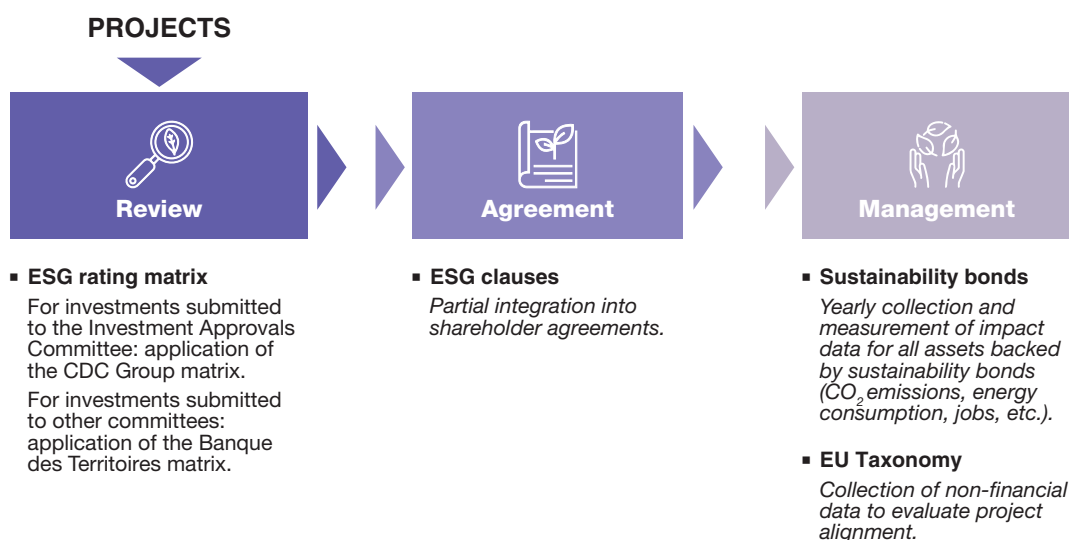
Depending on the issues identified in this analysis, ESG monitoring and reporting criteria may be incorporated into the shareholders' agreement.

See [Section 4.1.3](#) "Shareholder dialogue for the management of strategic investments" for more details on shareholder dialogue practices by the Management of Strategic Investments division.

Incorporation of ESG issues in Banque des Territoires' investments

The integration of ESG criteria into Banque des Territoires' investments follows a defined process from project appraisal to monitoring, as shown in the following diagram:

BANQUE DES TERRITOIRES' PROCESS FOR EVALUATING AND MONITORING INVESTMENTS



(1) Given the nature of the Management of Strategic Investments division's activities, almost all of its investment transactions fall under the thresholds of the Caisse des Dépôts Group's Investment Approvals Committee. A few technical transactions, involving reinvestments in the capital of strategic holdings already in the portfolio (and whose ESG criteria are already analysed as part of portfolio monitoring), did not require evaluation under a new rating matrix.

Integrating ESG into all investment decisions

In order to improve the way in which ESG criteria are taken into account when making commitments, Banque des Territoires developed a system called the "rating tool" in June 2020. The tool is specifically designed to assess the ESG criteria of projects in the commitment phase. It helps the Group with investment decision-making and improves the quality of the projects selected over the long term. The tool also enables the Group to:

- adopt a cross-functional approach when analysing projects;
- provide the activities with the tools they need to take sustainable development issues into account at an operational level;
- implement a core set of non-financial indicators shared by all projects and more specific indicators that are adapted to different sectors.

The non-financial rating of investment projects is based on **E** (environment), **S** (social) and **G** (governance) scores. The rating matrix completed upon during the evaluation process gives rise to a classification ranging from A to E (E being the lowest rating) for each ESG area assessed. E, S and G data are entered into the tool during the evaluation phase and come from:

- either Banque des Territoires internal sources;
- or the counterparties.

In addition, the sustainability strategy and non-financial assessment team consolidates the ratings and data entered into the tool on a quarterly basis, and monitors the ratings to check that they are comprehensive and consistent with the investment policy.

In 2024, this analysis shows that, of the 263 commitments analysed, 88.6% of projects (in number) have a non-financial rating matrix and 82.9% (also in number) have a summary of the three sections E, S and G.

ESG analyses may also be drawn up in collaboration with co-investors or partners, or with the support of external research firms. These initiatives make it possible to go much deeper into the ESG analysis, going beyond the items proposed in the rating matrix. They are likely to increase in number over the next few years, driven by investment teams and co-investors. Banque des Territoires aims to make this process a long-term one, with a focus on continuous improvement.

Lastly, the ESG analysis of investment projects is part of a continuous improvement process. Work will therefore be undertaken in 2025 to review the data to be collected, to integrate new regulatory requirements and to respond as effectively as possible to the specific features of the various types of investment made by the Banque des Territoires.

EXAMPLE: ESG ANALYSIS CARRIED OUT DURING EVALUATION OF THE MOBILITY ENERGY TRANSITION PROJECT (NGM FRANCE)

As part of the evaluation of the NGM France project, a dedicated non-financial working group was set up with our co-investors, Alba and Mirova, Banque des Territoires and Neot Capital, the project's financing company. The aim was to share the requirements of each party, best practices and the reporting required by each of them.

The Group was able to deal with the various structural factors for the evaluation and monitoring of the investment: drafting an ESG due diligence questionnaire, identifying ESG monitoring KPIs for each business segment, drafting a notice of alignment with the EU Taxonomy on end-of-life asset management, questionnaire for Neot Green Mobility's partners, adapting non-financial clauses in the investors' agreement.

In order to encourage and facilitate the consideration of ESG issues in the monitoring of shareholdings, ESG clauses are included in shareholder agreements (audit clause, information clause) as part of the investments made by Banque des Territoires. The purpose of these clauses is also to formalise with counterparties Banque des Territoires' requirements in terms of integrating ESG criteria and impact measurement

matters into the project financed. Some agreements include mechanisms for making executive remuneration contingent on the achievement of non-financial impact targets. In 2024, work was undertaken with Caisse de Dépôts' legal department to update and enhance the existing clauses and make them systematic.

Integration of ESG into monitoring

Banque des Territoires carries out annual ESG monitoring of its assets backed by sustainability bonds. Since 2019, Caisse des Dépôts has been issuing an annual sustainability bond made up of a pool of assets, considered to be environmentally or socially sustainable, from the Banque des Territoires investor portfolio in targeted areas such as real estate, energy, mobility, the social and solidarity economy and the food transition. Since 2023, issuance of such bonds has doubled to €1 billion. Today, sustainability bonds back both investments and loans. Indicators to assess the environmental and/or social impacts of projects until the bonds expire have been defined and are collected from companies every year, or calculated using a defined methodology. In particular, they enable us to track the CO₂ emissions avoided, the number of jobs supported, the number of beneficiaries, the number of charging points deployed, etc. These indicators are consolidated each year at Group level and published in an annual report. This report is audited by an external body to ensure that the assets backed are compliant and that the non-financial data are consistent. Work to update the framework document began at the end of 2024. The aim of this update is to maintain rigorous alignment with current French and European regulations, but also to broaden the scope of eligible activities.

Spotlight on the integration of the EU Taxonomy

The integration of the Taxonomy within the Banque des Territoires is based on several strategic axes:

- funding and investment are gradually being aligned with the requirements of the EU Taxonomy;
- a steering framework is being implemented to monitor changes in eligible and aligned funding;
- tools and processes are under development to facilitate the analysis of projects and the reporting of sustainability indicators;
- upgrading the skills of our teams, in particular through dedicated training and regularly updated materials.

Banque des Territoires has put in place several initiatives to integrate the EU Taxonomy into its operations. Alignment rules have been defined for 99% of activities, with priority given to the real estate, energy and transportation sectors. Questionnaires have been sent out and IS tools are under development to facilitate reporting and EU Taxonomy classification. A transitional process has been established for major loans and investments in order to test the new processes. Significant efforts have been made to train in-house teams, with updated teaching materials and online training sessions for almost 90% of staff. The 2023 report assessed the eligibility and alignment of the portfolio, and preparations for the 2024 report have begun, including more

in-depth analyses. Nevertheless, a number of challenges remain, including improving the quality of analyses, implementing reporting due to the lack of full automation of information systems, and enhancing the training of teams to carry out in-depth analyses.

Banque des Territoires' sustainable finance roadmap and 2024 results

The sustainable finance roadmap (2023-2028) is aimed at ensuring that internal and regulatory ESG issues are included in a consistent, deep-rooted and lasting manner in the activities and practices of Banque des Territoires. It has four objectives:

1. apply operationally the Group's ESG policies across Banque des Territoires' strategy and activities to integrate and measure ESG impacts in existing and future financing;
2. anticipate and develop an ESG approach in the light of current and new European regulations (e.g., Taxonomy, CSRD);
3. bring Banque des Territoires employees up to speed on ESG issues and encourage upskilling;
4. identify needs and develop an adapted information, management, steering and monitoring system for non-financial data.

Work on the sustainable finance roadmap began in 2024. It was presented to Banque des Territoires' core businesses in spring 2024 who participated in the first Steering Committee meeting in September 2024, which was attended by members of the Executive Committee. This work has led to the launch of new projects, such as the sustainability guidelines, which will produce their first results in 2025. The roadmap is now at cruising speed for projects up to 2028.

Among the 2024 achievements, apart from the launch of the roadmap itself and the Steering Committee, some initial results have emerged:

- the first workshops on the sustainability matrix resulted in an initial "common base" for the lender and investor activities;
- with regard to climate change, as part of its efforts to mitigate climate change, Banque des Territoires carried out a carbon footprint assessment of the emissions financed by its portfolio. This is the first milestone that will make it possible to begin work in 2025 on defining the pathway to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050;
- in terms of adapting to climate change, the climate risk analysis tool produced by the Group Risk Management division and Finance department was presented and tested in four pilot regional departments. Around ten investors have also been trained to use the tool. This tool will also be incorporated into the sustainability matrix.

1.1.4.4 2024 results

Each of the CDC's investment activities has a procedure for taking into account ESG analysis when making investment decisions and monitoring portfolios. ESG analysis of an investment means that an ESG approach is applied by the entity to the investment in question, in accordance with internal procedures. Depending on the case, this analysis may be based on an ESG filter, internal tools (rating matrices) or non-financial ratings from recognised agencies. The Taxonomy analysis and the analysis of compliance with the exclusion list are an integral part of the ESG analysis of an investment.

The indicators below show the percentage of investments that are subject to ESG analysis for making a decision and following up on the investment by the Asset Management, Banque des Territoires' investments and Management of Strategic Investments teams.

In the interests of transparency and to improve our indicators, we have split the "Proportion of investment flows" indicator subject to ESG analysis into two new indicators:

- proportion of investment flows subject to quantitative ESG analysis: the analyst uses quantitative data to carry out their analysis, such as carbon footprint assessments, ratings from rating agencies, etc.;
- proportion of investment flows subject to qualitative ESG analysis: the analyst uses non-quantitative data to carry out their analysis, for example analysis of controversies, annual reports, etc.

In 2023, the results presented combined qualitative and quantitative analyses. In the interests of transparency, we have presented the 2023 results for information purposes, but it is not possible to make a comparison, as the 2023 indicator includes both types of analysis.

PERCENTAGE OF INVESTMENTS SUBJECT TO ESG ANALYSIS

	Scope	2023 ⁽¹⁾	2024
☒ ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of investments subject to an ESG analysis quantitative (decision-making) NEW INDICATOR	Asset Management	99%	99%
	Banque des Territoires' investments	80%	80%
	Management of Strategic Investments	100%	100%
	Weighted average	100%	99%
☒ Proportion of investments flows subject to ESG analysis qualitative (decision-making) NEW INDICATOR	Asset Management		100%
	Banque des Territoires' investments		89%
	Management of Strategic Investments		100%
	Weighted average		99%
☒ Proportion of stock subject to ESG analysis (monitoring)	Asset Management	100%	99%
	Banque des Territoires' investments	40%	41%
	Management of Strategic Investments	100%	100%
	Weighted average	98%	98%

(1) In 2023, the results presented combined qualitative and quantitative analyses. For comparison purposes, we have presented the 2023 results for the "quantitative ESG analysis" indicator, as most of the analyses carried out for CDC are qualitative. The comparison is therefore approximate.

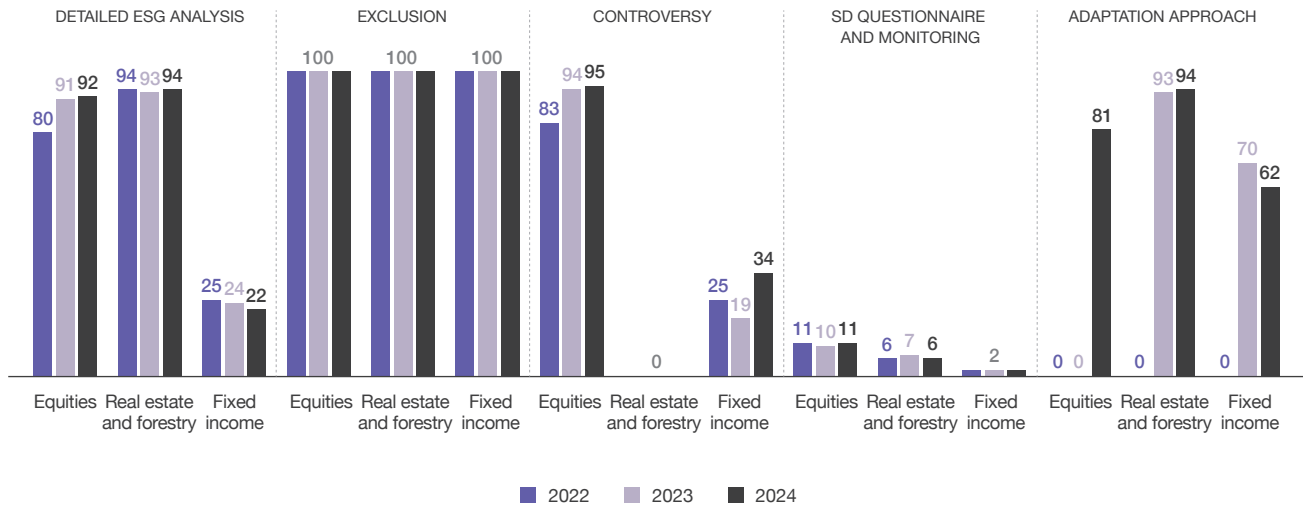
☒ Indicator verified externally.

See [appendix A.5](#) for more details on the calculation methodology.

The charts below show details of the ESG analysis carried out by Asset Management since 2022, as well as the total ESG analysis coverage for each type.

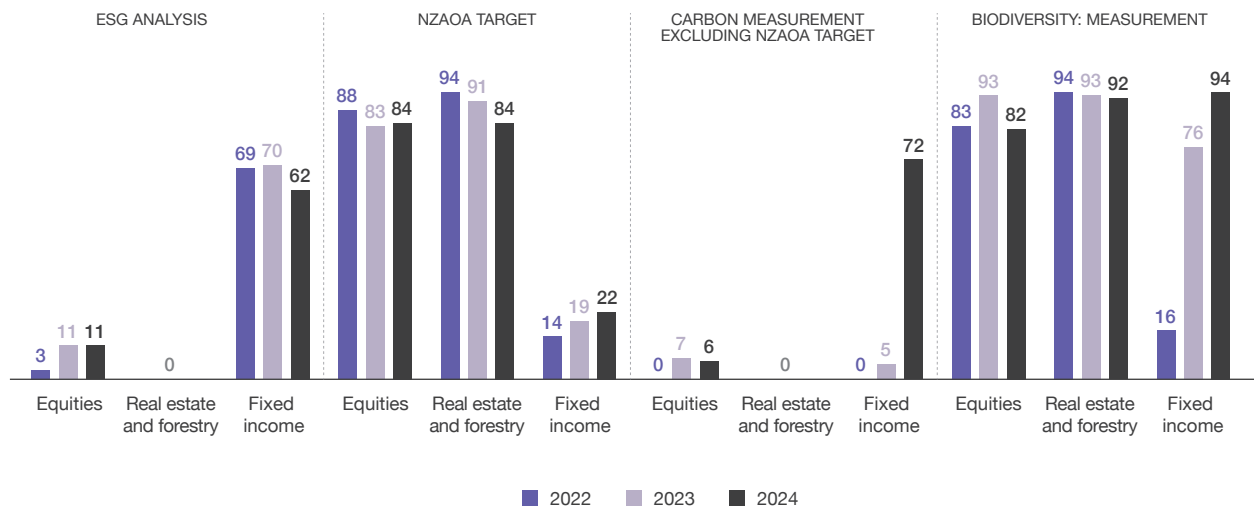
COVERAGE RATE AND TYPE OF QUALITATIVE ESG ANALYSIS FOR ASSET MANAGEMENT

(%)



COVERAGE RATE AND TYPE OF QUANTITATIVE ESG ANALYSIS FOR ASSET MANAGEMENT

(%)



1.2

Transparency and external communication in 2024

The Group is committed to transparency in its relations with investors and partners. It reports on its responsible investment policy in its Business Review and its Sustainability Report as well as through its website.

In parallel, the annual report of the Savings Funds managed by Caisse des Dépôts provides particular transparency on the management of regulated savings.

Each year, Caisse des Dépôts publishes the following reports on the responsible investment page of its website. The latest versions are as follows:

TRANSPARENCY AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION: 2024 RESULTS

Content	Medium	Frequency	Internet link
Responsible Investment Report	Website	Yearly	https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/rapport-annuel-2024
Sustainability Report [in French only]	Website	Yearly	https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/rapport-annuel-2024
Voting policy [in French only]	Website	Yearly	https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2024-05/POLITIQUE%20DE%20VOTE%20ET%20PRINCIPES%20DE%20GOUVERNEMENT%20DES%20ENTREPRISES%20COTEES_2024_VF2.pdf
Responsible Finance Charter [in French only]	Website	With each new update	https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2025-01/Charte%20Finance%20Responsable%20du%20groupe%20Caisse%20des%20Depots.pdf
Summary of shareholders' meetings [in French only]	Website	Half-yearly	Summary of shareholders' meetings [in French only] – Full year 2024 https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2025-03/02-25-Bilan-AG-EXE-VDEF-ODS.pdf
	Website	Half-yearly	Summary of shareholders' meetings [in French only] – First-half 2024 https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2024-07/05-24-Bilan-AG-Mi-Annee-BD-22-7-24-ODS.pdf

More specifically, within the scope of this report, the following developments have all been published on the Caisse des Dépôts website.

For Asset Management

Objectif Biodiversité (Biodiversity Objective) initiative: listed fund launched

The year 2024 saw the launch of the *Objectif Biodiversité* (Biodiversity Objective) initiative, modelled on the *Objectif Climat* (Climate Objective) funds, which were extended for three years that same year.

This new market initiative, which is coordinated by CDC alongside 15 leading French institutional investors, has passed several milestones in just a few months: launch of the listed fund, selection of the fund manager, setting up a committee of high-level scientific experts and a partnership with the CDP, the world's largest environmental reporting platform.

The aim of this collective initiative is to increase the value of biodiversity in investors' financial investment portfolios by joining forces to finance companies whose activities help to achieve international objectives for the protection and restoration of biodiversity.

The listed fund, with a capital of over €100 million and an initial term of five years, will invest primarily in small- and mid-caps, based mainly in Europe. The fund's objective is to support the development of advanced methods for taking biodiversity into account in financial management, in line with risk/return objectives and social, environmental and governance responsibility criteria that meet the highest standards of responsible investors.

This approach underlines the desire of institutional investors to act in favour of nature and ecosystems by financing new business models to encourage the emergence of solutions that work to support biodiversity.

Ultimately, the investors' ambition is to help the companies in their portfolios to grow.

In the next stage: investors will select a manager for the unlisted fund project in the summer of 2025.

Banque de France and CDC, two major public financial institutions, are joining forces for biodiversity

At the very end of 2024, Banque de France and CDC, as an institutional investor, announced the launch of a fund dedicated to biodiversity and reserved for professional investors.

Managed by BdF Gestion, with a strong focus on strengthening research with the support of CDC Biodiversité, the fund will implement a thematic management strategy for its equities. It represents a significant vehicle for collaboration between two public financial institutions to make progress in how biodiversity is measured by major French listed companies.

CDC Biodiversité has developed a number of innovative methodologies for this fund, based on best scientific practices, to effectively assess how companies contribute to the preservation and restoration of ecosystems.

This initiative will enable the Asset Management division to promote and benefit from CDC Biodiversité's advances and analyses, thereby reinforcing its commitment to sustainable investment practices. The Asset Management division will now be able to refine its methodological work on a geographical target centred on French territories to complement the *Objectif Biodiversité* initiative.

Subscription to a second green bond with a shared coupon

In 2023, the Asset Management division subscribed to the first green bond with a shared coupon, issued by SNCF. In 2024, convinced of the appeal of this innovation for responsible institutional investors, the Asset Management division subscribed to a second bond with a shared coupon, issued by a new issuer, BPCE, and contributed to the development of this new market segment.

With this BPCE social bond, which raised €400 million to finance ESG projects and assets in the healthcare sector, CDC has strengthened its ESG bond portfolio and contributed to its policy of promoting social cohesion using French people's savings.

The remuneration paid following this transaction will be 'shared' with the Institut Robert-Debré du Cerveau de l'Enfant, supported by the Fondation de l'Assistance Publique – Hôpitaux de Paris. CDC will contribute €37,500 a year for ten years.

Publication of the report on ESG and the financing of the defence industry by the French association of institutional investors (AF2I)

In the current geopolitical context, CDC is working to create the conditions for ecologically and socially viable investment in defence industries and the SMEs that depend on them. The Asset Management division, which plays a key role in financial

market bodies, contributed to work on this strategic issue via the head of the Investment Management department, Joël Prohin, who is chair of the AF2I Sustainable Finance Commission and rapporteur for the report.

Ecological continuity: from the Landes region to the Sargasso Sea

In the forests owned by the Asset Management division, the ecological continuity improvements carried out in recent years on the Etang des Forges dam in France's Landes region were completed at the end of 2024. This lake is part of the Groupement Forestier de la Compagnie des Landes estate, more than 99% of which is owned by Caisse des Dépôts. The improvements are designed to address a number of ecological challenges, including enabling European eels to swim upstream.

The European eel is a migratory species that lives in freshwater but then migrates to the sea to reproduce. This eel, which faces

a serious threat of extinction according to the IUCN, travels from European rivers to the Sargasso Sea in the North Atlantic, north-east of the West Indies.

These developments were carried out by Société Forestière, which is the manager of Compagnie des Landes.

This project illustrates Caisse des Dépôts' commitment to biodiversity, and reminds us that the health of the oceans is also at stake in the heart of our forests.

CDC is an active founding member of the NZAOA

Caisse des Dépôts (CDC) has been an enthusiastic member of the Alliance ever since the initiative launched in September 2019. CDC has long been committed to combating climate change. In mid-2015, the Asset Management division set itself targets for reducing the carbon footprint of its equity and corporate bond portfolios. So it was only natural that CDC should become a founding member of the NZAOA.

In-house, in the day-to-day management of CDC's asset portfolios, the NZAOA objectives are omnipresent and guide our management decisions. As we have already achieved our ambitious targets for the 2014-2020 period, our new 2020-2030 targets (a 55% reduction) are even more ambitious.



The NZAOA has not been spared by the anti-ESG movement that has spread in recent years, particularly in the United States. However, it was able to demonstrate that its existence in no way contravened anti-trust laws, since each signatory was sovereign in setting its targets and choosing its investments, within the overall framework of the Alliance. This means that the NZAOA can continue to move forward, whereas other alliances, such as the Net-Zero Insurance Alliance, have had to halt or limit their work.

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres, has stated on several occasions that, in his opinion, the NZAOA is the most credible of all the alliances that have been set up in recent years to combat climate change.

By joining the NZAOA, each signatory undertakes to meet three of the following four objectives:

- define a pathway for converging financial portfolios towards a “net-zero” greenhouse gas emissions target in 2050 (hence the name of the Alliance);
- set specific targets for certain high-emission sectors;
- encourage companies (directly and indirectly via the asset managers who manage the signatory's assets) to set their own net-zero trajectories;
- invest in climate-friendly solutions (green bonds, green real estate, forests, renewable energy funds, etc.).

The member investors are convinced that the 2050 target is achievable, and that it is up to each signatory to commit to intermediate targets every five years.

For Management of Strategic Investments

The strategic shareholder policy has been revised to better reflect the strengthening of our shareholder dialogue on ESG and to introduce an objective of a minimum weighting of 25% of ESG criteria in the variable remuneration of executive directors. It will first be applied when setting the variable remuneration for 2025.

For Banque des Territoires

As was the case in 2023, Banque des Territoires continues to confirm its commitment to reducing the use of land via a dedicated flagship measure. It also supports local authorities that will be applying the no net land take (ZNA) target set out in the French “Climate and Resilience” Act of 22 August 2021. For Banque des Territoires' investments, this will involve redirecting investments by selecting the most favourable projects based on the criterion of land take. In 2025, a new call for expressions of interest will be launched, including both environmentally ambitious construction and the conversion of existing assets into housing, in order to meet no net land take targets.

Real estate is one of the most prominent sectors in Banque des Territoires' investor portfolio and accounts for one third of its commitments. A specific policy including energy efficiency criteria was therefore drawn up in 2018, and updated in 2023 and 2024. It aims to improve the consideration of the environmental quality of buildings. Transactions must comply

with a process that describes the ESG prerequisites and ambitions for each type of real estate assets via the new “Immogreen” tool. From the evaluation phase onwards, this tool can be used to carry out an in-depth analysis of the environmental pillars for all new property investments. Updates to the tool are planned for 2025 to overcome current limitations based on the feedback from users in 2023 and 2024.

In addition, investments have been made in carbon cooperatives whose aim is to value voluntary carbon credits from projects that have a positive effect on biodiversity, by restoring forests, wetlands or agro-ecological conversion, for example.

Banque des Territoires has drawn up an ESG roadmap that includes **making ESG issues operational, anticipating European regulations, educating employees about ESG topics, and identifying needs in terms of information systems** for monitoring non-financial data.

1.3

List of the financial products mentioned in respect of articles 8 and 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019

Some 97% of Caisse des Dépôts' financial investment portfolios are managed directly by internal teams. All our asset managers, who are also analysts, include non-financial criteria in their assessments and take ESG issues into account in their decision-making (i.e., investments, resolutions). This applies to all asset classes, including amounts invested in funds, i.e., around 3% of the portfolio. Caisse des Dépôts selects funds by applying ESG criteria that are as demanding as those required for directly invested securities.

The Asset Management division calculates the allocation of funds in the portfolio, pursuant to the SFDR, taking into account the total amount of article 6, 8 and 9 classified funds managed, in relation to the total amount of funds managed, by fund type (listed funds, unlisted equity funds, debt funds, real estate investment funds). The ESG approach of management companies is monitored annually, in particular by means of a dedicated questionnaire.

LIST OF FINANCIAL PRODUCTS UNDER THE SFDR REGULATION OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION

	SFDR classification	Assets under management (NAV) at 31 Dec. 2024 (in € millions)	% of assets under management (NAV)	Flows (NAV) since 1 March 2021 (in € millions)	% of flows (NAV)
Listed equity funds CDC Croissance	Article 8 products	2,983.15	97%		
	Article 9 products	99.76	3%		
	Total	3,082.92	100%		
Listed equity funds (excluding CDC Croissance, including ETFs)	Article 6 products	521.52	19%		
	Article 8 products	2,001.29	71%		
	Article 9 products	289.08	10%		
	Total	2,811.90	100%		
Unlisted equity funds	Non-reclassified products	4,167.06	83%	397.68	43%
	Article 8 products	753.56	15%	459.83	50%
	Article 9 products	86.70	2%	62.06	7%
	Total	4,675.30	100%	919.57	100%
Debt funds	Non-reclassified products	607.60	21%	64.64	4%
	Article 8 products	1,946.61	68%	1,483.92	84%
	Article 9 products	303.94	11%	227.32	13%
	Total	2,858.16	100%	1,775.09	100%
Real estate funds – Delegated management	Article 6 products	785.79	45%		
	Article 8 products	918.02	52%		
	Article 9 products	48.62	3%		
	Total	1,752.44	100%		
Real estate funds – Direct management	Article 6 products	314.74	100%		
	Total	314.74	100%		
Société Forestière – Delegated management	Article 8 products	677.58	100%		
	Article 9 products	0.08	0%		
	Total	677.66	100%		

Listed funds

Caisse des Dépôts' portfolio of listed asset management funds includes 110 funds, which can be broken down into six pockets: investment funds, which aim to foster the collective progress of a pool of investors, such as the *Objectif Climat* fund, Innovation and Opportunity (I&O) funds, emerging debt fund, High Yield funds, US Investment Grade bond funds and cross-asset ETFs. Excluding ETFs, all are classified under SFDR article 8 or 9.

Within the scope of managed listed funds (excluding CDC Croissance and cross-asset ETFs), in terms of the environment, 84% have a formalised CSR approach, 79% calculate their carbon footprint and 78% have a target for reducing their carbon emissions. In terms of employee relations, 79% measure pay gaps and take action to reduce them, and 47% include ESG criteria in their remuneration policy.

Unlisted funds

The portfolio of unlisted funds managed by Caisse des Dépôts consists of almost 340 funds representing almost 5,100 underlying investments, the management of which is delegated to 147 management companies. Management companies are surveyed annually (81% response rate in 2024).

Therefore, we can see that, in terms of the environment, 84% of the management companies surveyed are PRI signatories, 66% calculate their carbon footprint in the three scopes, and 73% have formalised a climate strategy. In terms of governance, 93% have formalised an anti-corruption policy and 73% include ESG clauses in their shareholders' agreements. Lastly, some 95% of asset management companies perform ESG risk/opportunity analyses in the pre-investment phase.

DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN DEBT AND EQUITY FUNDS: GEOGRAPHY AND VOLUME

Within the scope of unlisted equity funds, **17% are classed as SFDR 8 or 9** (up from 6% in 2023). Given the large number of funds in this portfolio (256), the historical data for funds prior to 2021, potentially classified as article 6/8/9, has not been fully updated for this financial year and will be updated gradually. In addition, US funds (excluding SFDR) account for almost 25% of the equity funds portfolio.

91% of debt funds are classed as SFDR 8 or 9.

The response rate to the annual ESG campaign reached 100% in this all-European scope, with the 25 management companies surveyed paying particular and increasing attention to ESG issues at all stages of their investments. In particular, they are all signatories of the UN PRI, they all carry out ESG risk/opportunity analyses in the pre-investment phase, and they have all formalised an ESG policy.

1.4

Our commitments and initiatives

1.4.1 A founding member of the PRI and NZAOA

PRI

Caisse des Dépôts is one of the founding members of the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), a United Nations initiative whose signatories commit to integrating ESG issues in their investment decisions. It encourages its subsidiaries and relevant investments, as well as the management companies in whose funds it invests, to adhere to these principles and, together with each of its financial subsidiaries, produces a detailed report on the implementation of these principles.

In 2024, Caisse des Dépôts:

- systematically encouraged asset management companies to become PRI signatories;
- regularly held discussions with PRI governance bodies, particularly on the EU Taxonomy.

Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance

Since 2019, Caisse des Dépôts has been a founding member of the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA), a major initiative aimed at institutional investors with a view to aligning asset portfolios with the Paris Agreement. Asset management is represented in a number of working groups (sovereigns, real estate, commitment, etc.), in order to make a concrete and relevant contribution. Caisse des Dépôts contributes in

particular to the drafting of position papers and to work on the methodology, measurement, verification and reporting of NZAOA objectives. The Asset Management division is still committed to the use and development of this joint protocol with 87 other investors, representing USD 9.5 trillion in assets under management.

In its latest discussion paper entitled "[Tackling Hidden Emissions for a Net-Zero Transition](#)" the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance tackles hidden emissions (Scope 3) by conducting an in-depth sector analysis to outline obstacles to Scope 3 integration and to offer ways forward for a multitude of stakeholders. The challenges associated with Scope 3 emission accounting include data reliability and double counting. The sectoral analysis also showed the discrepancies among the different sectors (oil and gas, utilities and financial services). To chart a path forward, the paper underscores the importance of three key requirements:

- reliable emission data should become available at company level;

- policies that require transparent disclosures should be established across jurisdictions;
- asset owners should capitalise on increased data transparency and reliability.

For each of these requirements, the Alliance presents action points for the relevant stakeholders – companies, policy-makers and asset owners.

1.4.2 A selection of the national and international initiatives to promote sustainable finance supported by Caisse des Dépôts

Commitment	Date	Details of the commitment
	2000	UN Global Compact Commitments to respect ESG principles detailed in the pact.
	2006	Principles for Responsible Investment Commitments to promote responsible investment and consider environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues in investment practices.
	2015	European Long-Term Investors Association (ELTI) Caisse des Dépôts and other major European long-term investors are committed to: - assessing, publishing and increasing funding for the transition to a low-carbon economy that is more resilient to climate change; - strengthening efforts to develop innovative financing instruments, in conjunction with public and private financial institutions, to support climate objectives; - limiting the carbon intensity of their asset portfolios, strengthening the climate resilience of their investments and encouraging companies in which they invest to integrate environmental and social impacts into their business models, strategic decisions and performance measurements.
	2021	Declaration of support for the development of impact finance Commitment to respect the principles of intentionality, measurability and additionality of financing when financing is qualified as "environmental or social impact financing".
	2021	Coalition of Investors for a Just Transition The founding members of the coalition, representing €3,600 billion in assets under management, are committed to working with companies to encourage them to integrate the just transition into their strategies.
ENERGY – CLIMATE – BIODIVERSITY		
	2017	Climate Action 100+ Aims to encourage the 100 biggest greenhouse gas (GHG) emitters to improve their climate reporting, put in place appropriate climate governance and define and then communicate GHG emissions reduction targets.
	2016	The Carbon Disclosure Project aims to provide investors with data and tools to measure the climate impact of their investments.
	2015	Institutional Investor Group on Climate Change - Forum on climate change for investors to encourage the integration of long-term risks and opportunities arising from climate change into public policy, investment decisions and corporate behaviour. - The IIGCC is one of the investor networks that coordinates the "Climate Action 100+" initiative, of which CDC is a member.
	1992	United Nations Environment Programme Aims to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in the field of the environment and to assist countries in implementing environmental policies.
	2019	Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) Caisse des Dépôts is committed to reducing the carbon footprint of its asset portfolios (in the first instance: listed equities, corporate bonds and real estate assets) to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, with interim objectives every five years. In addition, Caisse des Dépôts is committed to conducting a proactive shareholder dialogue with at least 120 of the companies in its portfolio by 2025 and to increasing funding for the energy and environmental transition.
	2020	Finance for Biodiversity The signatories are committed to five points for 2024: - Collaborate and share knowledge: in terms of methodology, assessing the impact of activities on biodiversity, and possible approaches to ensure a positive effect. - Engage with companies: biodiversity will be included in ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) criteria. Companies will be encouraged to limit their negative impact and take steps to make it positive. - Assess the impact of financing and investment activities on biodiversity, to find out what makes them more or less sustainable. - Set objectives for reducing activities that have a negative impact on biodiversity and increasing those that have a positive impact. - Put together an annual report on the positive and negative effects of our financing activities and portfolios on biodiversity.
	2021	FAIRR initiative: a network of responsible investors to monitor practices in the agri-food sector - Collaborative initiative targeting the protein production and marketing value chain. - In this context, Caisse des Dépôts is deploying shareholder engagement criteria to combat imported deforestation, particularly in relation to livestock farming.

2. Information on the internal resources deployed by the entity



**A dedicated
ESG team**

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Financial resources

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2.1 A dedicated ESG team

Article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act requires a description to be provided of the financial (external services), human and technical resources devoted to incorporating environmental, social and governance quality criteria in the investment strategy as a percentage of the total assets managed or owned by the entity. We have chosen to present these resources as a percentage of the total resources of each entity, not total assets.

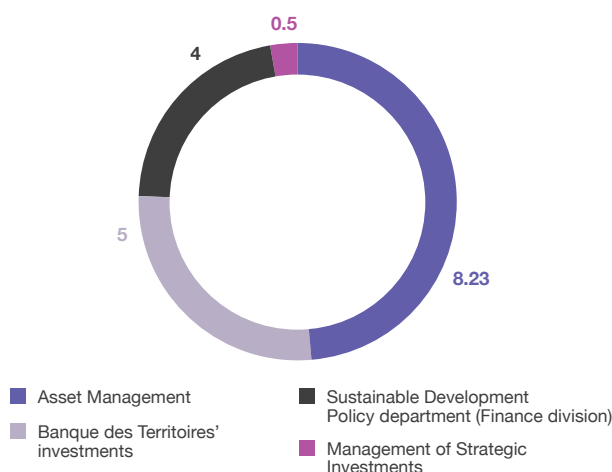
An ESG team dedicated to sustainable finance, within the Sustainable Development Policy department of the Group's Finance and Sustainable Development Policy department, works with all the Group's activities and financial subsidiaries to define and coordinate the implementation of Caisse des Dépôts' strategy in this area in all its dimensions. Composed of four FTEs (full-time equivalents) in 2024, this team is responsible for coordinating the application of the Responsible Finance Charter and the associated ESG issues (in particular Climate, Biodiversity and Social issues).

In the area of responsible investment, the responsible investors network brings together more than 50 contributors, including investment team managers and ESG experts. The network discusses all the ESG issues covered in the working groups in order to strengthen the financial entities' commitment to responsible investment.

At the level of the financial entities, each team incorporates ESG issues into all its activities: analysis and rating of companies, engagement and voting, inclusion of ESG factors, design of sustainable investment solutions, key portfolio sustainability indicators, ESG promotion, and contribution to work and initiatives alongside other market players.

In 2024, 17.73 permanent FTEs within the Public Institution had direct responsibility for ESG issues in the investor activities. The breakdown is shown below:

BREAKDOWN OF PERMANENT FTEs WITH DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ESG ISSUES AT 31 DECEMBER 2024



☑ PERCENTAGE OF PERMANENT EMPLOYEES WITH DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ESG ISSUES

Entity	2022	2023	2024
Banque des Territoires' investments	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Asset Management (excluding subsidiaries)	2.0%	6.3%	6.5%
Management of Strategic Investments division	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
Sustainable Development Policy department (Finance department)	35.7%	16.6%	21.1%
AVERAGE	3.31%	3.28%	3.57%

☑ Indicator verified externally.

The number of FTEs with direct responsibility for ESG issues remains stable within the scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act.

Actions taken to strengthen internal capabilities

An awareness-raising and training strategy

Most of the Group's entities implement awareness-raising and/or training initiatives focused on sustainable development. This can take the form of training courses specific to activities or cross-functional initiatives through the organisation of events and multi-channel communication campaigns.

All manager-analysts in Caisse des Dépôts' Asset Management division manage their portfolios based on ESG criteria. This ESG management is supported by a team of analysts dedicated to responsible investment. In line with the Group's efforts to strengthen its ESG commitments and its R&D policy (including the development of methods for measuring environmental footprints internally and/or via market initiatives, as well as data selection and analysis), CDC has set up a training programme to ensure that its teams' skills and expertise are continually aligned with the latest ESG developments.

The Management of Strategic Investments teams manage strategic investments on the basis of ESG objectives that are defined and monitored annually in conjunction with the strategic investments. The teams draw on the expertise of Caisse des Dépôts' Sustainable Development Policy department both to set these objectives and to analyse ESG information presented to governance committees, which are then passed on to the Board members representing CDC.

The table below summarises the results of the training courses taken in 2024 and the change in the percentage of employees trained in ESG issues. In order to strengthen transparency regarding training, this data only covers training courses dedicated to ESG and sustainable finance. Mandatory general training courses on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or on CSR issues are therefore excluded from the calculation of the indicator in 2024, which explains the significant drop in the percentage of employees trained on ESG issues between 2023 and 2024.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES TRAINED ON ESG ISSUES

Entity	Percentage of employees trained			Training sessions taken in 2024
	2022	2023	2024	
Banque des Territoires' investments ⁽¹⁾	94%	87%	22%	In 2024, 71 Investment division employees attended at least one training course on the subject of "ESG impacts/sustainable finance". The significant drop between 2023 and 2024 reflects the number of Investment division employees who completed the e-learning course "Deciphering the EU Taxonomy" in 2023.
Asset Management division	100%	100%	100%	In line with the Group's efforts to strengthen its ESG commitments and its R&D policy (including the development of methods for measuring environmental footprints internally and/or via market initiatives, as well as data selection and analysis), CDC has set up a training programme to ensure that its teams' skills and expertise are continually aligned with the latest ESG developments. In 2024, all Asset Management division staff received mandatory training on climate change adaptation.
Management of Strategic Investments division ⁽²⁾	95%	81%	100%	In 2024, the entire team received CSRD training and also participated in ESG training courses designed for Board members.
TOTAL	97%	90%	50%	

(1) This indicator only takes into account training provided by the Investment division and not by Banque des Territoires' regional divisions. In 2024, 57 people received climate risk training in the regional departments. This data is not included in the calculation.

(2) In 2022, this figure took into account compulsory training courses at the level of the Public Institution, including the one on the SDGs. In 2023, it only included ESG training courses.

2.2 Financial resources

Financial and technical resources decreased in 2024, mainly in relation to external services, in particular purchases of intellectual services, software, licences and training. The different entities subject to article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act allocated a total of €3.68 million to incorporating ESG issues in the investment strategy in 2024. These expenses (external resources, purchases) represented 6% of total spending (total operating budget of the entities concerned), which is lower than in 2023 (12.5%). Significant investments were made in 2023 to update software dedicated to sustainable finance. In addition, due to a methodological change at Banque des Territoires, the 2024 budget was reduced from €7.62 million in 2023 to €2.68 million in 2024.

The following expenses were incurred in 2024:

- Banque des Territoires (investments) allocated €85,000 of its budget to ESG in the form of subsidies and intellectual services. The budget fell sharply in 2024 due to a change in calculation methodology (98% reduction);
- Asset Management, CDC Croissance and CDC Investissement Immobilier spent €1.48 million on non-financial data, software and licences (Bloomberg, Carbon4 Finance, etc.), research and training;
- the Management of Strategic Investments division only uses the Public Institution's internal support functions;
- the Group's Sustainable Development Policy department spent €2.1 million on research, consultancy services and subsidies for associations and think tanks dedicated to responsible finance.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES (INCLUDING TECHNICAL RESOURCES) DEDICATED TO ESG

Entity	2022	2023	2024
AMOUNT (in millions of euros)	4.65⁽¹⁾	7.62	3.68
Percentage (%)	-	12.5%	6%

(1) 2022 scope only: Finance department – Banque des Territoires' investments – Asset Management division.

3. Integration of environmental, social and governance quality criteria



Governance

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**Integration
of environmental
and social criteria
into remuneration
policy**

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3.1 Governance

Caisse des Dépôts is a public financial institution established by the French Law of 28 April 1816 and governed by the French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*). It manages sustainable finance issues at all levels, from operational staff to the Executive Committee and the Supervisory Board, which oversees major decisions and ensures that the Responsible Finance Charter is implemented.

These issues are integrated into all governance bodies:

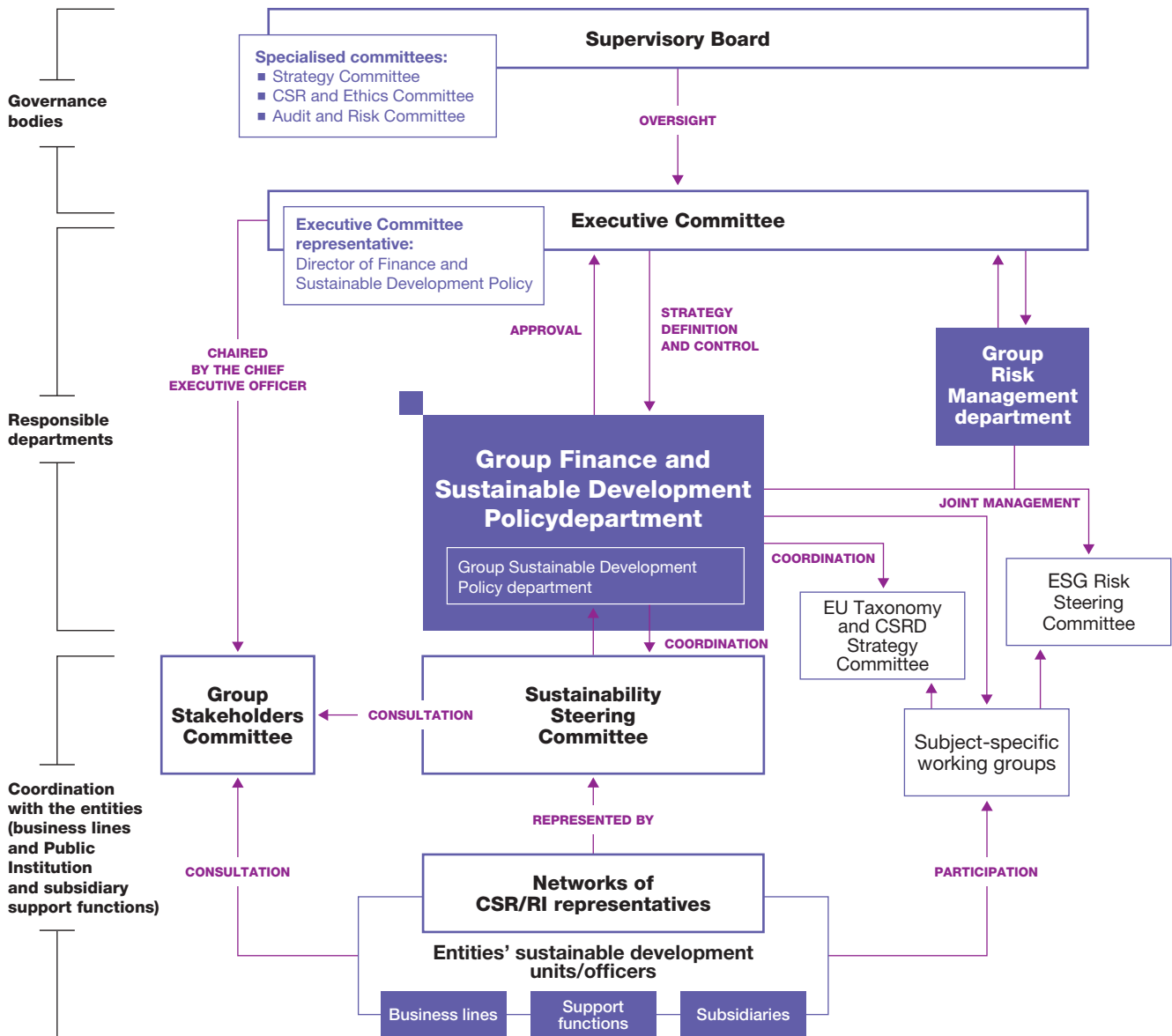
- the Caisse des Dépôts Group (whose aggregate total assets exceed €1,300 billion) is governed by a Supervisory Board, made up of members of the French National Assembly, senators, people appointed by French Parliament and the French State, Caisse des Dépôts employee representatives, and a representative of the French State, which monitors and oversees major decisions. In particular, the Supervisory Board deliberates on strategic policies and investment operations in excess of €150 million, and approves the budget;
- the Executive Committee and the Supervisory Board ensure that the Responsible Finance Charter is properly implemented;
- the Group's Sustainable Development Policy department coordinates the Group's sustainable finance strategies, working with a network of sustainable finance correspondents in the Group's various financial entities (including Asset Management, CDC Investissement Immobilier, Société Forestière, CDC Croissance, Banque des Territoires, Management of Strategic Investments, La Banque Postale [including LBP AM, CNP and Louvre Banque Privée], SFIL, Bpifrance and STOA). Its integration in the Group's Finance and Sustainable Development Policy department enables it

to link sustainable development and financial issues and to ensure that (i) strategic and financial management and (ii) non-financial management are managed hand in hand. The Department works closely with a network of sustainable development and responsible investment correspondents across all the Group's entities, coordinating several cross-disciplinary working groups bringing together all the subsidiaries, strategic investments and support functions on a range of issues including climate, biodiversity, the EU Taxonomy, adaptation, climate risks, responsible investment and being a responsible employer;

- a Sustainable Development Steering Committee, chaired by the Group's Director of Finance and Sustainable Development Policy and organised by the Sustainable Development Policy department, brings together ESG managers from all the Group's entities. It meets four times a year to set the Group's sustainability priorities.

ESG risks are dealt with by a dedicated steering committee, which is responsible for setting the roadmap for measuring and managing ESG risks, validating the development of tools for measuring these risks and ensuring that they are implemented in internal practices. This committee is jointly led by the Group's Risk Management division and the Sustainable Development Policy department. It brings together the various divisions of the Public Institution. Interactions with the subsidiaries take place through the ESG risk network. Progress made in measuring and managing these risks is presented at least once a year to the Executive Committee and the Supervisory Board (see below, "Integration of sustainability issues into Group risk management").

CAISSE DES DÉPÔTS' GOVERNANCE



Details of the Group's governance are given in section 2.2 "Our sustainability governance" in the 2024 Sustainability Report.



3.1.1 Supervisory Board

In accordance with article L. 518-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*), the Supervisory Board, chaired by Alexandre Holroyd from September 2022 to June 2024, then by Jean-René Cazeneuve from 20 November 2024, deliberates on the strategic policies of the Public Institution and its subsidiaries, including the medium-term plan, as well as on investment and divestment programmes, as provided for in its rules of procedure. The Supervisory Board has its own specialised committees, particularly:

- the Audit and Risk Committee;
- the Savings Funds Committee;
- the Investments Committee, concerning amounts greater than or equal to €150 million;
- the Strategy Committee;

- the CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) and Ethics Committee; and
- the Appointments and Remuneration Committee.

Based on the work of these committees, the Supervisory Board may issue recommendations, the implementation of which it monitors formally each year.

The duties clarified and shared between the Supervisory Board and Caisse des Dépôts senior management integrate and take into account strategic social and environmental issues into their strategic role, as in the case of discussions regarding risk appetite or professional and salary equality policy.

Please refer to the Caisse des Dépôts Group's Sustainability Report, which sets out the roles of these various committees.

3.1.2 Management of environmental and social issues by the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee oversees the implementation of the Group's sustainable finance strategy, validates new commitments, makes decisions regarding potential strategic impacts and stays abreast of work on climate-related financial risks.

Since the ecological transition is a key priority in the Group's strategy, the Executive Committee members have all integrated sustainable development issues into their roadmap. The Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and certain members of the Executive Committee take part in the Stakeholders Committee, which regularly invites contributions from leading experts in climate, biodiversity and social cohesion issues. Executive Committee members also frequently attend conferences in these areas.

Considering that the ecological transition has been a strategic priority since 2015, Executive Committee members have been careful to factor ESG issues into their management priorities and have proven experience in sustainable development.

Lastly, the Director of Finance and Sustainable Development Policy leads discussions on sustainable development issues within the Executive Committee and ensures that it validates the implementation of the sustainable development policy on a regular basis. She also ensures that members of the Executive Committee receive regular information on ESG issues.

3.1.3 Stakeholders Committee

Set up in June 2020, the Group's Stakeholders Committee aims both to:

- confer on the Group's choices in the area of sustainable development; and
- provide high-level expertise on matters relating to the climate, the energy transition, biodiversity, the circular economy, and social and regional cohesion.

The Committee brings together non-governmental organisations (WWF, Finance Watch, French Sustainable Investment Forum), think tanks and research centres (I4CE, Finance Watch, Novethic), local authority associations (*Association des maires de France*, *Régions de France*), a savers' association (*Cercle*

des épargnants), associations promoting sustainable investment, business representatives (environmental companies, SMEs in the renewable energy sector), academic experts, as well as public development banks (*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau [KfW]*, *Agence française de développement*). The Stakeholders Committee meets twice a year under the chairmanship of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and with the Group Executive Committee members in attendance, so that its recommendations are shared directly to the highest level of Group management.

The approach to stakeholder dialogue is set out in Caisse des Dépôts' Sustainability Report [in French only].

3.2

Integration of environmental and social criteria into remuneration policy

3.2.1 ESG criteria in the collective variable remuneration of all employees

Caisse des Dépôts (Public Institution) takes ESG criteria into account when calculating incentive payments for all its employees.

In June 2024, a new incentive agreement was entered into for the 2024-2026 period. The agreement covers all Caisse des Dépôts employees and includes both cross-cutting objectives for all activities and objectives specific to the activities and functions of Caisse des Dépôts' core activities.

Cross-cutting objectives include:

- **reducing the environmental footprint of each Public Institution employee for the internal operations scope.** As part of its responsible approach, the Public Institution has defined a decarbonisation trajectory that calls for a 46% reduction in our total greenhouse gas emissions by 2030; and

- **promoting gender equality and inclusion in the workplace.** The policy pursued by the Public Institution emphasises professional equality between men and women, combatting violence and all forms of discrimination, and the inclusion of colleagues with disabilities as fundamental pillars of equal opportunities for all and greater inclusion in the workplace.

Different levels of achievement are set for calculating incentive payments, including outperformance levels to encourage employees to exceed their objectives.

3.2.2 Variable remuneration of Executive Committee members and senior executives

The variable remuneration policy for Executive Committee members is designed to reward individual performance. It is based on the achievement of qualitative and quantitative objectives set each year in consultation with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Due to the special status of Supervisory Board members and remuneration method (payment of allowances), their remuneration cannot be subject to incentive mechanisms related to sustainability matters.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Supervisory Board, in December 2022, the Executive Committee approved the inclusion of ESG criteria in the variable remuneration of members of the Executive Committee, directors reporting to the Chief Executive Officer, members of the Banque des Territoires Executive Committee and managers. This measure was included in the 2023 objectives and performance reviews.

For 2024, the portion of variable remuneration subject to ESG criteria compared to the total portion of variable remuneration **represents between 10% and 25% of the variable performance-based bonus**. The performance criteria relate in particular to the objectives of implementing the Climate policy and rolling it out operationally, pursuing actions aimed at the operational integration of the Group's sustainable development policy objectives and strengthening the assessment of non-financial risks in the risk evaluations of the Investment Approvals Committees. With regard to the climate, the objectives depend on the members of the management bodies and relate to the quantified 1.5°C alignment trajectory of the Public Institution or the activity, the roll-out of the objective of €100 billion in financing for the ecological transformation over the next five years, the wider integration of climate risks within the risk management framework, and the achievement of the portfolio decarbonisation objective.

4. Information on the strategy for engaging with issuers and management companies as well as its implementation



Scope of the engagement strategy

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Overview of the Asset Management division's voting policy

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Update on the engagement strategy

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4.1 Scope of the engagement strategy

Engagement is central to Caisse des Dépôts' investment strategy, which focuses on long-term financing of the economy, and the ecological transformation. This engagement strategy is rolled out through various tools and specific processes, such as:

- shareholder dialogue, which is defined as the interaction initiated by an investor to improve the ESG practices of the current/prospective issuer;
- voting, which allows shareholders to exercise their voting rights on resolutions submitted by management/shareholders, to formally express their approval (or disapproval).

Any interactions that do not seek to change practices are not considered engagement actions.

The indicators below show the proportion of companies (calculated on the basis of investments) with which the Group has engaged in shareholder dialogue on ESG issues, the rate of approval of Say-on-Climate resolutions, and indicators on controversies relating to the Group's Responsible Finance Charter. Shareholder dialogue in the strict sense of the term, i.e., relations between issuers and shareholders, essentially concerns the financial entities in the scope covering the Asset Management division and the Management of Strategic Investments division⁽¹⁾.

2024 SHAREHOLDER DIALOGUE INDICATORS FOR THE ASSET MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING CDC CROISSANCE) AND MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC INVESTMENT DIVISIONS

Indicators	Scope ⁽¹⁾	2023	2024
☑ Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on ESG matters (as a % ⁽²⁾)	Asset Management division – Management of Strategic Investments division	69%	69%
☑ Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on climate matters – mitigation (as a %) [ESRS E1]	Asset Management division – Management of Strategic Investments division	59%	50%
☑ Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on climate matters – adaptation (as a %) [ESRS E1]	Asset Management division – Management of Strategic Investments division	n/a	29%
☑ Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on biodiversity matters [ESRS E4]	Asset Management division – Management of Strategic Investments division	41%	31%
☑ Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on water matters [ESRS E3]	Asset Management division – Management of Strategic Investments division	n/a	6%
☑ Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on pollution matters [ESRS E2]	Asset Management division – Management of Strategic Investments division	n/a	13%
☑ Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on working conditions matters (as a %) [ESRS S2]	Asset Management division – Management of Strategic Investments division	n/a	38%
☑ Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on external social matters (as a %) [ESRS S3]	Asset Management division – Management of Strategic Investments division	n/a	26%
☑ Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on downstream social matters (as a %) [ESRS S4]	Asset Management division – Management of Strategic Investments division	n/a	29%
☑ Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on business conduct (including corruption) (as a %) [ESRS G1]	Asset Management division – Management of Strategic Investments division	55%	53%
Approval rate of Say-on-Climate resolutions See Section 4.3.1.3 for details.	Asset Management division	50%	29%

(1) For Asset Management, the scope concerns the directly held credit portfolio and the portfolio of directly held listed equities at balance sheet value, while for the Management of Strategic Investments, it concerns the entire portfolio at balance sheet value.

(2) See appendix A.6 for more details on the methodology used.

☑ Indicator verified externally.

Shareholder engagement increasingly requires resources due to the need for more in-depth technical dialogue and the broadening of demands, particularly with the integration of adaptation issues. To ensure a constant increase in the coverage of its portfolios, the Asset Management division carries out an annual rotation of business sectors committed to climate issues. A given sector may therefore represent a more limited investment and thus have an impact on figures

for the year. Cumulatively, the number of companies committed to climate change mitigation by the Asset Management division has risen steadily since 2020: the number of companies committed has increased by a factor of 2.5 since 2020. Lastly, it should be noted that these indicators consider only the bilateral commitment made on direct holdings; the commitment made on indirect holdings with management companies is not included in these figures.

(1) Given the specific nature of Banque des Territoires' investments, the entities in the portfolio carry out practices focusing on different areas of shareholder engagement, with formalities that differ from traditional shareholder dialogue.

4.1.1 Shareholder dialogue for asset management

The responsible shareholder policy on asset management is based on dialogue with issuers. This dialogue is a key factor in helping companies make progress on ESG issues. Asset Management ensures that the companies it invests in remain committed to environmental and social issues.

The bilateral relationship with companies, for both equities and corporate bonds, is made possible by CDC's decision to directly manage 97% of financial assets internally. The dual financial and non-financial expertise of each manager-analyst means that ESG issues can be integrated into the assessment of company strategies.

With €323 billion in assets under management (at market value; €308 billion at balance sheet value), Caisse des Dépôts, through its asset management activities, is France's fourth largest institutional investor and has considerable influence in guiding companies towards the most responsible practices, while taking into account their specific characteristics and progress. **The bilateral approach to shareholder dialogue with companies, i.e., directly and without intermediaries, is what makes this tailor-made support possible.** Ongoing dialogue,

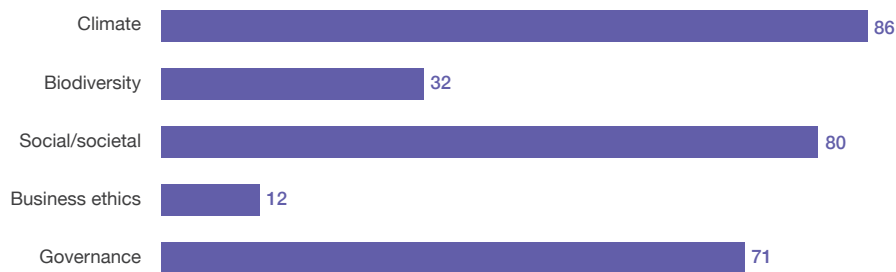
monitoring progress over time and ensuring that the information exchanged remains confidential are crucial to maintaining influence and achieving results. All requests made to portfolio companies monitored on an annual basis are excluded from investor communications.

This constructive dialogue is led by the Asset Management division's teams with the companies in its equity and credit portfolios on a wide range of areas, including governance, business ethics, value sharing, inequalities, communities, human rights, climate change and biodiversity. Progress is made every year, partly thanks to the Asset Management division's influence and support-based approach. Changes in business practices are influenced by many factors and driven primarily by the entities' employees. The Institution's dialogue and engagement are made possible by the determination of entities' leadership and employees, changes in regulations and the work of all stakeholders.

Through the targeted engagement plan defined in 2024, a total of 188 meetings were held with 128 companies.

ISSUES ADDRESSED THROUGH SHAREHOLDER DIALOGUE IN 2024

The table below shows how many times the following issues were addressed over the 188 meetings held in 2024 (200 in 2023):



SUMMARY OF ASSET MANAGEMENT'S SHAREHOLDER DIALOGUE FOR 2024

	Number of companies covered	Proportion of assets covered
Overall ESG	128	60%
Climate change (mitigation)	76	34%
Climate change (adaptation)	17	8%
Biodiversity	31	9%
Pollution	16	6%
Water (overexploitation and pollution)	17	6%
Deforestation	17	5%
External social issues	7	7%
Downstream social issues	21	10%
HR excluding supply chain	54	20%
Business conduct	57	38%

For information on shareholder dialogue by sector, regarding the Governance pillar, see the report of the exercise of Caisse des Dépôts' voting rights in 2024: <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2025-03/02-25-Bilan-AG-EXE-VDEF-ODS.pdf> [in French only]

Highlights

Climate

- One of the highest-emitting companies in the Asset Management portfolio, which has made repeated climate commitments, obtained external certification of its GHG emission reduction targets.
- Two companies improved their transparency regarding the use of carbon offsetting in their decarbonisation pathway.

Social

During a meeting with a Japanese company, training programmes in France and Japan were discussed, in particular the inclusion of women in engineering. Recognising the cultural and historical challenges that inhibit women's interest in engineering, the company aims to increase the number of women in management roles within the business.

Biodiversity

- The Asset Management division challenged a company operating downstream in the tyre supply chain on its deforestation risk reduction strategy. The division also indicated

the importance we attach to initiatives such as the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN), and the company informed us that it would be publishing its targets shortly.

- Asset Management spoke with a company in the automotive industry on measuring its footprint, deforestation, the opportunity to use the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and SBTN frameworks, and the issue of water consumption in areas of water stress. We found that the company was lagging behind in these areas overall, and in 2024 we provided it with information and resources to help it progress.
- Asset Management was able to discuss agroecology issues in depth with the agronomy specialist from a drinks company. It was an opportunity to push the company to be ever more transparent on this issue and to try to set targets, even if this poses a number of practical challenges. We also asked for more information on the use of wild plant species and the possible risks of using endangered species: the company told us that it had not thought about this issue before the interview and that it could be taken into account in the future.

CDC CROISSANCE SHAREHOLDER DIALOGUE:

- In 2024, CDC Croissance took an active approach to ESG dialogue and engagement with assets in its portfolio, through individual and collaborative actions. ESG issues are integrated into CDC Croissance's fund management processes. In 2024, through 68 interviews with 59 companies (including 46 French companies), fund managers engaged in dialogue concerning ESG

issues with their portfolio companies where these represented significant challenges.

- The dialogue focused mainly on environmental issues (52%), but also social issues (15%), stakeholder issues (16%) and governance issues (16%).
- For further details, see the 2024 [Annual Report on CDC Croissance's dialogue, engagement and voting policy](#).

4.1.2 Shareholder dialogue at Banque des Territoires

Shareholder dialogue practices for ESG issues are in place at Banque des Territoires' investments with varying levels of maturity and formality. In 2025, areas for dialogue and trajectories will be established in line with our internal commitments, as set out in our policies and regulations. The aim is to implement and computerise this system from 2026.

In order to encourage and facilitate the consideration of ESG issues in the monitoring of shareholdings, ESG clauses are included in some shareholder agreements (e.g., audit clauses or disclosure clauses) for Banque des Territoires' investments. The purpose of these clauses is to set out contractual requests for ESG feedback and to formalise with counterparties Banque des Territoires' requirements on the consideration of ESG criteria and impact measurement issues

in the context of the project financed. Some agreements include mechanisms for linking executives' pay to the achievement of non-financial impact targets. In 2024, work was undertaken with Caisse des Dépôts' Legal department to update and enhance the existing clauses and make them systematic.

In addition, ESG and impact criteria and indicators are monitored for as long as Banque des Territoires holds a share in the asset. Some companies are also setting up ESG boards dedicated to reviewing impact and, more generally, non-financial results, as well as defining ESG strategy. These shareholding practices will need to be aligned and standardised in the near future as part of a shared action plan.

4.1.3 Shareholder dialogue for the management of strategic investments

It supports the financial and non-financial development of all subsidiaries and strategic investments, in line with its policy as a strategic shareholder and in the light of three types of objectives: financial, non-financial and governance principles.

A letter is sent every year by CDC's Chief Executive Officer to the managers of the strategic investments that are exclusively controlled or jointly controlled and consolidated for accounting purposes to **remind them of changes in the Group's standards** and procedures that apply to them depending on their status regarding:

- sustainability policies;

- risks, particularly climate risks;
- compliance and ethics.

This letter is prepared in coordination with all the divisions responsible for defining these standards and procedures (Finance and Sustainable Development Policy, Risk Management, Legal Affairs and Compliance, General Inspectorate and Group Audit).

The general approach to taking ESG criteria into account when monitoring CDC's strategic investments is set out in the shareholder dialogue policy described below:

Setting annual or multi-year non-financial targets

These targets are set in yearly guidance letters sent to the Board members representing CDC in the governance bodies of strategic investments of a significant size and/or in which CDC holds a significant proportion of the capital. They are also sent to the corporate manager of each shareholding⁽¹⁾. The targets are a way to monitor **the progress of the ESG commitments made by each strategic investment** with regard to the priority issues for its sector of activity and the regulatory changes applicable to it.

For entities controlled and consolidated for accounting purposes and for Bpifrance⁽²⁾, CDC Biodiversité and Société Forestière⁽³⁾

The non-financial targets are also aimed at ensuring that the Group's climate and biodiversity policies, the action plan for adapting to climate change and the Responsible Employer Statement are effectively rolled out across all entities.

For jointly controlled entities (excluding Bpifrance) and non-controlled entities

The aim of monitoring the non-financial targets is to encourage the entities to commit to a level of ambition similar to that set out in the Group's sustainable policies, as part of the shareholder dialogue conducted by the Management of Strategic Investments division.

In 2024, guidance letters were drafted for the following 19 entities: Bpifrance, CDC Biodiversité, CDC Habitat, Compagnie des Alpes, Coriance, La Poste group, NaTran, Egis, Icade, Novethic, Sfil, RTE, Société Forestière, STOA, Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Tonus Territoires, Transdev, SCET and Suez. In view of the priority targets already set when Caisse des Dépôts acquired a stake in *emeis* and given the restructuring of *emeis*, no guidance letter was sent in 2024. A guidance letter will be sent in 2025.

Non-financial targets are determined in conjunction with the Finance and Sustainable Development Policy division, the ESG teams and the management teams of each entity and the Board members representing CDC. They take into account the level of materiality of the various ESG issues depending on the activity and size of each entity.

The level of achievement of each objective is monitored annually through strategic reviews organised with the Board members representing CDC and an annual performance report presented to CDC's Executive Committee and Supervisory Board.

Since 2023, mid-year review meetings have been held with the Finance and Sustainable Policy department and the ESG teams of the strategic investments. In 2024, such meetings were held with the following 18 strategic investments (compared with 15 in 2023): Bpifrance, CDC Biodiversité, CDC Habitat, Compagnie des Alpes, Coriance, *emeis*, Euroclear, La Poste group, NaTran, Egis, Icade, Sfil, RTE, Société Forestière, STOA, Transdev, SCET and Suez.

(1) For strategic investments attached to another CDC division, a letter of objectives is sent directly to the company's manager.

(2) Given its importance in the development of the Caisse des Dépôts Group's strategic objectives and ESG policies, Bpifrance is included in the development of the Caisse des Dépôts Group's ESG policies in the same way as entities that are exclusively controlled.

(3) Given the nature of their activities as operators of natural areas with high environmental value, CDC Biodiversité and Société Forestière are included in the development of the Caisse des Dépôts Group's sustainable policies and non-financial reports in the same way as entities that are exclusively controlled and fully consolidated.

4.2

Overview of the Asset Management division's voting policy

As part of its responsible investment policy, Caisse des Dépôts' Asset Management division fulfils its role as an active minority shareholder by systematically exercising its voting rights at the shareholders' meetings of its listed portfolio companies. Asset Management aims to exert its influence over companies in order to promote best practices in corporate governance and ensure that they take into account the long-term interests of all stakeholders. To do so, Asset Management reviews its voting policy annually and refers to

the principles that set out its expectations in terms of corporate governance. They form the basis for the shareholder dialogue fostered throughout the year by Caisse des Dépôts' internal manager-analysts with the companies in its portfolio. Through this dialogue, the public institution is better able to assess the relevance of the resolutions put to the vote at shareholders' meetings and, as such, to exercise its responsibility as a committed shareholder in an informed way.

MORE THAN 8,600 RESOLUTIONS VOTED ON IN 2024

2024 highlights: non-financial issues were addressed at greater length and in more depth at shareholders' meetings, with sustainability statements submitted to shareholders for approval in certain European markets, the appointment of sustainability auditors in France and further external ESG and Say-on-Climate resolutions worldwide.

Once again in 2024, the Asset Management division generally supported the external resolutions, voting in favour

in almost 80% of cases, as such resolutions encourage companies to increase their transparency and efforts. Conversely, it did not support resolutions aimed at curbing the development of ESG in certain markets.

Say-on-Climate resolutions were analysed on a case-by-case basis, with an adaptation component added in 2024. Only two Say-on-Climate resolutions received a favourable vote from the Asset Management division in 2024.

The Asset Management division's overall opposition rate remained stable at 30.1%.

Reminder of changes to the voting policy applicable in 2024

Each year, the Asset Management division strengthens its requirements for companies in line with individual progress plans and applies its proven expertise in France and Europe to other markets. This has led to changes in the voting policy of Caisse des Dépôts' Asset Management division. For 2024, its teams worked on, in particular:

- an increase in the minimum weighting of CSR criteria to 20% in ex-post and ex-ante remuneration. The relevance of the criteria selected by the companies is also subject to qualitative analysis and may result in an unfavourable vote;
- the strengthening of our requirements concerning the holding of multiple directorships;
- expansion of the Say-on-Climate analysis framework with the addition of a section on companies' adaptation plans and an approach based on emissions avoided;
- an analysis framework for sustainability statements and non-financial accounts;
- the introduction of a vigilance approach in the event that the same statutory auditors cover both financial and sustainability information over a long period of time.

The Asset Management division voted at 589 meetings in 2024, representing 8,626 resolutions. The main issues of contention remain unchanged. Board composition and remuneration remain the main areas of disagreement. The overall opposition rate, which includes votes against and abstentions, was 30.1%.

Bilateral meetings on governance were held with companies to help them prepare shareholders' meetings, obtain transparent information, discuss the Asset Management division's voting policy and stances/guidelines and, where possible, amend resolutions that were not in line with Caisse des Dépôts' principles. Most of these meetings were with a member of the Board of Directors or Supervisory Board.

The Asset Management division is committed to strengthening this dialogue, and will continue to do so in the coming years in order to prepare for changes in voting policy and for shareholders' meetings.

4.3 Update on the engagement strategy

4.3.1 Update on the Asset Management division's engagement strategy

4.3.1.1 Update on shareholder dialogue

Engagement for direct management, i.e., 97% of the portfolio

In total, in 2024, the Asset Management division engaged in dialogue with 128 issuers on ESG issues, representing 200 meetings dedicated to ESG. The bilateral engagement of portfolio managers with investee companies is an opportunity for the Asset Management division to ask management about the financial and ESG issues facing companies.

Social and societal challenges

Taking social issues into account is one of the priorities of CDC's responsible investment activities, with a particular focus on adequate wages in 2024.

The discussions are based on a preliminary internal analysis of the company's practices, carried out by an analyst dedicated to social and societal issues. As a result, in 2024, the targeted engagement plan made it possible to query several sectors on key issues. A total of 70 companies were questioned on social and societal issues (representing 31% of total investments), including 54 on working conditions in the value chain (employees and supply), 21 on downstream social issues, including consumers and end-users (representing 10% of total investments), and seven on external social issues, relating in particular to affected communities (representing 7% of total investments).

Business ethics issues

In 2024, the Asset Management division continued to hold dialogue on business ethics. The defence sector was the focus of a dedicated campaign. In addition, the subject was raised in dialogue dedicated to other issues with a number of other companies. The discussions are based on a preliminary internal analysis of the company's practices, carried out by an analyst dedicated to governance and ethical issues. Discussions were held with a total of 11 companies in this regard.

The main topics covered were the anti-corruption practices in place (policy, governance, training, etc.), tax practices and the analysis of the duty of care plan. Bilateral engagement has given us a better understanding of the priorities, perspectives and culture of companies on business ethics and compliance. On the whole, shareholder dialogue revealed very mixed practices within the companies interviewed, with some demonstrating extensive documentation and a high level of engagement and others, at the opposite end of the spectrum, showing insufficient transparency in disclosures and a lack of expertise in the issues in question.

A particular focus was placed on **sovereignty issues** in the defence sector. The panel of companies interviewed aims to ensure technological autonomy by reducing reliance on foreign suppliers, diversifying sources of supply and working with the authorities to secure their supply chains. Their initiatives demonstrate their commitment to strengthening their digital sovereignty, notably through dedicated cybersecurity departments and the use of encryption tools to protect sensitive information. In addition, half of the companies support strategic European defence projects and implement risk management and confidentiality measures.

Although highly qualitative, the analysis of business ethics allows for rich and constructive dialogue with the company.

Biodiversity issues

In 2024, the Asset Management division engaged in dialogue with 31 companies on biodiversity issues, representing 9% of investments in corporates. Companies in the hospitality, automotive and beverage sectors were asked about their practices in taking account of nature and biodiversity issues.

The discussions are based on a preliminary internal analysis of the company's practices, carried out by an analyst dedicated to biodiversity issues. These analyses take into account:

- **cross-disciplinary issues** (reporting framework, support for international initiatives such as the SBTN or TNFD, biodiversity footprint measurement by the company);
- data corresponding to **the company's material impacts, based on the framework of the various pressures as defined by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)** (changing use of land, overexploitation of resources, pollution and invasive species. Climate issues are discussed separately).

Engagement meetings with companies provide an opportunity to discuss the most important issues for the sector and the company: deforestation, pollution, agricultural practices, sensitive areas, water, resources and the circular economy, and overfishing. For example, the subject of deforestation was raised on 17 occasions, accounting for over half of the engagement meetings on biodiversity. For 16 companies, the discussions also addressed pollution issues (6% of total investments) and, for 17 companies, issues relating to the overexploitation and pollution of water (6% of total investments).

The Asset Management division encourages companies to measure their own impacts, set ambitious and realistic targets for reducing them, and seize relevant transition opportunities in their business sectors.

Climate issues: mitigation

In 2024, 76 companies (representing 34% of investments) in a variety of sectors were asked about **climate change mitigation** issues: the Asset Management division has continued this dialogue, initiated in 2022 and 2023, with the energy and utilities sectors in order to cover, as far as possible, all of the securities invested by the Asset Management division in these sectors. In addition, the Asset Management division has held discussions with companies presenting an internal Say-on-Climate resolution at their shareholders' meeting, or whose shareholders have proposed an external climate resolution. The goal is to identify the relevant elements of a climate strategy for the sector concerned and to analyse the information provided by the company in order to form our opinion and vote in a fair and consistent manner. In this context, direct dialogue with the company allows us to deepen our understanding of the company's issues and to develop on any specific points that need clarifying.

In order to roll out and back up our requirements, the Asset Management division draws on:

- the CDC Group's climate policy⁽¹⁾ and its Transport⁽²⁾ and Oil & Gas sector guidelines⁽³⁾;
- the public positions of the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA), of which CDC is a founding member.

For example, in 2024, the focus was on aligning companies with a 1.5°C trajectory, by studying the declared alignment of companies with recognised scientific scenarios. Overall, the climate ambitions of the various companies were assessed on the basis of a number of criteria, including overall data transparency, the relevance of the quantitative targets for reducing CO₂ emissions (scope, reduction volumes, time scale), and the actions taken to achieve them (continued CapEx investments, reasoned use of offsetting mechanisms).

Generally speaking, we found that:

- the companies we queried had a good grasp of climate change issues. This constructive dialogue continues year after year, with notable improvements for a number of companies;
- there was a good understanding of the complex issues involved in the scientific validation of carbon emissions reduction targets, depending on the specific features of each target;
- the engagement plan was rolled out smoothly over the year, with extension to entities in which the Group holds debt, and strong demand for feedback from companies, giving us a valuable opportunity to get our key messages across.

However, further efforts are still needed. Some 53% of companies had or were in the process of validating a science-based pathway (SBTi or other) in 2024.

Climate issues: adaptation

In 2024, 17 companies were asked about **climate change adaptation issues**, representing 9% of investments in corporates. Companies in the energy and utilities sectors were questioned about their practices in integrating physical and transitional climate risks, and about their adaptation plans. To roll out and back up our requirements, the Asset Management division draws on the Caisse des Dépôts Group's climate change adaptation policy.

There are wide disparities in the progress made by companies: the vast majority of companies mention physical climate risks, but do not systematically carry out an in-depth analysis. None of the companies interviewed included their entire value chain in the analysis, and few detailed adaptation plans are operational at this stage, as they have yet to be formally implemented.

Commitment via the selection process i.e., 3% of the portfolio

In addition to the direct targeted engagement plan, the Asset Management division also engages with management companies:

- **listed funds:** ESG issues play a central role in the dialogue and engagement with these management companies for listed funds, as the Asset Management division surveys the management companies in its portfolio (107 funds) during its annual ESG campaign (2024 response rate: 100%). The questionnaire is used to assess the maturity of asset management companies in terms of ESG issues, in order to better target the topics to be developed and consolidated during ESG engagements with these companies (scoring system). Overall, management companies scored 7.0/10 (2024), up 0.09 percentage points on 2023. Through this process, the Asset Management division can share best practices and encourage management companies to adopt them;
- **unlisted funds:** the Asset Management division is invested in 340 funds managed by 147 management companies. The rate of response to the questionnaire was good in 2024 (90%), higher than in 2023 (81%) and 2022 (89%). The three E/S/G pillars of the underlying companies are assessed by the management companies, highlighting the importance of these issues for investors. These questionnaires are also used to initiate and structure dialogue with management companies, and are updated every year.

(1) <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2022-12/20221026-CDC-Group-Climate-Policy.pdf>

(2) https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2022-10/2022%2004%2011%20Group%20Climate%20Policy%20for%20Transport_1.pdf

(3) https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2022-10/2022%2010%2026%20Group%20Climate%20Policy%20Oil%20%26%20Gas_0.pdf

4.3.1.2 Update on the voting policy

External resolutions

In the 2024 voting season, the Asset Management division voted on 291 external resolutions⁽¹⁾ pertaining to its scope (330 in 2023), broken down as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION VOTING SEASON FOR 2024

Topics	Number of resolutions	Breakdown	Number of votes FOR	Asset Management division approval rate
Climate	26	8.9%	21	80.8%
Biodiversity	15	5.2%	15	100.0%
Social	113	38.8%	105	92.9%
Governance	137	47.1%	84	61.3%
TOTAL	291		225	77.3%

External resolutions submitted by shareholders may concern all environmental, social and governance issues, with governance accounting for almost half of external resolutions. The Asset Management division agrees to review these external resolutions in order to support all those that contribute to more transparent practices and greater consideration of ESG issues.

The trend of anti-ESG resolutions in the United States continues, with a total of 59 anti-ESG resolutions (**all of which the Asset Management division voted against**), brought by conservative think tanks. All ESG angles are used to promote these topics: revision of carbon emission reduction targets

and climate strategy (to water them down), implementation of a sustainability committee (with the stated objective of moving backwards on all ESG themes), diversity and inclusion, defence of human rights, etc. No sector has been spared by this movement.

At the same time, the Asset Management division has observed a broadening of the topics covered by external resolutions in favour of ESG, with the development or strengthening of new sub-topics such as artificial intelligence, use of pesticides, biodiversity impact assessment, use of antibiotics and child safety (social networks).

Environmental resolutions

Asset Management division positioning on external environmental resolutions

Sub-topics	Number of resolutions	Breakdown	Number of votes FOR	Asset Management division approval rate
Climate strategy	19	73.1%	14	73.7%
Climate reporting	7	26.9%	7	100.0%
TOTAL – CLIMATE	26		21	80.8%
Natural environments	5	33.3%	5	100.0%
Plastic	4	26.7%	4	100.0%
Animal welfare	6	40.0%	6	100.0%
TOTAL – BIODIVERSITY	15		15	100.0%

In 2024, 26 external climate resolutions were submitted, compared with 34 in 2023, particularly on climate strategy (including carbon emission reduction targets) and climate reporting. Compared to the previous year, financial institutions were particularly targeted by shareholders, with three resolutions calling for Japanese banks to take their clients' climate transition plans into account when carrying out their valuations.

At the same time, the 15 external resolutions on biodiversity (14 in 2024) were broader in scope (resolutions on plastics now include a recycling component) or explored new topics (request for biodiversity impact assessment, deep-sea mining), showing that the consideration of environmental impacts on natural environments is expanding.

(1) Fifty-nine external anti-ESG resolutions are excluded from the number of resolutions counted, as are ten that could not be voted on and four voti lista (Italian companies).



Social resolutions

Asset Management division positioning on external resolutions (social)

Sub-topics	Number of resolutions	Breakdown	Number of votes FOR	Asset Management division approval rate
Working conditions	6	5.3%	6	100.0%
Human rights	31	27.4%	30	96.8%
Diversity and Inclusion	18	15.9%	17	94.4%
Stakeholders	6	5.4%	6	100.0%
AI/technology	7	6.2%	7	100.0%
Public health	13	11.5%	11	84.6%
Lobbying	32	28.3%	28	87.5%
TOTAL – SOCIAL	113		93	92.9%

The summary for 2024 shows 113 external resolutions on social sub-topics (versus 133 in 2023), demonstrating the continuing interest of shareholders in these issues.

Certain sub-topics in external resolutions continue to account for a large share of the overall social topic: lobbying (32 versus 34 in 2024), human rights (31 versus 20), diversity and inclusion (18 versus 36). The topic of human rights covers a wide scope of application: due diligence, prevention of forced labour and child labour, risk mapping, freedom of expression and of association, etc.

Other sub-topics continue to develop, including cybersecurity, the use of artificial intelligence and access to social network content for minors. All of these sub-topics are particularly targeted at the Interactive Media & Services industry segment, with two players accounting for a total of 12 external resolutions.

External resolutions relating to the Controversy Committee

As in 2023, the Asset Management division used its role as shareholder to vote on resolutions relating to the decisions of its Controversy Committees:

- support for working conditions (including pay and health and safety) and trade union rights in two companies;
- support for a policy on the use of antibiotics in two companies.

4.3.1.3 Say-on-Climate

In 2024, the Asset Management division continued its strict climate voting policy, in line with the Group's climate policy. In 2021, the first year of Say-on-Climate in the portfolio, the Asset Management division aimed to encourage issuers to engage in their approach. The following year, it asserted its demands and voted more firmly. Out of a total of 20 resolutions in 2022, the Asset Management division voted in favour four times, abstained on seven resolutions and voted against nine resolutions. In 2023, the Asset Management division reiterated its ambition, with a particular focus on companies joining a 1.5°C pathway. In 2024, an additional focus was placed on companies' adaptation policies in order to gauge their resilience to climate change.

This year, **only two companies submitting a climate resolution received a favourable vote from the Asset Management division.**

- The following were once again assessed: data transparency, the carbon neutrality objective and the actions deployed to achieve it (continued CapEx investments, measured use of offsetting mechanisms), the effectiveness of the quantitative targets for reducing CO₂ emissions (scope, volumes of reduction, time horizon), and the monitoring of commitments and indicators (timetables for monitoring progress and approval by shareholders).

- To compare companies' climate ambitions, both ex-ante and ex-post, the Asset Management division continues to develop its specific Say-on-Climate analysis framework. In 2024, following the update of the Caisse des Dépôts Group's climate policy, the Asset Management division added an analysis of companies' adaptation plans to this framework in order to determine whether they properly follow the exercise of assessing their physical risks, taking into account the scientific scenarios used, time scales, transparency on the results of the analysis, and consequences on operations and investments. This point has also been discussed with companies on several occasions during bilateral discussions on Say-on-Climate.
- The Asset Management division continues to draw on its strength in shareholder engagement to assess the sincerity of companies' climate ambitions and to examine specific points in more detail through its analysis framework, but also to convey strong messages about the division's climate ambitions and to assess how well they are applied over time by the companies in which it invests.
- Out of the **seven Say-on-Climate resolutions** of companies directly invested in by the Asset Management division, after in-depth analysis, the division voted in favour of two resolutions and voted against one resolution which was deemed unsatisfactory and for which shareholder engagement had not been sufficient to alleviate misgivings. The Asset Management division also abstained on four resolutions from companies which the division recognised as having made an effort over time, but whose climate strategy could still be more ambitious.

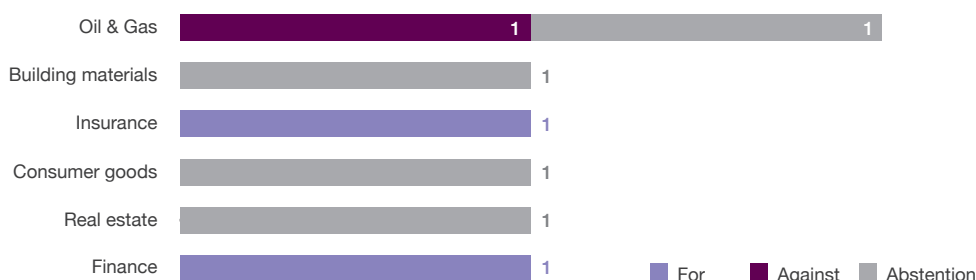
Focus on the main topics

- In 2021, the first year of Say-on-Climate in the portfolio, the Asset Management division aimed to encourage issuers to engage in their approach. The following year, it asserted its demands and voted more firmly.

- Out of a total of 20 resolutions in 2022, the Asset Management division voted in favour four times, abstained on seven resolutions and voted against nine resolutions.
- In 2023, the Asset Management division reiterated its ambition, placing particular emphasis on companies joining a 1.5°C pathway.



- In 2024, the Asset Management division continued its strict climate voting policy, in line with the Group's climate policy. This year, the focus was on adaptation policies in order to gauge companies' resilience to climate change. This year, only two companies submitting a climate resolution received a favourable vote from the Asset Management division.



4.3.1.4 Investment strategy decisions (applicable to the Asset Management division only)

Implementation of the exclusion policy within the scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act

Voluntary exclusions linked to climate issues

Caisse des Dépôts' **thermal coal management policy**, which consists of four exclusion thresholds, was strengthened in 2023 in order to lower the threshold for exposure of revenue to thermal coal and to cover the entire investment portfolio. As a result, since 1 January 2023, Caisse des Dépôts has undertaken, for its portfolio of directly held investments, not to hold or invest directly in the listed shares and debt securities of companies:

- with more than 5% of their revenue generated by thermal coal;
- whose annual coal-fired electricity production capacity exceeds 10 GW;
- with an annual coal production capacity of more than 10 Mt;
- that are developing new coal-fired power stations whose total exceeds 300 MW.

Companies that are unable to present a definitive plan for phasing out thermal coal by 2030 in the OECD, and by 2040 in the rest of the world, are also excluded from directly managed portfolios.

The exclusion policy also applies to **unconventional hydrocarbons**. As of 2021, Caisse des Dépôts does not invest directly in the listed shares and debt securities of companies

whose combined revenue from (i) hydraulic fracturing, (ii) Arctic gas and (iii) oil sands exceeds 10%.

In particular, in 2024, Caisse des Dépôts' Asset Management division sold its stake in a company with more than 5% exposure to thermal coal. CDC has also excluded the following from its investment activities:

- 90 coal companies for failure to comply with exclusion thresholds;
- 18 companies due to their policy of phasing out thermal coal not being in line with the Caisse des Dépôts Group's commitments;
- 291 companies for exposure to unconventional oil and gas;
- 232 companies for failure to join a 1.5°C pathway in the oil and gas sector.

In addition to its Climate policy, Caisse des Dépôts adopted a **transport sector-specific policy** in 2023. As a result, Caisse des Dépôts' Asset Management division only invests in companies in the sector whose performance in terms of the intensity of current and future transport activity does not hinder the achievement of the portfolio's decarbonisation objectives, and whose reduction target is compatible with the pathway for transport activity set in the recognised scenarios. In particular, **new investments in airlines are excluded**, unless their investment strategy is aligned with a 1.5°C scenario and their targets are based on a recognised methodology. **CDC excluded 80 airlines from its investment activities in 2024.**

Voluntary exclusions linked to social and societal issues

Caisse des Dépôts excludes financing and investment in certain activities due to their proven or potential negative impact on human rights and social and societal inequalities. The following are excluded from the portfolios:

- companies in the adult entertainment sector, resulting in the exclusion of 11 companies from the Asset Management division's investment activities in 2024;
- companies whose main activity is the manufacture, storage or sale of tobacco, resulting in the exclusion of 46 companies from the Asset Management division's investment activities in 2024;
- companies whose main activity is gambling, resulting in the exclusion of 148 companies from the Asset Management division's investment activities in 2024.

Companies active in the prohibited weapons sector are also excluded from the portfolios, in particular: the production, development, stockpiling, distribution, marketing or use of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions, chemical weapons, nuclear weapons sold outside signatory countries of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁽¹⁾, biological weapons, and marketing for use of incendiary weapons and laser weapons specifically designed to cause permanent blindness.

CDC excluded 78 companies in the prohibited weapons sector from its investment activities in 2024. It should be noted that to date there has been no assessment of companies producing laser weapons specifically designed to cause permanent blindness, due to the lack of data on this weapon type among ESG suppliers on the market.

Voluntary exclusions linked to biodiversity issues

Since 31 December 2023, companies that manufacture or sell pesticide products, and where this activity accounts for more than 20% of their revenue, have been excluded from the portfolios.

CDC excluded 27 companies involved in the manufacture or sale of pesticides from its investment activities in 2024.

Lastly, since 1 July 2023, the Caisse des Dépôts Group's biodiversity policy has set exclusion guidelines for companies that produce or trade in commodities (cocoa, coffee, soy, livestock, rubber, palm oil, wood and pulp) if they do not have a robust approach to combating deforestation.

CDC excluded 167 companies that fall under the Deforestation exclusion policy from its investment activities in 2024. It should be noted that the Asset Management division's ESG data currently covers only four of the commodities targeted by the policy, namely soy, livestock, palm oil, wood and pulp.

4.3.2 Banque des Territoires' roadmap

The paradigm shift linked to the increasing integration of sustainable development principles into the economy is creating new opportunities. It is a chance for companies and organisations to transform their existing business models to adapt to global challenges, particularly those linked to environmental and social issues, to innovate to meet current and future requirements, and to place people at the heart of decisions and systems.

The Caisse des Dépôts Group's intrinsic strengths in this area are its corporate purpose, as defined in 2022, and its sustainable policies (climate policy⁽²⁾, biodiversity policy⁽³⁾, Responsible Finance Charter⁽⁴⁾, etc.), which are committed to acting quickly and forcefully to meet the challenges of sustainable development.

In a rapidly changing world with many challenges, Banque des Territoires, an operational division of Caisse des Dépôts, is faced with two simultaneous demands: one from European non-financial regulations that are forcing economic and financial players to reinvent themselves, the other from commitments made at the Caisse des Dépôts Group level to move towards more sustainable and responsible finance. In response to the many short- and medium-term expectations of its various stakeholders, Banque des Territoires' sustainable policy and assessments team, which is part of the Finance department, put in place a five-year sustainable finance roadmap up to 2028, designed to make its activities more sustainable.

In order to determine the development strategy for this roadmap, an analysis of the context in which Banque des Territoires currently operates was carried out. This study

combines the consideration of internal and external issues, making it possible to assess not only strengths and favourable situations, with the aim of maximising them, but also weaknesses and threats, in order to minimise their repercussions.

The external threats are diverse and linked to societal and environmental crises. For example, the issues associated with the intensification of climate change and the accelerating erosion of biodiversity are major pressures on the economy and society as a whole. There is also the increase in non-financial regulatory constraints, particularly in Europe; the European Commission's main objective is to guide the "third industrial revolution" through legislation.

However, Banque des Territoires has the necessary assets to assert its leading role by including the principles of sustainable finance in all its practices and by advancing the actions needed to become a social impact-based bank. Thanks to these strengths, but also to deal with external threats, Banque des Territoires has identified areas for improvement where it can optimise ESG management within its activities and in its financing commitments. To remedy the inconsistent roll-out of ESG efforts from one activity to another and the insufficient implementation and maturity of these issues by some internal players, a mapping exercise was carried out to assess the extent to which each ESG issue was taken into account. It was also an opportunity to respond to the mismatch between ambitions, commitments and resources, and to implement the measures needed to control and monitor the ESG impacts of the policy on financing management. The exercise highlighted the priority focus areas for the action plan. The aim now is to

(1) In particular, the Responsible Finance Charter stipulates that types of weapons activities prohibited by international treaties signed and ratified by France are to be excluded. This notably includes international transfers of nuclear weapons and components, in strict compliance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). As France is a nuclear weapons state, these exclusions do not apply to activities that contribute directly or indirectly to nuclear deterrence.

(2) <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/ecological-transition/our-commitments-to-tackling-climate-change>.

(3) <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/ecological-transition/our-commitments-to-preserving-biodiversity>.

(4) <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2023-08/Responsible%20Finance%20Charter%20%282023%29.pdf>

better structure and roll out measures relating to the climate (climate change adaptation and mitigation), the protection of natural resources (particularly biodiversity), and the processing and recovery of resources. For social issues, an assessment

of the current situation and measures already in place serve as a basis for launching or reinforcing initiatives. For governance issues, policies and processes are updated or structured with a view to rolling them out formally.

Banque des Territoires' sustainable finance roadmap (2023-2028)

The sustainable finance roadmap is based on the current situation and is linked to Banque des Territoires' strategic and transformation plan, as well as ongoing work on the taxonomy. It is founded on the principles of materiality, cross-functionality, continuous improvement and agility. It is aimed at integrating change management and advancing Banque des Territoires' overall ESG policy over the long term. It is structured around a committed and strengthened strategy, strong governance, an action plan and a precise timeline.

Governance

The sustainable finance roadmap is steered by the sustainable policy and non-financial assessment team. Six members of staff, working in pairs, are responsible for rolling out and producing the roadmap. It is managed on a cross-functional basis. It is validated by the members of the steering committee, which meets quarterly, and sent to the oversight body. The ecosystem responsible for governance of the roadmap is made up of Banque des Territoires' activities and support departments, the Caisse des Dépôts Public Institution's departments, sustainable finance roadmap oversight bodies and external stakeholders.

Strategy

The strategy of the sustainable finance roadmap (2023-2028) is to ensure that internal and regulatory ESG issues are included in a consistent, deep-rooted and lasting manner in the activities and practices of Banque des Territoires in order to increase its positioning in terms of sustainable finance and its performance in impact finance.

It has four objectives:

1. apply operationally the Group's ESG policies across Banque des Territoires' strategy and activities to integrate and measure ESG impacts in past and future financing;
2. anticipate and develop an ESG/CSR approach in the light of current and new European regulations (e.g., taxonomy, CSRD);
3. bring Banque des Territoires employees up to speed on ESG issues and encourage upskilling;
4. identify needs and develop an adapted information, management, steering and monitoring system for non-financial data.

The objectives have been designed to segment the work to be carried out and should be considered as a whole, with the work of one objective feeding into that of the others. This is particularly true of the two cross-functional objectives, namely raising awareness of ESG issues and identifying information systems need. Each of the four objectives forms the basis for a specific action plan. The deliverables under each action plan are documented to describe the context and links with other deliverables, the measures and internal processes to be implemented, the organisation of contributions from parties concerned via a responsibility assignment (responsible, accountable, consulted and informed – RACI) matrix, and a schedule and follow-up summarising the progress of each action.

This roadmap, which focuses on key areas for improvement, is aimed at creating an overarching responsibility policy covering the entire value chain, a comprehensive sustainability process throughout the project, and compliance with Banque des Territoires' non-financial reporting requirements.

4.3.3 Update on the Management of Strategic Investments division's engagement strategy

4.3.3.1 Update on shareholder dialogue for 2024

As part of the annual letter summarising changes in the Group's standards and procedures sent by CDC's Chief Executive Officer to the managers of the strategic investments that are exclusively controlled or jointly controlled and consolidated for accounting purposes, the following priorities were targeted in 2024:

- complying with and proper application of all components of the Group's sustainable development policy;
- maintaining a high financial contribution from the portfolio of strategic investments to the Group's results;
- the contribution of Strategic Investments to the €100 billion commitment to the ecological transformation adopted by the Group, and monitoring of the investments made by the operating entities to further the ecological and energy transition;



Information on the strategy for engaging with issuers and management companies as well as its implementation

Update on the engagement strategy

- adopting greenhouse gas emission reduction targets in line with a scenario of limiting global warming to 1.5°C by all strategic investments;
- implementing discussions and measures to adapt to climate change;
- adopting an ambitious strategy to measure and reduce the impact on biodiversity;
- strengthening ambitions in terms of HR and social issues, and more specifically in terms of combating discrimination (gender,

disability, etc.), the weighting of ESG objectives in the criteria for executives' variable remuneration and value sharing with employees;

- complying with the CSRD, in particular the double materiality assessment for strategic investments subject to the directive;
- contributing to reporting, particularly on the taxonomy.

Through this letter, as well as the guidance letters sent to each entity and mid-year interviews, shareholder dialogue conducted by the Management of Strategic Investments division facilitated the commitment of all strategic shareholdings to ESG, with a breakdown by topic according to the priority issues identified for each.

SUMMARY OF STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS' SHAREHOLDER DIALOGUE IN 2024

New ESRS categories for 2024	Number of companies covered	Proportion of companies covered	Proportion of assets covered
Overall ESG	22	100%	100.00%
Climate change (mitigation)	21	95%	99.81%
Climate change (adaptation)	19	86%	95.18%
Biodiversity	19	86%	98.26%
Pollution	7	32%	34.85%
Water and marine resources	3	14%	5.65%
Affected communities/social cohesion	12	55%	86.34%
Consumers and end-users	15	68%	86.18%
Workers in the value chain	19	86%	98.42%
Business conduct	22	100%	100.00%

All strategic investments where the Management of Strategic Investments division monitors their governance body meetings and the appointment of Board members representing CDC are engaged in shareholder dialogue on governance issues.

4.3.3.2 Monitoring ESG guidelines through each entity's governance

The ESG efforts of each strategic investment are also monitored via the participation of the directors representing Caisse des Dépôts in the governance bodies and their vigilance in ensuring that ESG issues are taken into account according to the specific characteristics of the entities (dedicated discussions at governance level, inclusion of ESG criteria in the variable remuneration of executive corporate officers, etc.). To make it easier for directors to monitor ESG issues, the Management of Strategic Investments division has implemented the following mechanisms:

- referrals to the relevant CDC divisions (Finance and Sustainable Policy, Legal Affairs and Compliance, Risk Management, Human Resources) by the teams responsible for coordinating the strategic investments for the analysis of ESG-related documents;
- follow-up on the creation of specialised ESG committees within the governance bodies of strategic investments: by the end of 2024, such committees had been set up for Bpifrance, CDC Habitat, Coriance, Compagnie des Alpes, emeis, Icade, La Poste group (La Poste and La Banque Postale), NaTran, RTE, SFIL, Suez and Transdev;

- stepping up the monitoring of ESG criteria in setting the variable remuneration of the Group's executive officers. In 2024, for the reporting scope defined for article 29 of the French *Loi Énergie-Climat* (Energy and Climate Act), these criteria represented 30% on average of the variable remuneration of executive officers (versus 27% in 2023), including 16% environmental criteria (7.5% focusing specifically on climate issues) and 13% social criteria⁽¹⁾. In October 2024, Caisse des Dépôts updated its policy as a strategic shareholder and introduced a target minimum weighting of 25% of ESG criteria in the variable remuneration of executive officers. It will first be applied when setting the variable remuneration for 2025;
- training for CDC directors with, since 2023, at least one annual session dedicated to ESG issues. In 2024, a session was offered on three topics: CSRD, inclusion of ESG criteria in the variable remuneration of executive officers, and measurement of the biodiversity footprint.

(1) Excluding Euroclear.

5. Information on the EU Taxonomy and fossil fuels



**Information on
the EU Taxonomy**

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Results

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5.1 Information on the EU Taxonomy

Caisse des Dépôts is evaluating and publishing its EU Taxonomy performance indicators for the second time as part of its compliance with article 29 of the French Energy and

Climate Act. The analysis covers its investment activities, i.e., Asset Management, Banque des Territoires' investments and Management of Strategic Investments.

5.1.1 Methodological principles

The analysis was conducted according to the same principles and methodologies as those set out in article 8 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Accordingly:

- analyses are based on information disclosed by European counterparties subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD);
- exposures to companies not subject to the NFRD are recorded as non-eligible and non-aligned, as are derivatives;
- exposures to sovereign issuers and the trading book are excluded from the calculation.

The methodology used for regulatory analysis is also based on the rigorous collection of regulatory information disclosed by counterparties, which is collated by searching for the most recent information available. The methodological principles applied for the analysis, as described in the Caisse des Dépôts Group's Taxonomy Guidelines, are based on Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, as well as on the guidelines published by the European Commission. The following analysis principles were implemented:

- investments in companies subject to the NFRD are analysed based on counterparties' regulated documentation, in accordance with the transparency requirements governed by article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852;
- debt securities, the proceeds of which are used to finance identified activities (e.g., green bonds), are analysed based on documentation explaining how the proceeds of the issue are utilised (e.g., impact reports). In order to determine whether the security qualifies as sustainable, the analysis looks at whether explicit reference is made in the documentation to the level of Taxonomy alignment;

- investment fund units considered covered in the numerator may be analysed in line with the EU Taxonomy, provided that the funds in question comply with article 8 or article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, and that they disclose information relating to the EU Taxonomy in their periodic documentation, in the format governed by Annexes IV or V of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288. In a small number of cases where such documentation was unavailable, a questionnaire was sent to the asset management companies in order to collect the relevant information.

The scope of the "article 29" analysis does not cover household loans or local authority financing, unlike the scope required for our sustainability report.

In addition to this regulatory approach, Caisse des Dépôts also has a "voluntary" indicator, which is based on the same rigorous sustainability analysis, but also covers the analysis of certain investments in companies not subject to the NFRD, where the investment theme can be identified (e.g., SPVs). In particular, this approach covers the scope of Banque des Territoires' investments, as well as the Asset Management division's real estate and forestry assets. The analysis criteria used are as close as possible to the criteria set out in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 et seq.

5.1.2 Percentage of investments in Taxonomy-eligible or Taxonomy aligned activities

According to European classification, eligibility is the proportion of assets analysed that can be considered environmentally sustainable. Since last year, the eligibility rate of Caisse des Dépôts' investment activities has remained constant at close to 25%. Under the EU Taxonomy, these investments represent the authorised scope for analysing alignment.

Under the regulatory approach, 7% of Caisse des Dépôts' investments are considered Taxonomy-aligned for the counterparty turnover KPI, and 9.5% are considered Taxonomy-aligned for the capital expenditure KPI. These percentages were at nearly 8% and 10.5% after the voluntary integration of Banque des Territoires' investments, and represent €15.5 billion and €20.5 billion in Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – REGULATORY APPROACH

		2023		2024	
		Eligibility	Alignment	Eligibility	Alignment
Caisse des Dépôts	Turnover	22.4%	6.7%	24.8%	7.0%
	CapEx	26.0%	8.9%	27.3%	9.5%
<i>o/w Asset Management</i>	Turnover	18.8%	5.0%	22.6%	5.7%
	CapEx	23.4%	7.2%	25.3%	7.6%
<i>o/w Management of Strategic Investments</i>	Turnover	41.2%	15.0%	41.7%	15.8%
	CapEx	41.1%	18.2%	43.6%	22.3%

Aggregate of Savings Funds (French GAAP) and Central Sector (IFRS) financial statements.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – VOLUNTARY APPROACH

		2023		2024	
		Eligibility	Alignment	Eligibility	Alignment
Caisse des Dépôts	Turnover	25.1%	7.4%	26.9%	7.8%
	CapEx	28.6%	9.6%	29.5%	10.3%
<i>o/w Asset Management</i>	Turnover	19.3%	5.5%	23.0%	6.1%
	CapEx	23.9%	7.7%	25.8%	8.0%
<i>o/w Management of Strategic Investments</i>	Turnover	41.2%	15.0%	41.7%	15.8%
	CapEx	41.1%	18.2%	43.6%	22.3%
<i>o/w Banque des Territoires – Investments</i>	Turnover	53.7%	6.6%	54.6%	12.8%
	CapEx	53.7%	6.6%	54.6%	12.8%

Aggregate of Savings Funds (French GAAP) and Central Sector (IFRS) financial statements.

Caisse des Dépôts' investments are on an upward trend.

The indicators for the Asset Management scope increased slightly, mainly due to the trend in its counterparties' sustainability indicators. As was the case last year, Asset Management's performance was driven upwards by its purchases of green bonds, as well as by the performance of its European non-financial counterparties. Banking exposures show a low rate of alignment, despite a slight increase.

At the level of the Management of Strategic Investments division, the weighting for CapEx rose significantly. This

increase is linked to the rise in sustainable capital expenditure by non-financial investments. In 2024, more than half of capital expenditure by investments in Taxonomy-eligible activities was sustainable.

Banque des Territoires' investments division, which has voluntarily adopted the EU Taxonomy for management and transparency purposes, saw a sharp increase in its alignment indicators. This is the result of Taxonomy criteria being more systematically integrated by the different activities.

5.2 Exposure to fossil fuels

The fossil fuel policy aims to gradually exclude the financing of thermal coal and unconventional energies, and to regulate the financing of companies whose assets are exposed to conventional oil and gas.

Sector	Main commitments regulating the financing of fossil fuels
Coal	Coal phase-out target: to achieve zero exposure to thermal coal in its investment portfolios by 2030 in OECD countries, and by 2040 for the rest of the world. Caisse des Dépôts, La Banque Postale, La Banque Postale AM and Bpifrance have been applying this commitment since 1 January 2022, excluding companies that have not committed to phasing out thermal coal in line with these deadlines⁽¹⁾. The Group excludes the following from its investment and financing portfolios⁽²⁾: - companies whose exposure to thermal coal represents more than 5% of revenue; - companies developing new coal-fired power stations (from 300 MW of new capacity), or new coal mines or infrastructure; - mining companies with annual thermal coal production volume in excess of 10 Mt; - energy suppliers whose coal-fired power generation capacity exceeds 10 GW. For companies with residual exposure to coal, since 2022, exclusion of companies that have not committed to phasing out thermal coal by 2030 in the OECD and 2040 for the rest of the world (Caisse des Dépôts, La Banque Postale, Bpifrance)⁽³⁾. Exclusion of financing or refinancing of projects dedicated to new coal-based energy production capacity, the extension of existing power plants or transport infrastructure dedicated to thermal coal.
Unconventional oil and gas	- A target of phasing out unconventional fossil fuels (oil sands, Arctic oil, shale oil and gas) by 2050 and a commitment to regularly review this phase-out date and bring it forward⁽⁴⁾. - Exclusion of Group investments and loans to companies generating more than 10% of revenue from unconventional fossil fuels (oil sands, Arctic oil, shale gas and oil) and projects dedicated to these fuels⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾.
Conventional oil and gas	- Exclusion of new direct financing for greenfield oil and gas projects (upstream)⁽⁸⁾ and the transport infrastructure⁽⁹⁾ associated with these new projects. - The Group is committed to avoiding any increase in its total exposure to companies developing new oil production or exploration projects (excluding green and sustainability bonds and the financing of projects not related to new oil projects). For LBP AM and CNP Assurances, from 2025 onwards, halting oil and gas expansion will become a contributing factor for the disposal of companies on a case-by-case basis. - Caisse des Dépôts has committed to excluding companies with no plan to reduce oil production from its investment portfolios. - Each Group entity⁽¹⁰⁾ ensures that new hydrocarbon production projects by portfolio companies represent less than 20% of developments currently underway worldwide (in millions of barrels of oil equivalent)⁽¹¹⁾. - Increased shareholder dialogue with oil and gas companies to ensure that they develop robust strategies for the transition to net zero emissions by 2050, based on the principle of “avoid first, reduce second, offset last”, implement an ambitious medium-term strategy to achieve this objective, publish regular, detailed, comprehensive and audited information on its implementation, define one or more interim quantitative GHG emissions reduction targets in scopes 1, 2 and 3, and diversify their activities to include renewable energies.

To find out more: see the Sustainability Report [in French only] (Group scope).

(1) La Banque Postale is committed to a complete phase-out from the coal sector by 2030.

(2) For CNP Assurances, the commitment relates to new investments only, not to existing investments, to take into account uncertainty regarding energy supplies. SFIL may continue to refinance the export of low-carbon projects and projects that improve the electricity mix or current electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure in the project's host country or that are consistent with the transition strategy of the company or country concerned. For Bpifrance: with the exception of one unlisted company that has announced a plan to completely phase out coal by 2030.

(3) With the exception of a residual stake in a company in a developing country, which cannot announce a phase-out plan at this stage due to specific local circumstances, and is the subject of specific shareholder dialogue regarding the situation.

(4) La Banque Postale is committed to a complete phase-out from fossil fuels by 2030. Bpifrance does not invest in or finance companies that produce or develop exploration or infrastructure projects in the fields of extraction, production and transport (pipeline/gas pipeline) of fossil hydrocarbons (conventional or unconventional oil and natural gas), except when an investment or financing is targeted at a project or subsidiary dedicated to renewable energies.

(5) Excluding companies supplying oil-related products and services. SFIL will therefore be able to selectively support these companies in financing low-carbon projects.

(6) Excluding green bonds, sustainable bonds, social bonds and companies mainly dedicated to gas transmission, storage and distribution in France and neighbouring countries performing regulated activities requiring them to provide free access to their infrastructure. The Group encourages these companies to make every effort to limit their exposure to unconventional energy sources, and asks them to publish the share of their assets derived from these resources.

(7) LBP AM applies a 20% threshold to a scope that also includes deep offshore projects.

(8) This commitment does not apply to regulated gas transmission entities or midstream regasification projects. The guidelines for France's export support policy were recently amended by the law of 30 December 2022 on the initial 2023 Finance Act, resulting in the following exclusions for SFIL: the exploration, production, transport, storage, refining or distribution of coal or liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons, and the production of energy from coal.

(9) Infrastructure is said to be associated with a project if the following conditions are met: (a) it is significantly tied to the project, (b) it is carried out within a timeframe linked to the project, (c) the project is not viable without it and (d) it would not be carried out without the project.

(10) Excluding LBP AM.

(11) Excluding companies supplying oil-related products and services. SFIL may continue to refinance the export of low-carbon projects and projects that improve the electricity mix or current electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure in the project's host country or that are consistent with the transition strategy of the company or country concerned.

5.3 Results

Caisse des Dépôts uses a range of indicators to monitor the exposure of its investment portfolios to fossil fuels (see below). Among them, **exposure to fossil fuels** is measured using two indicators. In addition to exposure to coal, oil and gas producers, these two indicators cover exposure to **all players in the value chain** (upstream, midstream and downstream),

including local energy distribution services (utilities) and related network, transport and equipment services. They are calculated based on a cross-referencing of sector data and fossil fuel revenue data, supplied by two separate data providers.

Presentation of the two indicators

- 1. Weighting based on 100% of the company's revenue:** in order to comply with the provisions of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act, the first exposure indicator used by Caisse des Dépôts takes into account 100% of its revenue, without applying a weighting to solely reflect the proportion of fossil fuel-related operations, i.e., by including "green" activities and activities not linked to the fossil fuel value chain. The proportion of exposure came to 3.25% in 2024, down 0.182 percentage points compared to 2023.
- 2. Weighting based on the percentage of the company's total revenue generated by fossil fuels:** as the companies involved in the sector have diversified businesses, this exposure analysis has been supplemented by a second indicator. Therefore, the investment amount is weighted based on the percentage of the company's total revenue represented by fossil fuels. The proportion of exposure came to 1.726% in 2024, down 0.136 percentage points compared to 2023.

Methodology

For the Asset Management division, these two indicators were calculated according to two distinct scopes:

- The first concerns listed equities and corporate bonds (including convertible bonds) under direct management, which represented €85 billion (balance sheet value).
- The second concerns the total scope, which represented €308 billion (balance sheet value). In this case, the exposure calculated for listed equities and corporate bonds (including convertible bonds) under direct management was limited to the Asset Management division's total assets.

For the Management of Strategic Investments division, exposure to fossil fuels in 2023 was recalculated using the same methodology as in 2024. The data published this year was therefore updated more accurately. It should be noted that the data published for the CDC Management of Strategic Investments' portfolio relates to the fossil fuel exposure rate of CDC's strategic investments where CDC engages in direct shareholder dialogue. The fossil fuel exposure rates of the financial asset portfolios managed and held by certain strategic investments (Bpifrance, La Banque Postale, CNP, SFIL, STOA) were not included in these data; shareholder dialogue with counterparties is not the responsibility of the Management of Strategic Investments division but of the strategic investments concerned, which publish their own reports on their investment activities.

For Banque des Territoires' investments, the methodology developed based on 2024 data aims to verify compliance with commitments relating to fossil fuel-related exclusions. This methodology is based on a cross-reference table between internal classifications and exclusions. As regards exposure to the entire value chain linked to fossil fuels, a very cautious approach was adopted: the proportion of investments in projects dedicated to NGV (natural gas for vehicles) recharging stations, or certain multi-energy operators selected for their renewable energy projects, or energy distribution operators (potentially containing natural gas) were considered to be 100% exposed to the fossil fuel sector.

The calculation of the indicator weighted by revenue will subsequently be subject to a more in-depth analysis to confirm whether or not they are exposed. In previous years, investors' exposure to fossil fuels was assessed on a "declarative" basis. The 2023 value was therefore revised by applying the same methodology to assets in the 2024 and 2023 portfolios.



EXPOSURE TO FOSSIL FUELS IN BALANCE SHEET VALUE

	Scope	2022	2023	2024	2024/2023 percentage point change
☑ Proportion of exposure to thermal coal (weighted by revenue)	Asset Management's equity and corporate bond portfolios	0.093%	0.071%	0.049%	-0.022
	All Asset Management portfolios	0.024%	0.019%	0.014%	-0.005
	Banque des Territoires' investments	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000
	Management of Strategic Investments	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000
	Article 29 total	0.021%	0.017%	0.013%	-0.004
Proportion of exposure to companies active in fossil fuels (based on 100% of their activity)	Asset Management's equity and corporate bond portfolios	14.891%	12.472%	11.237%	-1.235
	All Asset Management portfolios	3.872%	3.399%	3.207%	-0.193
	Banque des Territoires' investments ⁽¹⁾	-	2.650% ⁽²⁾	2.539%	-0.111
	Management of Strategic Investments	2.225%	4.016% ⁽³⁾	3.951%	-0.065
	Article 29 total	3.709%	3.435%	3.253%	-0.182
☑ Proportion of exposure to fossil fuels (weighted by revenue)	Asset Management's equity and corporate bond portfolios ⁽⁴⁾	-	6.464%	5.890%	-0.574
	All Asset Management portfolios	-	1.762%	1.632%	-0.130
	Banque des Territoires' investments ⁽⁵⁾	-	Data not available	Data not available	-
	Management of Strategic Investments	2.170%	2.841%	2.735%	-0.106
	Article 29 total	-	1.862%	1.726%	-0.136
☑ Proportion of assets held above the thresholds set out in the Coal and Oil & Gas policies.	Asset Management, Banque des Territoires' investments and Management of Strategic Investments	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	
New hydrocarbon production projects by portfolio companies represent less than 20% of developments currently underway worldwide	Asset Management, Banque des Territoires' investments and Management of Strategic Investments	☑	☑	☑	
No increases in total exposure to companies developing new oil exploration or production projects	Asset Management, Banque des Territoires' investments and Management of Strategic Investments	☑	☑	☑	
Exclusion of companies without a plan in place to reduce oil production	Asset Management, Banque des Territoires' investments and Management of Strategic Investments	☑	☑	☑	

☑ Indicator verified externally.

See the Sustainability Report [in French only] for information on the Group's exposure to fossil fuels.

(1) As part of a conservative approach, this includes investments in companies in the NGV charging stations sector, energy distribution, and multi-energy operators selected for their renewable energy projects. As a precaution, their revenue was accounted for at 100%, as these companies may be exposed to gas.

(2) Adjustment of 2023 data based on the new methodology using the EU Taxonomy.

(3) Adjustment of 2023 data based on the new methodology using the EU Taxonomy.

(4) Excluding CDC Croissance.

(5) A large majority of revenue is dedicated to renewable energy. As the exact amount could not be identified, the weighted indicator was not calculated for Banque des Territoires' investments. Work is underway to improve this calculation.

6. Strategy for alignment with the international objectives of articles 2 and 4 of the Paris Agreement on lowering greenhouse gas emissions and financing the ecological transformation



Our climate commitment

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Portfolio decarbonisation and transition plan

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Alignment with France's National Low-Carbon Strategy

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Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan

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Financing the ecological transformation

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6.1 Our climate commitment

6.1.1 At Group level

As an institution serving the public interest, the Caisse des Dépôts Group has set itself the goal of mobilising its levers of action and influence to promote a just and resilient ecological transformation, aiming to contribute to the emergence of a climate-neutral economy, preserving biodiversity and managing its resources sustainably.

This ambition is notably reflected in the Group's Climate Policy, which details the commitments of its financial and non-financial entities in pursuing the following goals:

- assessing and managing climate risk;
- incorporating climate change into our governance and all our action levers, including risk management;
- making our activities compatible with low-carbon development and gradually aligning them with 1.5°C scenarios (particularly through shareholder dialogue for financial entities);

- strictly managing investment in fossil fuels;
- contributing to the financing of national climate objectives: in 2023, the Group set itself an increased target of committing €100 billion to the ecological transformation over the next five years, between 2024 and 2028;
- increasing the resilience of the Group and its regions to climate change (see section 6.3.4).

Sector-based breakdowns have been drawn up and were updated in 2022 for fossil fuels, real estate and transport, and will be reviewed in 2024 and 2025.

Title	Scope	Latest version (date effective)	Scheduled review
CDC Group Climate policy	Group	2022	2025-2026
Group policy on Oil and Gas Sector Financing	Group	2022	2025
Sector Guidelines Real Estate	Group	2025 (no later than 30 June 2025)	2027-2028
Sector Guidelines for the Transport Sector	Group	2022	2025-2026
Climate Change Adaptation policy	Group	2025 (2024 edition)	2027-2028

These documents can be consulted in the ESG Library section of our website: <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/you-are-investor/esg-library>.

The Climate policy, approved by the Group's Executive Committee, is the roadmap for the Caisse des Dépôts Group and applies to the Caisse des Dépôts Public Institution, its

consolidated subsidiaries (including La Poste group) and its strategic partner Bpifrance. The main commitments are subject to annual monitoring presented to the governance bodies.

6.1.2 At the level of investor activities

Investor activities commit to net zero emissions by 2050. To achieve this, the following action plans are in place:

- implementation of an ambitious strategy to reduce Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, or, at the very least, offset them (carbon contribution);
- definition of realistic quantitative targets for a significant proportion of their activity;
- publication of audited implementation information in accordance with TCFD recommendations;
- implementation of SBTi or equivalent commitments;
- implementation of appropriate governance, encouraging dialogue with their stakeholders and including these objectives in the remuneration criteria for senior management;
- taking into account the challenges associated with the just transition, in particular by implementing skills management plans and providing appropriate training;

- analysis of the adaptation policies of counterparties and gradual introduction of the objective of adaptation into their shareholder dialogue.

For example, as part of its participation in the NZAOA, in 2022, Caisse des Dépôts set the following 2030 decarbonisation targets in line with a 1.5°C scenario:

- **55% reduction** (vs. 31 December 2019) in the carbon intensity (CO₂ emissions per euro invested) of the directly held listed equities and directly held corporate bond portfolios;
- **50% reduction** in the carbon intensity (CO₂ emissions per sq.m) of its real estate investment portfolio. These objectives are supported by a proactive policy of shareholder engagement. In particular, the Caisse des Dépôts Group expects listed companies to adopt trajectories aligned with a 1.5°C scenario, covering all three scopes and approved scientifically.

6.1.3 The role and use of assessments in the investment strategy

Caisse des Dépôts formally integrates climate into its investment decision-making processes, in particular through environmental, social and governance (ESG) sustainability analyses. These sustainability analyses differ depending on the activity and the level of information available. For certain asset classes, they are derived from data published by external data providers (notably equities and bonds). In the case of Banque des Territoires' investments, they are carried out internally using an ESG analysis matrix. In addition, all projects (investments or loans) that are presented to the Investment Approvals

Committee (the Caisse des Dépôts Group's highest decision-making body, for transactions worth more than €50 million) are also subject to an ESG analysis and opinion, based on a matrix completed by the activity, analysed by the Sustainable Development Policy department, which draws up an independent opinion. The aim is to inform governance of the positive and negative impacts of the project, so that it can incorporate these elements into its decision-making.

See [section 1.1](#) for further details.

6.2

Portfolio decarbonisation and transition plan

6.2.1 Decarbonisation of the Asset Management, Management of Strategic Investments and Banque des Territoires' investment activities portfolios

A signatory of the Montreal Carbon Pledge since 2014, the Caisse des Dépôts Group is committed to reducing the carbon intensity of its portfolios of listed equities and corporate

bonds and of its real estate assets. In accordance with article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act, this report sets out this commitment in the following sectors:

Asset Management

Investment property

For Caisse des Dépôts' investment property portfolio, the target of a 50% reduction in carbon intensity (CO₂ emissions per sq.m) has been set. To meet the Group's objectives, the management teams of CDC Investissement Immobilier (a subsidiary integrated into the Asset Management division, which manages real estate investments) are working across the entire real estate asset portfolio to incorporate energy and carbon performance actions into their multi-year work programmes with a view to achieving alignment with regulatory and NZAOA pathways. Acquisition decisions are taken on the basis of the environmental performance of the real estate assets concerned and their capacity to align with set objectives.

For real estate assets over which the Group does not have operational control, these entities undertake to dialogue with the stakeholders concerned (managers, co-owners, occupants, etc.) to find out about the assets' energy/carbon footprint and encourage the achievement of reduction targets in line with the 1.5°C goal.

New developments must be compliant with the RE2020, and thresholds are in place for residential properties and offices⁽¹⁾. These thresholds correspond to the GHG emissions linked to the building's operational energy consumption, covering all energy uses. The decarbonisation policy for the portfolio has two focuses:

- portfolio rotation, with the acquisition of new energy-efficient assets (or existing assets with CapEx plan in the acquisition business plan to improve their efficiency), and the disposal of less energy-efficient assets;
- carrying out projects and works on the buildings in the portfolio to bring them into line with the Group's ambitions.

Listed companies (asset management)

In line with its commitment to the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA), Caisse des Dépôts has set itself a target of reducing its carbon footprint for its listed equity portfolios (managed directly) and corporate bond portfolios (including financial companies) by 20% over the 2020-2025 period and by 55% over the 2020-2030 period.

Banque des Territoires

Property

In the real estate sector, ESG criteria are mainly integrated into investment portfolio management by a team of asset managers. Measures to collect data on energy performance, initiated in 2023, are ongoing. The aim is to compile energy performance diagnostics, and to monitor the various labels, certifications and OPERAT certificates for assets subject to the tertiary sector decree. The process also includes the monitoring of a number of impact indicators, such as the number of places available for the elderly, with a target of making 4,000 places available by 2024. Data collection is essential for better ESG management within the real estate portfolio. In 2025, these efforts will be supplemented by the Investment department's assessment of climate risks for its portfolio and by updating the carbon footprint of its real estate assets.

Infrastructure

The rating and detailed analysis of the various projects inform the decision-making process, helping to ensure that new investments are chosen strategically.

Update of Banque des Territoires' carbon strategy

Banque des Territoires' investment guidelines steer its climate change actions, including voluntary regulatory exclusions for fossil fuels. It contributes to projects involving the distribution of renewable energy, energy recovered from resources, energy efficiency solutions and innovative energy financing.

In 2024, a number of investment operations – NéoT Green Mobility (NGM), Logivolt and See You Sun (SYS) – were added to the portfolio to help the Group reduce its carbon footprint.

Lastly, Banque des Territoires financed the "Transition Juste" (Just Transition) fund with Amundi Asset Management, aimed at decarbonising the most polluting sectors while reducing the negative social consequences. Investments were also made in local public enterprises for renewable energy, mobility, energy efficiency, development and regeneration projects.

(1) RE 2020: <https://rt-re-batiment.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/textes-en-version-consolidee-mise-a-jour-suite-a-a617.html>

Management of Strategic Investments

In line with the Group's Climate policy adopted in 2022, the Group launched a coordinated approach with the aim of ensuring that each activity or entity measures its carbon footprint for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions, if Scope 3 emissions are significant, and sets decarbonisation targets for 2030. These targets are established using recognised methodologies in order for the business sector in question to validate the 2°C ambition and gradually progress towards the 1.5°C scenario. For financial activities, the aim is to reduce both emissions from operations and financed emissions.

A. Portfolio monitoring

In conjunction with the Finance and Sustainable Development Policy division, the Management of Strategic Investments division monitors implementation of this policy by entities in its portfolio within the framework of annual guidance letters, in accordance with the procedures established based on the degree of control exercised by CDC (see I. 2.1.1 "Determination of annual or multi-year objectives").

Specific objectives are set according to the degree of maturity of each entity and the challenges specific to its activities:

- measuring the carbon footprint: improving the measurement of the carbon footprint (in particular for Scope 3 and the measurement of financed emissions; extending the geographical or sector coverage where appropriate) and introducing a carbon footprint for smaller strategic investments that do not yet have one;
- decarbonisation targets for 2030:
 - for strategic investments that have already adopted low-carbon pathways for 2030: monitoring of the annual quantified targets defined as part of their pathways,
 - for strategic investments in the process of defining their decarbonisation targets: finalisation of the work and identification of a third-party validation method based on available methodologies.

For smaller strategic investments (with 25 employees or less), more general objectives can be defined for factoring climate issues into their strategy.

In 2024, specific climate change (mitigation) targets were set for all strategic subsidiaries/investments that were subject to a guidance letter⁽¹⁾, to ensure that the policy is implemented.

These objectives, based on areas for improvement identified for each strategic investment, focused in particular on:

- improving the measurement of GHG emissions (inclusion of Scope 3, introduction of emissions measurement by smaller subsidiaries);
- compliance with the annual targets set as part of the 2030 low-carbon pathways for strategic investments that have already adopted them;
- finalisation of work for strategic investments that are in the process of setting their decarbonisation targets or that need to reinforce them (inclusion of Scope 3, etc.);
- contributing to the target of €100 billion in financing over 2024-2028 (financial entities) and monitoring investments (operational entities) to promote the ecological and energy transition.

Monitoring of these targets shows that all major strategic investments are committed to a 1.5°C alignment (or 2°C in the absence of sector-specific benchmarks). Some targets are still being finalised, in particular for certain financial entities in the Management of Strategic Investments division portfolio: in the absence of a target to date, these entities are monitoring the alignment of their main investments.

In 2024, progress was made on measuring GHG emissions by strengthening the inclusion of Scope 3 (Compagnie des Alpes, Transdev) and introducing the measurement of GHG emissions by smaller entities (CDC Biodiversité, SCET).

B. Decision-making

The ESG rating matrix completed for investment and divestment operations includes:

- a review of the measurement of the counterparty's carbon emissions and its decarbonisation targets. For counterparties that have not yet defined decarbonisation targets at the time of investment, the definition of a target compatible with the Group's Climate policy is included in the non-financial objectives defined as part of the portfolio monitoring process;
- an analysis of the compatibility of the counterparty's activities with France's National Low-Carbon Strategy (for activities carried out in France) or with any other 1.5°C scenario.

(1) Excluding Novethic, given the very low impact on the climate.

6.2.2 Methodology

Asset Management

Source data: Carbon intensity (in tCO₂eq/€k invested) is estimated each year, and based on the PCAF methodology. The source data needed for the calculation is extracted from the most recent available Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions data published by the companies. Consequently, at 31 December 2024, carbon intensity was calculated based on the companies' 2023 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (year Y-1). The total amount of investment is calculated for 2024 (year Y).

Carbon intensity at 31 December 2024 was calculated on the basis of securities held directly at that date.

For Asset Management, the benchmark year used corresponds to the carbon intensity calculated at 31 December 2019. If data is unavailable for one or more companies, the results obtained are recalculated in order to obtain a carbon intensity covering 100% of the portfolio.

INTEGRATION OF COMPANIES' SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS IN THE MEASUREMENT OF EMISSIONS FROM INVESTMENTS FOR THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The commitment to decarbonising asset management by 2030 covers Scopes 1 and 2 emissions of companies whose securities are held, which according to the GHG Protocol, constitutes an asset manager's Scope 3 emissions. The NZAOA is currently working on integrating companies' Scope 3 emissions into the measurement of emissions from investments (underlying Scope 3).

According to this alliance, on average, 75% of an individual company's GHG emissions fall within Scope 3 (CDP, 2023). It is therefore essential for asset owners to take into account the Scope 3 emissions of the companies in which they invest (underlying Scope 3) in their steering and decision-making processes in order **to take effective climate action and thus play a key role in decarbonising the global economy.**

The NZAOA's commitment with regard to emissions from asset owners' portfolio companies applies to all business sectors. However, due to the unreliability of data on companies' Scope 3 emissions, **portfolio targets must cover the Scopes 1 and 2 emissions of the portfolio companies, while monitoring Scope 3 emissions is recommended.**

Integrating the Scope 3 emissions of portfolio companies into carbon accounting and the setting of targets represents a real challenge. Accounting is complex due to **the lack of a standardised methodology, over-reliance on estimation models, the limited availability of data** in the various sectors and companies' ability to select the emissions categories that concern them individually. The inclusion of underlying Scope 3 emissions in the setting of

targets remains uncertain due to the instability of reference emission levels.

To clarify and discuss how data gaps can be filled, the NZAOA published a discussion paper on the subject in December 2024. In this latest discussion paper, entitled Tackling Hidden Emissions for a Net-Zero Transition, the NZAOA conducted an in-depth sector-specific analysis to highlight the barriers to integrating Scope 3 and to propose solutions to a wide range of stakeholders. The challenges associated with accounting for Scope 3 emissions include **data reliability** and **double counting**. The sectoral analysis also showed the discrepancies among the different sectors (oil and gas, utilities and financial services). The document stresses the importance of (i) **companies increasing the availability and reliability of data** at Company level, (ii) regulators putting **policies in place requiring transparent information** and (iii) asset owners taking advantage of the increased transparency and reliability of data by tracking Scope 3 emissions at portfolio level.

NZAOA members now recognise the importance of portfolio company Scope 3 emissions in the target-setting protocol. They recommend monitoring these emissions at portfolio level, but do not yet plan to set precise targets due to the insufficient reliability of the data and the need to clarify their interpretation in a portfolio context. It is recommended that financial institutions be vigilant about double counting when they include underlying Scope 3 emissions in their monitoring and targets, and report Scope 3 emissions separately.

As a founding member of this alliance, Caisse des Dépôts plays an active role in the NZAOA's working groups, particularly on the strategic issue of Scope 3 emissions.

Management of Strategic Investments

The methodology used to determine alignment of the Management of Strategic Investments portfolio with a trajectory consistent with the Paris Agreement is as follows:

- for operational strategic investments, investments that have adopted a decarbonisation target for their manageable Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions compatible with limiting global warming to 2°C or less and covering at least 2/3 of their emissions are considered to be aligned;
- for financial strategic investments, the following investments are considered to be aligned:
 - those that have adopted a decarbonisation target compatible with limiting global warming to 2°C or less and covering at least 2/3 of invested/financed assets, or
 - those with asset alignment indicators in excess of 67% of investments, or
 - those that explicitly exclude any project that is not in line with the Paris Agreement from the appraisal stage;
 - strategic investments with GHG emissions of less than 1,500 tCO₂eq, and therefore considered insignificant in terms of the Group's emissions, are excluded from the calculation of this indicator.

6.2.3 2024 results

The carbon intensity of investments is measured quarterly for the Asset Management portfolio and annually for the Management of Strategic Investments activities.

Asset Management

In 2024, Asset Management aligned itself with market practices by adapting its methodology for calculating historical financed emissions to the PCAF⁽¹⁾ (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials) market standard, in line with the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) recommendations.

To calculate allocation of the proportional share of the emissions generated by a financed company, the PCAF methodology sets out an attribution factor, defined by the ratio between the outstanding portfolio amount and the value of the financed company. This factor is then multiplied by the emissions generated by the company in question.

REDUCTION IN THE CARBON INTENSITY OF ASSET MANAGEMENT PORTFOLIOS COMPARED WITH 31 DECEMBER 2019 (SCOPES 1 AND 2)

Scope	Indicator	Unit	31 Dec. 2019	2023	2024	2020-2025 target	2020-2030 target
Equity (directly held)	☑ Carbon intensity in tCO ₂ eq/€1,000 invested in year Y	tCO ₂ eq/€k	0.105	0.065	0.052	0.084	0.047
	Cumulative carbon intensity reduction compared with 31 Dec. 2019 (risk appetite)	%	-	-38.1%	-50.3%	-20%	-55%
	Year-on-year change (risk appetite)	%	-	-	-19.6%	-	-
Directly held bonds (including convertible bonds)	☑ Carbon intensity in tCO ₂ eq/€1,000 invested in year Y	tCO ₂ eq/€k	0.054	0.032	0.025	0.043	0.024
	Cumulative carbon intensity reduction compared with 31 Dec. 2019 (risk appetite)	%	-	-40.8%	-53.7%	-20%	-55%
	Year-on-year change (risk appetite)	%	-	-	-21.9%	-	-

☑ Indicator verified externally.

The carbon intensity of the listed equity and corporate bond portfolios has fallen since 31 December 2019, decreasing from €0.105 tCO₂/€k to €0.052 tCO₂/€k at 31 December 2024 for listed equities and from €0.054 tCO₂/€k to €0.025 tCO₂/€k for corporate bonds.

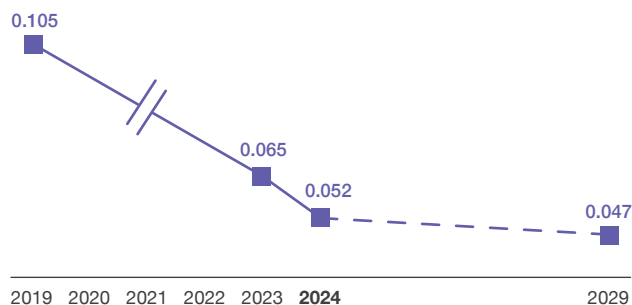
Scopes 1 and 2 CO₂ emissions from investments are highly concentrated by sector. Within the scope of listed shares, 91% of emissions are produced by three sectors: construction and materials (43%), utilities (30%) and oil and gas (19%).

Within the scope of listed shares, 91% of emissions are produced by three sectors: construction and materials (43%), utilities (30%) and oil and gas (19%).

(1) The PCAF is a financial sector initiative seeking to establish an international standard for assessing and calculating greenhouse gas emissions from loans and investments. For more details, see the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard: <https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/files/downloads/PCAF-Global-GHG-Standard.pdf>.

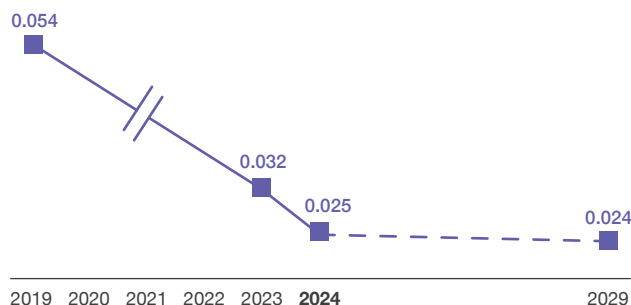
CARBON INTENSITY OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION'S LISTED EQUITY PORTFOLIOS (SCOPES 1 AND 2, IN TCO₂EQ/€K)

Directly managed listed shares



CARBON INTENSITY OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION'S CORPORATE BOND PORTFOLIOS (SCOPES 1 AND 2, IN TCO₂EQ/€K)

Directly managed corporate bonds



Banque des Territoires

CARBON INTENSITY OF BANQUE DES TERRITOIRES' SCOPES 1 AND 2 INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO (2023 DATA⁽¹⁾)

Indicator	Unit	2024 (2023 data)	2020-2030 target
☑ Carbon intensity in tCO ₂ /€1,000 invested in year Y	tCO ₂ /€k	0.0232	The process of setting a target for Banque des Territoires as an investor is currently underway and will be completed by the end of 2025

(1) Data for 2024 is currently being collected.

☑ Indicator verified externally.

At the end of 2023, Banque des Territoires launched a project to measure the carbon impact of its portfolios in order to meet its commitments under the Group's Climate policy and carried out an initial measurement exercise based on 2023 data. The project facilitated the design of a reproducible measurement tool, aligned with the market standards best suited to measuring the emissions from investments of financial institutions (GHG Protocol, PCAF). The project's main objectives were to:

- develop a methodological framework aligned with best market standards and adapted to measuring the carbon footprint of Banque des Territoires' portfolio (Scopes 1, 2 and 3, broken down by sector);
- ensure that said framework takes into account the specific characteristics of each of Banque des Territoires' activities and use data available for the projects financed, as published by the counterparties financed, and/or where this is not possible, use a robust statistical calculation or extrapolation model;

- make recommendations on the carbon impact of each project in order to make estimations wherever data is not available. The tools developed by the different activities will enable Banque des Territoires to take standardised measurements of the carbon emissions of each of the projects it finances, and will ultimately provide for a more accurate measurement of its portfolio's overall carbon footprint;
- make recommendations on formalising the trajectory of Banque des Territoires' overall financing portfolio up to 2050.

The evaluation covered all of Banque des Territoires' activities (Loans, Investment and Banking). On the Banque des Territoires investor side, the emissions measurement coverage rate represents 52% of investments. The 0.0232 tCO₂/€1,000 carbon intensity therefore covers this scope.

Management of Strategic Investments

☑ CARBON INTENSITY OF THE MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS PORTFOLIO (SCOPES 1, 2 AND CONTROLLABLE SCOPE 3)

Scope	Indicator	Unit	2022	2023	2024
Management of Strategic Investments	Carbon intensity	tCO ₂ /€k	NA	0.58	0.43

☑ Indicator verified externally.

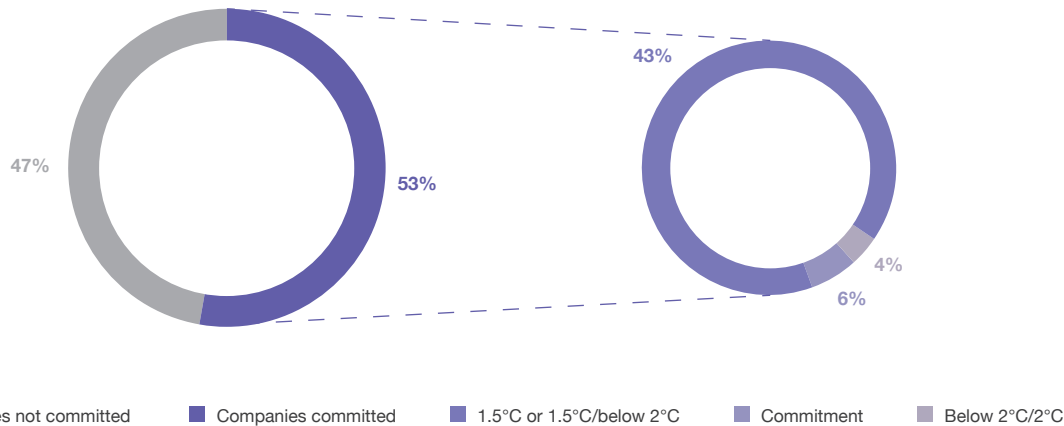
The carbon intensity of the Management of Strategic Investments portfolio includes (i) all the emissions measured for the controlled entities of the Group, integrated at 100% of their valuation, and (ii) all the strategic entities in which CDC holds significant non-controlling stakes, integrated in the calculation of the table in proportion to CDC's share of ownership.

The carbon intensity of the Management of Strategic Investments portfolio also reflects its investment and the

inclusion of Scope 3 emissions. A total of 21% of the Management of Strategic Investments portfolio is made up of assets operating in the transport, logistics and mail sectors (Transdev and La Poste) and 18% of assets operating in the real estate sector (CDC Habitat, ICADE). These two sectors account for nearly 70% of the portfolio's carbon footprint.

6.2.4 Alignment of Asset Management equity and bond portfolios with SBTi pathways

ALIGNMENT OF EQUITY AND BOND PORTFOLIOS WITH SBTi PATHWAYS



53% of portfolio companies have taken steps to align themselves with a science-based low-carbon pathway, up from 48% in 2022 and 52% in 2023. However, 15 companies awaiting SBTi certification did not receive the requested approval. This figure is higher than in 2023 (eight companies in 2023).

In terms of assets, the proportion of the portfolio committed to an approach is even higher: **61% in balance sheet value and 66% in market value.**

Temperature rating of portfolios: initial tests for the Asset Management division.

In 2023 and 2024, tests were carried out to assess the temperature alignment of the listed equity and corporate bond portfolios, and the sovereign holdings of the Asset Management division. The tests were conducted on balance sheet value and market value from two separate suppliers, using two different methodologies. At this stage, the methodologies and results from year to year are not sufficiently consistent to be used for reporting purposes.

6.2.5 Decarbonisation of Asset Management real estate portfolios

6.2.5.1 Regulatory environment

France's RE2020 environmental regulation provides for improvements in energy efficiency of buildings. It came into force on 1 January 2022 for new residential building projects for which an intermediary emissions objective had been set at 1 January 2025, and tightened regulations relating to greenhouse gas emissions. For new tertiary investments, the

RE2020 came into force in July 2022 and defines exemplary performance levels. For investment in existing real estate assets, the *Éco-Énergie Tertiaire* programme requires all assets to have reduced their energy consumption by 40% by 2030 or to comply with a cap on consumption and then achieve increasingly high performance levels until 2050.

6.2.5.2 Results

All energy used in the operation of assets in the managed portfolio is recorded and monitored using a tool developed in-house, which enables the Group to assess the corresponding GHG emissions (Scopes 1 and 2, all energy uses). The monitoring scope covers more than 99% of the value of the portfolio. Where data on non-regulated energy uses is unavailable, standard values are applied. Data reliability is ranked as follows: regulatory energy performance diagnostics, design calculations, energy audits and, lastly, theoretical values from Ademe, the French Agency for Ecological Transition, which are used where other data sources are unavailable. GHG emissions are estimated using energy consumption data for

buildings in operation. Consumption is established using energy performance diagnostics. GHG emissions are used to qualify the reduction in the portfolio's emissions by 2030 (NZAOA) in terms of intensity (kgCO₂eq/sq.m.year).

Since 2014, the collection of new energy performance diagnostics has made it possible to retroactively update buildings' energy and carbon intensity. The indicators have therefore been updated in this report. CDC Investissement Immobilier has initiated actions (in particular, operation action plans and works programmes) with a view to achieving the 2030 NZAOA target. Achieving the 2030 NZAOA target remains a strong and ambitious commitment.



Strategy for alignment with the international objectives of articles 2 and 4 of the Paris Agreement on lowering greenhouse gas emissions and financing the ecological transformation

Portfolio decarbonisation and transition plan

CHANGES IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CARBON INTENSITY (SCOPES 1 AND 2) OF THE ASSET MANAGEMENT DIVISION'S REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO (CDCII)

	Indicator	Unit	2014	2020	2021-2023	2024	Target
Reduction in the carbon intensity of the portfolios versus 31 Dec. 2019: Directly controlled real estate assets	☒ Carbon intensity per sq.m/year ⁽¹⁾	kgCO ₂ eq/sq.m.year	-	32.3		27.7	
	Change in carbon intensity (Scopes 1 and 2) versus the benchmark year (31 Dec. 2019)						-15% between 2020 and 2025;
		%	-	-		-14%	-50% between 2020 and 2030 (NZAOA)
Energy consumption of the real estate portfolio	Energy intensity of the real estate portfolio	KWh/sq.m.year	409	291		235	
	Change in carbon intensity of the real estate portfolio versus the benchmark year (31 Dec. 2014)	KWh/sq.m.year	-	-		-42%	-38% between 2014 and 2030 (GRECO)
	Primary energy intensity per €/m/year	MWhep/€/m.year	103	57		39	

(1) CO₂ emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) are calculated in relation to primary energy consumption per sq.m of floor space (kWhPE/sq.m.year) according to the uses set out in French thermal regulations (heating, DHW, cooling, lighting, ventilation, auxiliaries).

☒ Indicator verified externally.

In 2024, the real estate portfolio's primary energy consumption (in kWhPE/sq.m/year) was 42% lower than in 2014. Carbon intensity (in kgCO₂eq/sq.m/year) decreased by 14%, from 32.3 kgCO₂eq/sq.m/year in 2020 to 27.7 kgCO₂eq/sq.m/year in 2024, reflecting the constantly improving quality of the real estate portfolio.

Methodology

Due to a methodological update requiring a change in the measurement of the reference year, interim data are not available⁽¹⁾:

- the NZAOA scope is the selected scope. This corresponds to all activities, with the exception of funds, whether managed internally or on a delegated basis. A fund is defined as an investment in "units" in a fund subject to the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), to be distinguished from an investment with co-investors via a club deal or joint venture in a company that owns one or more buildings;

- in addition, the year 2020 is regularly recalculated to ensure that our scope is properly taken into account and that the portfolio is considered on a current basis. In order to monitor the roll-out of the current year's portfolio, information from 2020 must be updated with the new data received, as well as the data for buildings acquired. The challenge is to remain in a position to work on all projects (new and renovated) that meet the reduction targets;
- major changes to methodology in 2024:** In 2023, CDC Investissement Immobilier only included real estate assets with published energy performance diagnostics (72.6% of the portfolio) in its carbon footprint calculations. This year, CDC Investissement Immobilier has considerably improved its data collection processes, particularly for assets under delegated management, and now uses genuine data points that are collected directly from assets. Just 3% of the portfolio was not included in the scope for calculating the carbon footprint due to unavailable data (proxy data was not used in cases where data was not available). A recalculation was carried out for the reference year. No recalculations were carried out for the pathway for the 2021 to 2023 period.

(1) The methodology for calculating GHG emissions was applied to the NZAOA scope, excluding funds but including certain buildings under direct operational control, in order to meet the GHG emissions reduction target of 50% between 2020 and 2030. Due to progress made by CDC ii, data precision moved from flat-rate values to values communicated by counterparties, resulting in a significant variation in the figures this year. To ensure that the scope is correctly taken into account, 2020 has been recalculated using new data, but interim periods and 2014 could not be recalculated. For assets under delegated management, 2023 data is used, as there are no data for 2024.

6.2.6 Energy consumption of real estate assets backed by Banque des Territoires' sustainability bonds

Caisse des Dépôts issues green bonds based on several types of assets within the Group. The results presented below relate to Banque des Territoires' real estate assets at the end of 2023.

Banque des Territoires scope – Investments backed by sustainability bonds*

Energy consumption of the real estate portfolio – Investment	Real estate (controlling and non-controlling interests)	Energy savings relative to RT2012	kWhPE/year	4,723,912
		Average energy consumption: consumption of primary energy for all uses, per sq.m of floor space	kWhPE/year/sq.m	29.69
	Sheltered housing	Energy savings relative to RT2012	kWhPE/year	1,118,008
		Average energy consumption: consumption of primary energy for all uses, per sq.m of floor space	kWhPE/year/sq.m	27.52

* Data available at end-2023.

The average consumption figures of 29.69 kWhPE/sq.m/year for real estate and 27.52 kWhPE/sq.m/year for sheltered housing (real estate assets providing services for the elderly) correspond to the average energy consumption of assets backed by green and sustainability bonds. In addition, in 2024, work will be carried out on all properties in the portfolio, which includes more than 500 real estate assets.

6.3

Alignment with France's National Low-Carbon Strategy

In 2022, as part of its update to the Climate Policy, the Group committed to aligning all its activities with a goal of net zero emissions by 2050, in order to help limit the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C. It is against this backdrop that the Caisse des Dépôts Group implemented actions and procedures required to draw up a Group transition plan during the second half of 2024, which:

- measures GHG emissions;
- defines and consolidates trajectories;
- identifies the levers and actions needed to achieve a Group-wide net zero trajectory.

This transition plan will be published in the second half of 2025.

The main points of the Group's transition plan are in line with the Group's strategic focus on ecological transformation, which is broken down into three parts:

- contribution to the national 1.5°C objective;
- climate change adaptation;
- preservation of biodiversity.

The transition plan aims to establish a structured and consistent approach to measuring and monitoring emissions

within the Group. Firstly, a methodological process that meets CSRD requirements must be defined and drawn up. This involves mapping all the emissions measurement methodologies applied, while taking into account the financial and operational entities' specific challenges.

In the specific context of financed emissions, the process consists of defining the different types of emissions as well as a methodological collection and establishing a method for aggregating financial entities' emissions. This process will also include consolidation procedures, both in absolute terms and in terms of intensity, while integrating Scope 3 emissions. The 2024 emissions data presented in this report are the result of this first phase of the project.

Another key objective of the plan is to define the Group's decarbonisation targets and how these targets will be monitored. The final objective is to analyse the technical and economic characteristics of these levers and assess their level of maturity.

The transition plan will outline key components that shape the Group's Climate policy and strategy, as well as for monitoring and managing targets, commitments and levers.

6.3.1 Strategy implemented

As part of its Climate policy, the Group is committed to aligning all of its activities with a goal of net zero emissions by 2050, in order to help limit the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C.

This commitment includes its financial investment portfolios, and its financing and investments in regional projects and in companies. Through its investment activities, Caisse des Dépôts is therefore contributing to global net zero emissions by 2050, which is based on the strict reduction and limitation of emissions from economic activities to a level in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and low enough to be offset by carbon sinks.

As a responsible investor, the Caisse des Dépôts Group is committed to supporting its counterparties, regions and businesses in their efforts to contribute to net zero emissions and respond to transition risks.

The Group's 2022 policy is also its roadmap for gradually aligning its activities with these long-term objectives. Its aim is to give concrete form to its action, lend credibility to its ambition and convey the long-term reality confirmed by science. It applies to all of Caisse des Dépôts' activities as a Public Institution (Banque des Territoires, Asset Management, Management of Strategic Investments and Social Policy). It thus serves to coordinate and consolidate the Caisse des Dépôts Group's climate action, not only as a major public financial institution, but also as an alliance of public and private economic players serving the general interest.

6.3.2 Outcomes for alignment with the Paris Agreement

In 2022, an indicator for monitoring the Group's climate objective of aligning all its activities with a 1.5°C scenario was added to the monitoring indicators for the Caisse des Dépôts Group's corporate purpose.

It was calculated in 2023 for the year 2022 for the first time on a scope that includes the following Group financial entities: the Caisse des Dépôts Public Institution, Bpifrance, La Banque Postale, La Banque Postale Asset Management, CNP

Assurances and Sfil (results can be found in the Sustainability Report [in French only]).

It is presented here for Caisse des Dépôts' "article 29" scope:

- Banque des Territoires' investment activities;
- Asset Management;
- Management of Strategic Investments.

6.3.2.1 Proportion of financial assets aligned with a 1.5°C scenario or covered by decarbonisation targets aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement within the scope covered by article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act

This indicator aggregates the proportion of investments that fall into one of the following three categories:

- earmarked for assets that are "aligned" by definition, in particular in connection with the financing of the ecological transition (e.g., renewable energies, green bonds, etc.) or that meet the EU Taxonomy criteria;
- related to counterparties that have themselves set decarbonisation targets in line with the Paris Agreement; or

- part of a portfolio for which an aligned target has been set according to a recognised methodology and, where possible, validated by a third party (see note on methodology in Appendix A3).

At 31 December 2024, this alignment indicator stood at 88%, based on a total asset value within the reporting scope covered by article 29 of €318 billion. This represents an increase of 12% (up €30 billion) vs. 2023.

Scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act: Proportion of investor assets aligned with a 1.5°C scenario or covered by decarbonisation targets aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement ⁽¹⁾	Situation as of 31 December 2023	Situation as of 31 December 2024
	Investments (in billions of euros)	Investments (in billions of euros)
Total financial assets⁽²⁾	287	318
Value of portfolios covered by decarbonisation targets aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement	79	100
Value of assets whose counterparties have set decarbonisation targets aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement	167	173
Value of aligned assets (green assets, assets supporting the ecological transformation)	3	7
Total assets aligned with or covered by targets aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement	249	279
☑ PROPORTION OF ASSETS ALIGNED WITH OR COVERED BY TARGETS ALIGNED WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CAISSE DES DÉPÔTS GROUP ACTIVITIES COVERED BY ARTICLE 29 OF THE FRENCH ENERGY AND CLIMATE ACT	87%	88%

(1) See details on the methodology used in the methodological appendix to this report.

(2) Alignment indicator calculated based on the total financial assets of the Asset Management division, Banque des Territoires' investment activities and Management of Strategic Investments division without taking into account short-term rates (credit) and Asset Management's current accounts, which represent a total of €38 billion.

☑ Indicator verified externally.

6.3.3 Green and sustainability bond issues

With an initial issue of green bonds in 2017 followed by issues of sustainability bonds every year since 2019 and two issues of sustainability bonds carried out in 2023, Caisse des Dépôts is a recurring issuer on the sustainable debt market. In 2024, a sustainability bond issue worth €1 billion was issued, fulfilling the Group's ambition to issue €1 billion a year in green, social or sustainability bond format.

Through these issues, the Group aims to contribute to structuring the sustainable finance market and promoting best practices.

Caisse des Dépôts' green and sustainability bonds aim to deliver additionality for the three priorities the Group has set for the coming years:

- ecological transformation;
- energy, industrial, digital and financial sovereignty;
- regional cohesion and social inclusion.

The assets backed by the issues are selected based on Caisse des Dépôts' investment expertise, with a focus on the following:

- equity and quasi-equity investments, loans, bonds and mezzanine financing;

- regional projects in France that are not subject to any claims, have all the necessary authorisations and permits, and are not involved in any controversies following impact studies;
- generating a balanced distribution between:
 - i) financing and refinancing, and
 - ii) future projects and projects in operation.

Caisse des Dépôts closely monitors all regulatory and practical developments in green and sustainable finance. It aims to make substantial contributions in sectors covered by the Taxonomy, and, as far as possible, on a voluntary basis, to do no significant harm to the other objectives (in compliance with the DNSH criteria).

In line with the commitments it has set itself in terms of transparency and exemplary conduct in its Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework, Caisse des Dépôts provides investors with an exhaustive list of eligible projects by name prior to the execution of each bond transaction and publishes an annual aggregate report presenting:

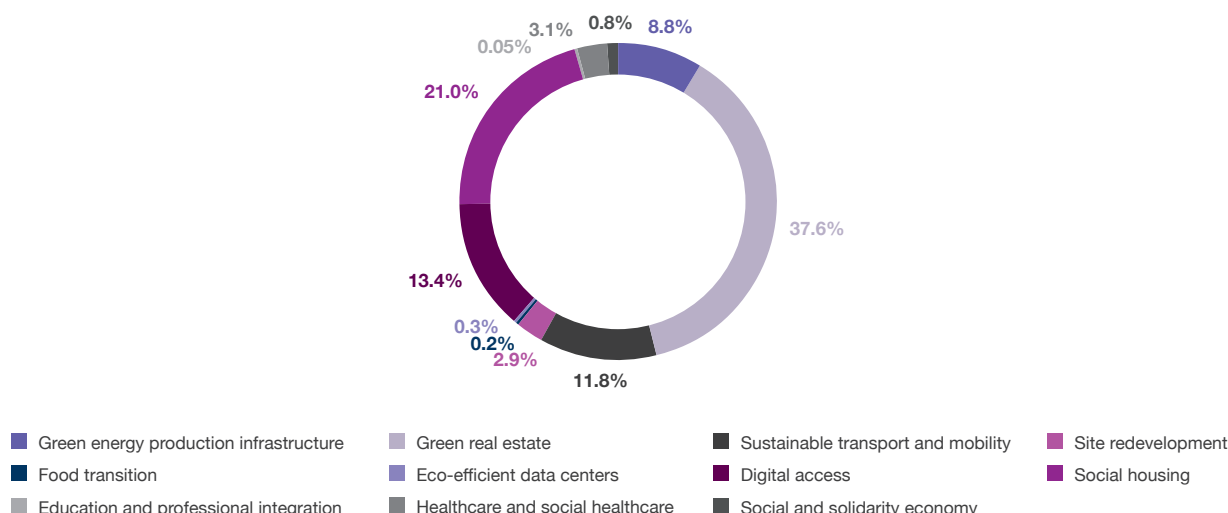
- i) a statement attesting to the proper allocation of funds;
- ii) certificates stating projects' compliance with the eligibility criteria; and
- iii) the performance and social and environmental impact indicators for the projects.



Strategy for alignment with the international objectives of articles 2 and 4 of the Paris Agreement on lowering greenhouse gas emissions and financing the ecological transformation

Alignment with France's National Low-Carbon Strategy

AMOUNTS ALLOCATED BY TYPE OF ASSET (%)



	Sustainability bond (2020)	Sustainability bond (2021)	Sustainability bond (2022)	Sustainability bond (May 2023)	Sustainability bond (October 2023)	Sustainability bond (2024)
ISIN	FR0013534443	FR0014003RL9	FR001400DCH4	FR001400I3M4	FR001400LFC1	FR001400PU76
Format	EMTN	EMTN	EMTN	EMTN	EMTN	EMTN
Rating	Aa2 (Moody's)/AA (S&P)	Aa2 (Moody's)/AA (S&P)	Aa2 (Moody's)/AA (S&P)	Aa2 (Moody's)/AA (S&P)	Aa2 (Moody's)/AA (S&P)	Aa2 (Moody's)/AA (S&P)
Amount	€500m	€500m	€500m	€500m	€500m	€1bn
Transaction date	08.09.2020	25.05.2021	12.10.2022	23.05.2023	11.10.2023	25.04.2024
Maturity date	15.09.2025	01.06.2026	25.11.2027	25.05.2028	25.11.2030	25.05.2029
Annual coupon	0.01%	0.01%	3.00%	3.00%	3.375%	3.00%

6.3.4 Climate funds: review of the *Objectif Climat* market initiative

At the end of 2019, CDC's asset management teams launched the *Objectif Climat* (Climate Objective) initiative with the aim of developing innovative non-financial management methods for alignment with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. CDC's asset management teams worked together with 11 French institutional investors to deploy three investment funds dedicated to climate issues over a three-year period: two equity funds and one bond fund classified as article 8 and article 9 funds, based on three different methodologies. They benefited from the expertise of climate specialists Anna Creti (Université Paris Dauphine) and Michel Cardona (I4CE) to help them carry out their work and contribute scientific insight to the financial analysis.

These three funds represent **€689 million in assets under management at the end of 2023**.

Three years after the creation of these funds, CDC and the 11 investors published a report on their findings. The working groups brought together CDC fund management, investors and management companies with the aim of comparing three methodologies: Paris Aligned Benchmark (PAB), Net Environmental Contribution (NEC) and the internal methodology proprietary to the bond fund and representative of the real European economy.

The Asset Management teams were able to obtain data on the companies in which their funds have invested. The Asset Management division was involved in calculating the expected metrics for the three funds, including carbon footprint, brown/green share of assets, alignment with the EU Taxonomy, number of SBTi-approved companies and portfolio temperature test. In addition, to limit the biases associated with market variations, the theoretical quarterly carbon footprint of the portfolios was calculated as if no portfolio rotation had taken place during the analysis period, by calculating attribution effects only. The carbon footprint for Scopes 1 and 2 was presented separately from that for Scope 3.

In the light of the positive assessment made at the end of this first period, the investors decided to extend the initiative by three years by asking the management companies to reinforce the environmental criteria and the commitment to the invested companies for each of the three funds. Their work will focus on standardised common reporting with a view to publishing a report resulting from this unique partnership between institutional investors, academic researchers and management companies. A final assessment will be issued at the end of the six-year collaboration.

6.4

Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan

6.4.1 General approach

Climate change adaptation is the process of adjusting to current and expected climate change and its effects. In November 2024, the Group adopted an adaptation policy⁽¹⁾. It covers Caisse des Dépôts and its financial subsidiaries' investment activities, as well as all its subsidiaries and strategic investments offering industrial and commercial services (non-financial subsidiaries) and is accompanied by action plans.

This policy has two goals:

- to reduce the growing risks associated with the impact of climate change on the Group's activities, both directly and indirectly;
- to create new services and financial solutions to help its customers and counterparties adapt to climate change.

The Group's financial investors are aware that current and future climate disruptions can impact the performance and value of the assets in which they invest. They are therefore primarily concerned with reducing physical risks to their investments ('risk' approach) but may also, where appropriate, invest in projects and companies that offer adaptation solutions ('opportunity' approach). They encourage their counterparties (issuers) to understand and manage their climate risks and to implement adaptation policies. They believe that adaptation in the real economy is generally the most socially responsible and financially rational way of reducing risks in the portfolio. They undertake to mobilise the most relevant levers according to their investment profile, among the following levers:

Analysis of counterparty adaptation policies

The analysis of counterparty adaptation policies is gradually being included in ESG analyses of portfolio assets and in the pre-investment phase. It is mainly based on a review of documents published and provided by counterparties, on expert-assessments of the vulnerability of different economic sectors and, to a certain extent, on regulatory estimates of

physical climate-related risks that financial players must carry out (in particular in order to comply with article 29 of the French Energy Climate Law and the SFDR) at their portfolios level. The analysis of physical climate risks of Caisse des Dépôts' investment portfolios is detailed in chapter 8 of this report.

Engagement with counterparties

Investors in the Caisse des Dépôts Group are gradually integrating adaptation issues into their dialogue with the companies and managers of projects in which they invest.

They expect companies to disclose more information about their climate physical risks and adaptation policies across their entire value chain.

Investment in companies that offer adaptation solutions

Investors in Caisse des Dépôts' Group seek to invest in companies that offer innovative adaptation solutions, particularly through green technology investment funds, by opening their investment theses to this topic.

(1) <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/default/files/2025-05/EN%20Adaptation%20to%20climate%20change%20%20policy%20CDC%20Group%20Nov%202024.pdf>.



6.4.2 Focus on the application of the adaptation policy within the scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act

Caisse des Dépôts' Asset Management division introduced the matter of adaptation into the following asset classes: directly held equities and corporate bonds, real estate investments and

forestry investments. Consideration will be given in 2025 to extending this cover to indirect investments, via funds including those managed by CDC Croissance.

Directly held equities and corporate bonds

In 2024, the Asset Management division began to mobilise the two levers identified for these asset classes to open up its ESG management to adaptation. Companies in highly vulnerable sectors presenting a Say on Climate resolution at

their shareholders' meeting were subject to a qualitative analysis and Caisse des Dépôts entered into dialogue with those that do not have a satisfactory risk study or adaptation plan.

Real estate investments (CDC Investissement Immobilier)

In 2024, CDC Investissement Immobilier (CDC II) extended the physical risk rating of assets in its entire internally managed portfolio by supplementing the exposure analysis with a vulnerability rating for heat waves, rainfall/floods and forest fires, using the Bat'Adapt tool. On this basis, in 2025, CDC II will start identifying the adaptation actions to be taken. CDC II also integrated climate risk analysis into its investment process. For assets with very high exposure, CDC II identifies ways in which buildings can be adapted.

For assets under delegated management, in 2024, CDC II initiated a dialogue with managers on adaptation, initially to identify those who are integrating climate risks into their management, to understand their method and to encourage other managers who are not yet integrating climate risks to do so.

Forestry investments

Caisse des Dépôts investments in forestry assets are managed by Société Forestière. Physical risks associated with global warming are likely to have a major impact on the value of these assets. The management of these risks has three objectives: to anticipate them in order to prevent them, to act in order to mitigate their effects, and to arbitrate or exclude them in order to avoid exposure to them. Société Forestière

promotes the diversification of assets and investments to ensure that physical risks are managed wisely and rigorously. Each investment opportunity is analysed taking these risks into account. Once the investment has been made, Société Forestière manages forestry in a way that ensures resilience through a diversity of species and forestry management practices.

Management of Strategic Investments

In 2024, in line with the Group's adaptation policy, subsidiaries and strategic investments undertook an adaptation process. The collective work on adaptation focused in particular on deciphering the CSRD, the shared understanding of qualitative requirements in terms of adaptation and the link with commitments made as part of the Group's policy. Dialogue has continued with each stakeholder in order to fine-tune strategic management within the framework of setting objectives. The challenge faced by subsidiaries and strategic investments during the climate change adaptation process

was systematically included in meetings devoted to climate policies in governance bodies. In 2024, 33 meetings were held with 19 of the Group's subsidiaries and strategic investments to discuss climate change adaptation. This enabled Caisse des Dépôts, as a shareholder, to monitor the implementation of the Group's adaptation policy and the action plans of its subsidiaries and affiliates. The deployment is set out in the Caisse des Dépôts Group's sustainability report [in French only].

Areas for improvement identified

- Information available to investors on the risks and adaptation policies of counterparties are often still inadequate.
- The dialogue's initial main aim is to encourage counterparties to be more transparent, so that investors can gradually assess their risks and adaptation policies.

The action plan, attached to Group's adaptation policy, is summarised in the following table:

THE GROUP'S ADAPTATION ACTION PLAN

Year	Action
2023	Actions taken in 2023: Physical risk analysis for all Caisse des Dépôts portfolios. Directly managed equities and corporate bonds: the main adaptation levers identified for portfolio managers are qualitative analysis of the physical risks facing invested companies and their adaptation policies, as well as shareholder dialogue with selected companies. Real estate portfolio (CDC Investissement Immobilier): buildings under direct management are subject to an analysis of their exposure to climatic hazards. Banque des Territoires: climate change adaptation has begun to be incorporated into the management of invested real estate and infrastructure assets (non-controlling interests). Forestry assets held by Caisse des Dépôts and managed by Société Forestière: 100% of assets are subject to adaptation measures. Management of Strategic Investments: training in shareholder dialogue on adaptation for directors representing Caisse des Dépôts.
2024	Real estate portfolio: - Direct management: assessment of the vulnerability of buildings in the portfolio and systematic analysis of physical risks before making an investment decision. - Delegated management: integration of climate risks into the ESG reporting of holdings and the subject of adaptation gradually introduced into exchanges with investment. Directly managed equities and corporate bonds: companies in highly vulnerable sectors presenting a Say on Climate resolution at their shareholders' meeting were the subject of a qualitative analysis and Caisse des Dépôts entered into dialogue with those that do not have a satisfactory risk study or adaptation plan. Banque des Territoires: work underway on investment strategy (static and dynamic) to incorporate adaptation issues. Management of Strategic Investments: annual monitoring of adaptation policies for subsidiaries and investment by the Board of Directors.
2025	Equities and corporate bonds in direct management: adaptation is included in the annual shareholder engagement plan. Sovereign bonds: a score for the level of adaptation will gradually be consolidated into issuers' ESG score. Directly managed real estate portfolio management: definition of priority buildings and identification of adaptation plans. In delegated management, the topic of adaptation is gradually being incorporated into acquisition due diligence. Banque des Territoires: integrating climate risks into strategy (guidelines and processes). Investment in funds: launch of discussions to take adaptation issues into account.

6.4.3 2024 results

In 2024, the proportion of assets managed or held for which a physical risk rating has been carried out, and the proportion of assets covered by an adaptation approach were evaluated for the article 29 scope of the French Energy and Climate Act in order to assess the extent to which adaptation has been taken into account in asset management. The following table presents the initial results:

☒ Proportion of assets managed or held (as a %) for which a rating or analysis covering physical risk associated with climate change has been carried out	Asset Management (consolidated)	86%
☒ Proportion of assets managed or held covered by an adaptation process (as a %)	Asset Management (consolidated)	61%

☒ Indicator verified externally.

In 2024, shareholder dialogue was stepped up on issues relating to climate change adaptation. The following table presents the initial results for Asset Management (equities and corporate bonds held directly) and Management of Strategic Investments.

Results of shareholder dialogue in 2024

Shareholder dialogue	Asset Management	Management of Strategic Investments
Number of companies involved in dialogue on climate change adaptation	17	19
Investments relating to dialogue on climate change adaptation (in millions of euros)	7,053	27,245
Share of portfolio companies (based on assets under management) that have engaged in shareholder dialogue on climate change adaptation issues	8%	95%

In 2024, the Asset Management division carried out a survey on 17 companies concerning climate change adaptation challenges, representing 8% of investments in corporates. Companies in the energy and utility sectors were asked about their practices in taking physical and transitional climate risks into account, and about their adaptation plans. To roll out and back up its requirements, the Assets Management division draws on the Caisse des Dépôts

Group's climate change adaptation policy. There are wide disparities in the progress made by companies: the vast majority of companies mention physical climate risks, but do not systematically carry out an in-depth analysis. None of the companies interviewed included their entire value chain in the analysis, and few detailed adaptation plans are operational at this stage, as they have yet to be formally implemented.

6.5

Financing the ecological transformation

The Caisse des Dépôts Group committed to dedicating €60 billion to financing and investing in the ecological transformation over the 2020-2024 period. This target was exceeded in 2023, with nearly €80 billion deployed.

BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR/OPERATIONAL SCOPE OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES' CONTRIBUTION TO THE GROUP'S ECOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION OBJECTIVES – ARTICLE 29 SCOPE

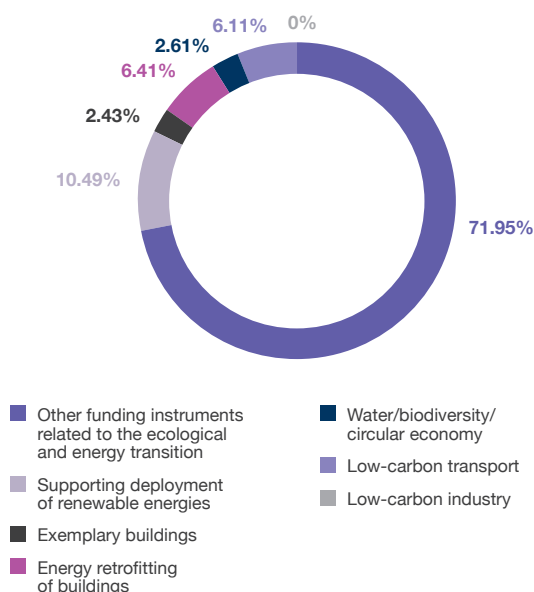
Amounts invested (in millions of euros), by commitment				
	2023	2024	% 2023-2024	% of total investments related to the ecological transformation within the scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act
BANQUE DES TERRITOIRES' INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	1,415	753	-47%	20%
Real estate (new construction with high environmental performance and energy renovation)	56	52	-	2.8%
Energy (including renewable energy)	950	392	-	10.6%
Low-carbon transport	373	226	-	6.1%
Water/Biodiversity/Circular economy	34	32	-	0.9%
Other funding related to the ecological and environmental transition	3	50	-	0%
ASSET MANAGEMENT	2,645	2,908	+10%	79%
Real estate (new construction with high environmental performance and energy renovation)	200	249	-	6.7%
Water/Biodiversity (forests)/Circular economy	111	64	-	1.7%
Green bonds	2,335	2,595	-	70.1%
MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS	-	42	-	1%
Energy (including renewable energy)	-	23	-	0.6%
Other (e.g., contribution, etc.)	-	19	-	0.5%
TOTAL	€4,060M	€3,703M	-9%	100%

In 2024, the Caisse des Dépôts Group set itself a new target of committing €100 billion in financing and investment to the ecological transformation. The Asset Management, Management of Strategic Investments (for its direct commitments) and Banque des Territoires will contribute directly to the Group's target of €100 billion over 2024-2028. The contribution of the Group's financial subsidiaries (which form part of the Asset Management portfolio), as well as Banque des Territoires' lending activity are consolidated outside the scope of article 29 (see the sustainability report [in French only]).

The decrease observed at Banque des Territoires level is due to the exceptional nature of investment levels in 2021-2023 in the renewable energy sector, rising from almost €350 million in investments in the sector in 2021 to €950 million (up 171% over the period) in 2023. At CDC level (within the scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act), the 9% reduction seen in 2024 is consistent with strategic planning.

The overall contribution of the Asset Management division, Banque des Territoires (investment) and Management of Strategic Investments over 2024 amounted to €3.7 billion⁽¹⁾, i.e., almost 50% of the Group's consolidated ecological transformation (ET) investment flows in 2024, representing €7.5 billion. Asset Management green bonds accounted for a significant proportion of these flows (70.1%).

The graph below shows the breakdown of ecological transformation flows in 2024:



(1) I.e., €16.09 billion over the 2020-2024 period.

The Asset Management division has developed a methodology based on information from two separate data providers and the EU Taxonomy. A watch list is in place for Asset Management green bonds. In the event of non-compliance with the criteria set, the green bonds may be downgraded to standard bonds. Certain limitations have nevertheless been identified, including the still incomplete coverage of the green bonds analysed. The Asset Management division has also carried out additional in-depth research on each security, using the most up-to-date information provided by the issuer.

For Banque des Territoires, contributions are measured and monitored by systematically analysing real assets and their level of contribution to the objectives identified as priorities in the Group's strategy. Banque des Territoires' investment activities in the energy and low-carbon transport sectors represent 10.6% and 6% of ET flows respectively (article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act), and these two sectors remain the primary areas of investment contributing to the ecological transformation.

Through its strategic plan, Banque des Territoires is taking a proactive approach to meeting the current and future challenges facing local authorities, with the aim of strengthening the economic, social and environmental development of France's regions by 2028.

The objectives of the Banque des Territoires' strategic plan were drawn up according to eight key measures to promote ecological transformation:

1. accelerating the renovation of social housing and commercial property;
2. supporting the implementation of a new low-carbon energy mix;
3. accelerating the switch to low-carbon mobility;
4. helping to preserve the quantity and quality of water resources;
5. supporting the regional food transition;
6. supporting local waste prevention, collection, reuse and recovery projects;
7. helping regions adapt to the effects of climate change;
8. accompanying regional development to reduce land use.

7. Strategy for alignment with long-term biodiversity goals



Strategy for alignment with and contribution to the international objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity

P. 84



Analysing biodiversity risks

P. 89



Measuring the biodiversity footprint

P. 90

7.1

Strategy for alignment with and contribution to the international objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity

7.1.1 Inclusion of biodiversity in the investment policy

In 2022, the Group adopted a biodiversity policy covering all its activities – financial and non-financial, as well as internal operations – and including the topics of pollution and the circular economy, taking care to address as far as possible the five major pressures on biodiversity, as defined in 2019 by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES): land-use change, pollution, natural resource use and exploitation, climate change and invasive alien species or biological invasion.

Published during the COP 15 biodiversity conference in Montreal, the Group's Biodiversity policy is structured around four key components:

1. **measuring the biodiversity footprint of the Group's activities and financial portfolios** to draw up action plans to manage their impact;
2. **reducing the Group's direct and indirect negative impacts on biodiversity** by implementing specific actions according to the activities concerned. For the Group's financial businesses, this means integrating specific biodiversity criteria into the ESG analysis of financed counterparties, as well as shareholder engagement to promote improving the practices of invested companies in relation to specific topics, such as plastic pollution, the overexploitation of resources and exclusion of the most harmful activities. Since 2022, the exclusions have related in particular to:

- a. companies that do not have a policy to combat deforestation, and that produce or trade agricultural commodities with a high deforestation risk, such as cocoa, coffee, soy, beef, rubber, palm oil, wood and pulp,
- b. companies with more than 20% of revenue dependent on the production or sale of pesticides;

3. **increasing the Group's positive impact on biodiversity** by developing products and services to protect biodiversity, based on opportunities identified. The aim is to contribute to solutions that prioritise biodiversity, by seeking to maximise the benefits of the actions undertaken and by redirecting financial flows towards actions in favour of biodiversity;

4. **supporting research and training**, in particular through the Economy and Biodiversity mission and other programmes led by its subsidiaries, such as CDC Biodiversité and the CDC Institute for Research (€1.35 million per year between now and 2030).

The Group Biodiversity policy can be consulted in the ESG Library on the Group's website <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/you-are-investor/esg-library>.

The Group's financial activities are also contributing to collective initiatives in the financial sector in support of nature as signatories to the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge. Some, like the Public Institution and La Banque Postale group, have joined the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation.

Several of the commitments made as part of the Group's Biodiversity policy were designed to help achieve international objectives for the protection of biodiversity, and in particular, contribute to some of the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework for Biodiversity adopted at the conclusion of the COP 15 negotiations, as outlined in the table below:

Kunming-Montreal Global Targets (COP 15)	Biodiversity policy contributions
Target 1 "[...] bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities."	• Sustainable management of the Group's forestry assets. • No net land take across CDC real estate portfolios. • Dialogue and exclusions linked to deforestation. • Incorporation by La Banque Postale of a biodiversity indicator related to land take in its Impact Weighting Factor for property loans.
Target 2 "Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 percent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity."	• Financing from Banque des Territoires for projects combating land take and promoting ecological restoration (such as objectives for limiting land take, nature-based solutions, and preservation of the quality and quantity of water resources). • Participation in the Nature 2050 programme, which aims to preserve and restore biodiversity in France's regions through the implementation of nature-based solutions by 2050.
Target 5 "Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities."	• Monitoring of controversies related to companies' non-compliance with CITES principles. • Shareholder dialogue on the topic of responsible fisheries and aquaculture products with the fishing, catering, food and distribution sectors whenever this matter is material for the company involved.

Strategy for alignment with and contribution to the international objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Kunming-Montreal Global Targets (COP 15)	Biodiversity policy contributions
Target 6 “[...] reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 percent by 2030 [...]”.	- Shareholder dialogue on reducing the risks of introducing invasive alien species whenever this matter is material for the company involved. - Forestry practices dedicated to this issue for forests managed and owned by the Group.
Target 7 “Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.”	- Exclusion of companies with more than 20% of revenue dependent on the production and sale of pesticides. - Shareholder dialogue with companies to reduce the use of pesticides and chemical fertilisers whenever this matter is material for the company involved. - Dialogue to address the issue of plastic and light pollution, where applicable, whenever this matter is material for the company involved. - Shareholder dialogue with companies to reduce negative impacts, including plastic pollution.
Target 8 “Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.”	- Exclusion of companies with more than 10% of revenue exposed to activities linked to non-conventional energies (shale oil and gas, tar sands, Arctic oil and gas) and more than 5% to thermal coal (see fossil fuel exclusion detailed in Chapter 5). - A climate policy and sector-specific policies for fossil fuels and transport. - Use of nature-based solutions (e.g., provided for in the continuum of “nature” offerings of Banque des Territoires from development through to loans: nature in cities, ecological restoration and rewilding).
Target 10 “Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.”	- Adoption of sustainable management practices for the Group’s forestry assets, and promotion of these best practices by Société Forestière for its other institutional and private customers. - Definition of a specific low-carbon certified methodology by Société Forestière (“Tree City”) and rolling out a specific offering. - Shareholder dialogue to increase the proportion of agroecological products. - Investment by Banque des Territoires in initiatives supporting the ecological transformation of the agricultural sector (Terre de Liens: €6 million invested/8,000 hectares acquired and farmed organically).
Target 11 “Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.”	- Financing and deployment of nature-based solutions by various Group entities (including Banque des Territoires). - The Nature 2050 programme led by CDC Biodiversité (in 2024, Group entities contributed €888k for 17.8 hectares). - STOA aims to fund one or two nature-based solution pilot projects. - Participation by CNP Assurances and La Banque Postale in the Nature Impact Fund managed by the WWF with the objective of conserving French forest ecosystems.
Target 12 “Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.”	Participation by Banque des Territoires in the Ginkgo Fund (an investment platform dedicated to sustainable urban regeneration in Europe), which aims to strengthen climate resilience and promote biodiversity through brownfield site remediation.
Target 15 “Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: a. regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios”.	- Goal of measuring the biodiversity footprint (in intensity or absolute terms) of Group entities, particularly financial entities. - Development of footprint measurement tools by the CDC Biodiversité subsidiary, particularly for financial institutions. - Global shareholder dialogue: counterparties of the Group’s financial business engaged on biodiversity issues and encouraged to disclose their impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities (IDROs) linked to nature. - Group disclosures on ESRS E4 in the 2024 sustainability report [in French only].
Target 16 “[...] by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation [...]”.	- Promoting energy efficiency and the circular economy as Group-wide principles. - Shareholder dialogue to promote the circular economy and the economical use of resources whenever this matter is material for the company involved. - Direct contributions and dedicated funding from Banque des Territoires for the various pillars of the circular economy.
Target 19 “[...] mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by: (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources [...] to developing countries [...] to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030 [...]”.	- Dedicated financing (investments and loans) from various entities mentioned in the policy (including Banque des Territoires): €6 billion over the 2024-2028 period for biodiversity, water and the circular economy. - In 2024, €63.9 million worth of investments was earmarked for biodiversity. - The Public Institution’s Asset Management division, along with other investors in the market, launched an <i>Objectif Biodiversité</i> (Biodiversity Objective) Fund alongside COP 16 in Cali, Colombia, and also subscribed to Banque de France Gestion’s Biodiversity fund at the end of 2024. - Banque des Territoires has been awarded the management authorisation for the <i>Entrepreneurs du Vivant</i> fund. - LBP AM launched the Tocqueville Biodiversity SRI fund in 2022 (with a value of €172,413,095 at year-end).

In 2024, the Group adopted a Water policy comprising three main components: measuring and understanding its risks, adopting a water-saving approach and preserving the water cycle (aquatic and wetland environments).

With this in mind, the financial entities have undertaken to assess the dependence of their portfolios on water resources and aquatic ecosystems in 2025, to carry out an initial estimate of aquatic pollution (discharges) resulting from activities generated by the counterparties financed – or financed by 2027 – and lastly, to assess the risks of drought and/or water stress

for all or part of their financial portfolios by the end of 2027. These commitments are implemented taking account of the data available and the availability and maturity of accessible tools.

The Group adopted a Nature policy combining biodiversity- and water-related commitments in 2025. This Nature policy will allow the Group to more clearly align itself with the objectives of the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework, in particular by meeting the requirements of ESRS E4 under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

7.1.2 Exclusion policy

As part of the Group's biodiversity policy, the Asset Management division, Banque des Territoires and the Management of Strategic Investments division have committed to excluding from their portfolios all companies generating 20% or more of their revenues from the sale or production of pesticides. This commitment has been fulfilled to date for the Asset Management and Management of Strategic Investments divisions and is currently being implemented for Banque des Territoires.

The Group's financial entities have undertaken, subject to data availability, to exclude from their investment and financing activities producers and traders of agricultural commodities with a high deforestation risk (soy, palm, rubber, cocoa, coffee,

livestock and timber) unless they have implemented a recognised policy to prevent deforestation. This commitment has been implemented by the Asset Management division for commodities for which data is available (soy, palm, livestock and wood). Rubber, cocoa and coffee will be covered in the next reporting period with the more comprehensive databases available in 2025. This commitment is held by the Management of Strategic Investments division and is currently being implemented by Banque des Territoires.

In 2025, Banque des Territoires will be working on a sustainable finance roadmap, which should take into account the exclusions mentioned above.

7.1.3 Policy for shareholder engagement in the area of biodiversity

As part of their shareholder dialogue, the Group's institutional investors are committed to helping portfolio companies reduce their impact on forest ecosystems and soil.

In this respect, the Group expects the companies it finances or invests in to:

- ensure that their operations do not contribute directly to deforestation, and reduce their impact and offset impacts that they are unable to reduce;
- adopt zero deforestation policies in their value chains when concerned by the various commodities linked with high deforestation risk.

The Group also supports the companies in which it invests in achieving the "zero net land take" objective by promoting solutions to limit land take, whenever this matter is material.

More generally, the Group's investor activities are committed to translating the Group's policy into their internal guidelines by adopting a policy for shareholder engagement on biodiversity issues. This involves addressing specific issues (such as plastic pollution, noise or light pollution, overexploitation of natural resources, and the spread of invasive alien species) during exchanges with their counterparties depending on their business sectors and the challenges they face as part of their ecological transformation, by considering their materiality.

See [section 4.3.1](#) for more information on the outcomes of shareholder dialogue.

7.1.4 Investments in support of biodiversity

For Banque des Territoires, investment in support of biodiversity is first and foremost focused on responsible development that limits land take. The aim is to give preference to the best projects, according to the land take criterion.

Banque des Territoires has set aside an investment portfolio of €10 million over a two-year period (2023-2024) to invest in:

- local carbon cooperatives that bring together carbon sequestration projects based on biodiversity restoration initiatives (Coopérative Carbone de Paris and Coopérative Carbone de Poitou-Charentes);
- corporate ventures dedicated to the concept of living capital, on a case-by-case basis, depending on opportunities.

Banque des Territoires, alongside CDC Biodiversité, launched a real estate investment company in November 2024. With a target investment of €10 million, the aim of this real estate company is to acquire land and make it available to companies and local authorities to contribute to the "development of ecological compensation, restoration and rewilding projects." The company is responsible for identifying and securing land best suited to these projects. CDC Biodiversité then implements the ecological work and management and monitoring measures to ensure the proper ecological pathway for the land over time, in accordance with the recommendations defined in consultation with the administrative authorities. Biodiversity real estate thus offers an effective, concrete solution for combining economic development with the preservation of biodiversity.

Banque des Territoires' investments also contribute to the preservation of biodiversity through its offers in support of the agricultural and food transition and the circular economy (ocean, the fight against single-use plastic, etc.).

In 2024, Banque des Territoires received authorisation from the *Entrepreneur du Vivant* fund, which aims to support the renewal of generations of farmers, organic farming and the regional agroecological transition.

Banque des Territoires offers regional development services focused on the implementation of projects, as part of the Advise-Finance-Operate value chain, resulting in a range of complementary services. For example, alongside the *Action cœur de ville* programme, a specific development offer may be made, in the form of investments or loans (in particular the ACV PRU⁽¹⁾ loan), to encourage the implementation of projects designed to enhance the role of nature in cities and to experiment with ecological compensation measures (in partnership with CDC Biodiversité).

OBJECTIF BIODIVERSITÉ INITIATIVE: LISTED FUND LAUNCHED

2024 saw the launch of the *Objectif Biodiversité* initiative, modelled on the *Objectif Climat* (Climate Objective) fund, which were both extended for three years that same year.

This new market initiative, which is coordinated by CDC alongside 15 leading French institutional investors, has passed several milestones in just a few months: launch of the listed fund, selection of the fund manager, setting up a committee of high-level scientific experts and a partnership with the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), the world's largest environmental reporting platform.

The aim of this collective initiative is to increase the value of biodiversity in investors' financial investment portfolios by joining forces to finance companies whose activities help to achieve international objectives for the protection and restoration of biodiversity.

The listed fund, with a capital of over €100 million and an initial term of five years, will invest primarily in small- and mid-caps, based mainly in Europe. The fund's objective is to support the development of advanced methods for taking biodiversity into account in financial management, in line with risk/return objectives and social, environmental and governance responsibility that meet the highest standards of responsible investors.

This approach underlines the desire of institutional investors' to act in favour of nature and ecosystems by financing new business models to encourage the emergence of solutions that work to support biodiversity.

Ultimately, the investors' ambition is to help the companies in their portfolios to grow.

In the next stage: investors will select a manager for the unlisted fund project in the summer of 2025.

BANQUE DE FRANCE AND CDC, TWO MAJOR PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, ARE JOINING FORCES FOR BIODIVERSITY

At the very end of 2024, Banque de France and CDC, as an institutional investor, announced the launch of a fund dedicated to biodiversity and reserved for professional investors.

Managed by BdF Gestion, with a strong focus on strengthening research with the support of CDC Biodiversité, the fund will implement a thematic management strategy for its equities. It represents a significant vehicle for collaboration between two public financial institutions to make progress in how biodiversity is measured by major French listed companies.

CDC Biodiversité has developed a number of innovative methodologies for this fund, based on best scientific practices, to effectively assess how companies contribute to the preservation and restoration of ecosystems.

This initiative will enable the Asset Management division to promote and benefit from CDC Biodiversité's advances and analyses, thereby reinforcing its commitment to sustainable investment practices. The Asset Management division will now be able to refine its methodological work on a geographical target centred on French territories to complement the *Objectif Biodiversité* initiative.

(1) *Action cœur de ville urban renewal loan.*



7.1.5 Participation in investor coalition Nature Action 100

Given the complexity of the financial sector's response to the biodiversity challenge, the Group and its subsidiaries have joined numerous collective industry initiatives in favour of nature. The Group's investor activities have joined the Nature Action 100 international coalition led by CERES and the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC), supported by the expertise of Finance for Biodiversity and Planet Tracker.

Nature Action 100 is a global investor-led engagement initiative that aims to support greater corporate ambition and action to reverse nature and biodiversity loss to mitigate financial risk and to protect the long-term economic interests of investors' clients and beneficiaries.

The coalition's aim is to:

- amplify the voice of investors by formulating clear, high-level expectations for companies;
- focus efforts on sectors, regions and companies that have an impact on nature loss;
- inform and support commitments between participating investors and Nature Action 100 companies;
- track companies' progress against the main benchmark indicators and provide annual updates on progress made.

The Public Institution's asset managers joined the ranks of investors in this coalition from the outset, which has started engaging with 100 companies from eight key sectors, i.e., those with the greatest impact on nature⁽¹⁾.

7.1.6 Financial support for the *Mission Économie de la Biodiversité* (MEB)

Under a multi-year partnership agreement, Banque des Territoires is providing financial support to the *Mission économie de la biodiversité* (MEB), managed by CDC Biodiversité. In 2024, it contributed to several key programmes and projects:

1. Banque des Territoires supported the MEB with €1.35 million, facilitating research into the financial risks associated with biodiversity and the creation of publications on compensation, restoration and renaturalisation sites (*sites naturels de compensation, de restauration et de renaturation* – SNCRR) and biodiversity credits.
2. Nature 2050 programme: a contribution of €500,000 was made to restore the biodiversity of France's natural, agricultural and forest areas, with a commitment to pay €5 for every sq.m of land restored by 2050.
3. The *Biodiversité* administrative (Administrative Biodiversity) programme: this programme explores the place of biodiversity within administration, with experiments and prototyping in six regions, and a guide published in April 2024.
4. Investments in support of biodiversity:
 - regional carbon cooperatives: €10 million for carbon sequestration projects;
 - biodiversity investment property: €10 million to acquire land for ecological offsetting activities;
 - corporate venture: investment in living capital projects.

5. Agricultural and food transition:

- community land project – *Fermes en Vie* (FEVE): €4 million to help young farmers set up their business;
- sustainable fund *Bio Filières*: €6 million to support agricultural cooperatives and organic businesses.

6. Regional development offers:

- regional support plan: €70 million for sustainable land management strategies;
- SGREEN and SGREEN+: supporting towns and cities in the ecological transition and greening.

7. Specific projects in 2024:

- risk management in the Dax region: €60,000 to restore flood plains;
- greening in Laval: €3,000 for greening and permeable pavement retrofitting;
- rewilding in Morlaix: €205,000 to reopen the river and reduce the flooding risks.

These investments are aimed at preserving biodiversity, restoring ecosystems and adapting regions to climate change.

(1) <https://www.natureaction100.org/companies/>.

7.2

Analysing biodiversity risks

See section [8.1.1](#) on risks.

7.3 Measuring the biodiversity footprint

As part of the Group's Biodiversity policy, the Public Institution and its subsidiaries have undertaken to measure the footprint of the Group's financial portfolio. By the end of 2025, the financial businesses will have measured the footprint of their activities and of their value chain using the Global Biodiversity Score tool. Some of the financial businesses will instead use

sector-specific tools such as the Potential Biodiversity Index (Société Forestière) or BIODI-Bat (CDC II).

The Group will be able to publish its consolidated footprint (in MSA.sq.m) in 2026.

7.3.1 Methodology used to measure the biodiversity footprint

The GBS tool developed by CDC Biodiversité, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Caisse des Dépôts Group, is used to analyse the contribution to reducing the main pressures and impacts on biodiversity defined by the IPBES⁽¹⁾. The BIA-GBS database for listed assets, which was co-developed with Carbon4 Finance, is based on the **Global Biodiversity Score** (GBS) methodology.

The Global Biodiversity Score is an indicator that measures a company's impact on biodiversity. The methodology is based on the Mean Species Abundance (MSA) metric and the Image⁽²⁾ and Globio⁽³⁾ models, validated by the IPCC and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). However, it should be noted that the Global Biodiversity Score does not totally cover the five IPBES pressures on terrestrial, freshwater and

marine ecosystems. In particular, the marine ecosystem is not covered by the score, and has been the subject of work that began in 2025. The fifth pressure factor, relating to invasive alien species, is not covered for any ecosystem. Lastly, the sub-themes of the four pressures covered for terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems are not exhaustive and will be added to as the tool continues to evolve. CDC Biodiversité launched the open source platform "GBSOpen" in 2024 to give all interested parties access to the data.

The diagram below shows the pressure factors according to the three ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater and marine) used by GBS.

IPBES Pressure factors	Terrestrial	Freshwater	Marine
Land-use change	- Land use - Habitat fragmentation - Human encroachment	Loss of wetlands	Not yet covered
Direct exploitation	Pressures relating to resource extraction	Water cycle disruption due to direct water use	
Climate change	Climate change	Water cycle disruption due to climate change	
Pollution	Atmospheric nitrogen deposition	- Land use in watershed (rivers and wetlands) - Eutrophication of freshwater - Aquatic ecotoxicity	
Invasive alien species	Not yet covered		

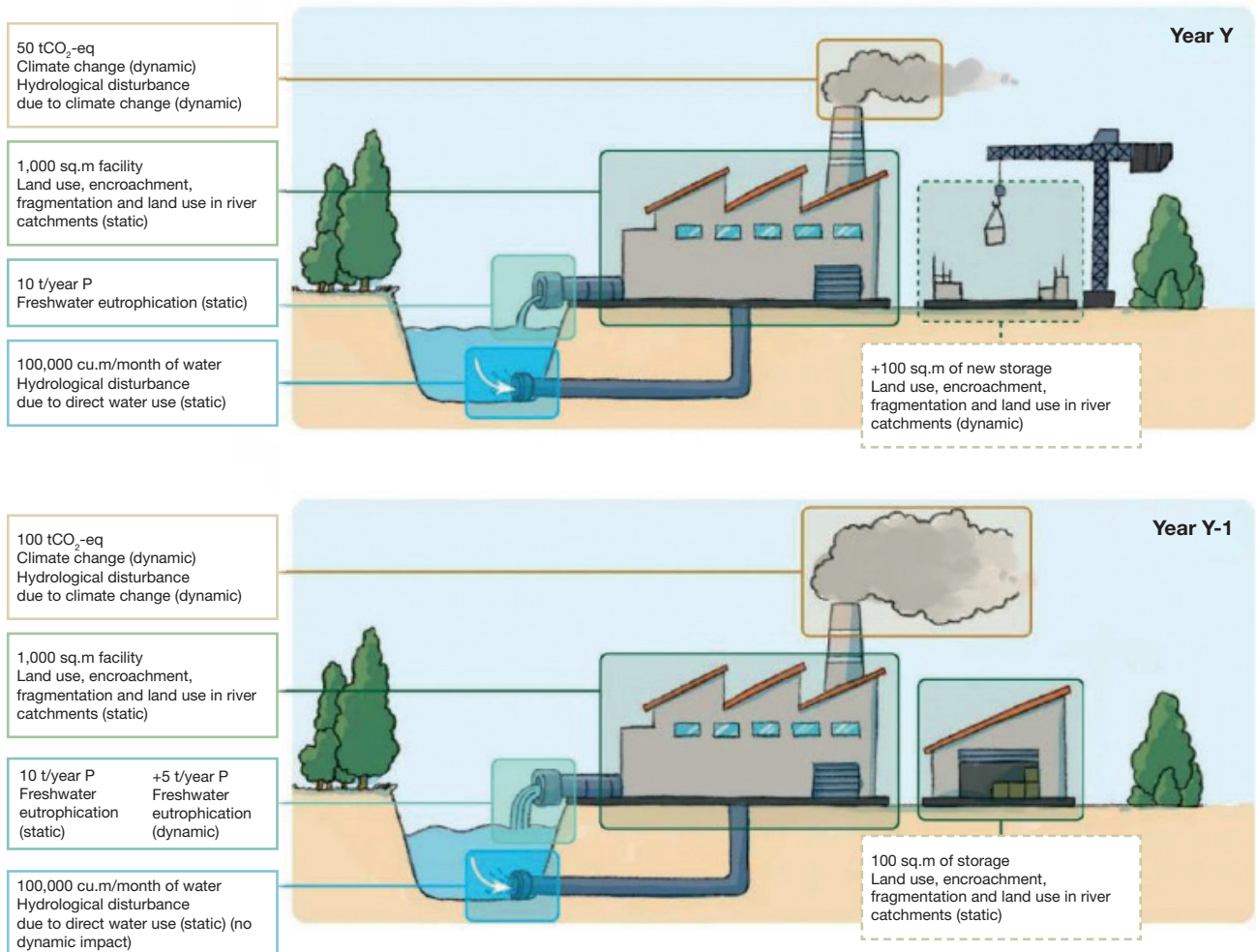
IPBES (2019).

(1) Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

(2) Image (Integrated Model to Assess the Global Environment) is an integrated assessment modelling framework that simulates the environmental consequences of human activities worldwide. It represents interactions between society, the biosphere and the climate system to assess sustainability issues such as climate change, biodiversity and human well-being. The objective of the Image model is to explore the long-term dynamics and impacts of global changes that result from interacting socio-economic and environmental factors.

(3) Globio (GLObal BIOdiversity model) calculates local terrestrial biodiversity intactness, expressed by the Mean Species Abundance (MSA) indicator, as a function of six human pressures: land use, road disturbance, fragmentation, hunting, atmospheric nitrogen deposition and climate change. The core of the model consists of quantitative pressure-impact relationships that have been established based on extensive terrestrial biodiversity databases. Globio combines the pressure-impact relationships with data on past, present or future pressure levels, typically retrieved from the Image model.

THE GBS ACCOUNTS SEPARATELY FOR STATIC IMPACTS (STOCKS) AND DYNAMIC IMPACTS (FLOWS)



CDC Biodiversité (2021).

The impact is expressed in MSA.sq.m. MSA (Mean Species Abundance) is a metric recognised by the scientific community for measuring the average abundance of species at a given location.

The tool uses financial or operational data to estimate the pressures, by breaking down the inputs used to generate the revenue of the company concerned. It may also use data on pressures reported directly by companies, such as their carbon footprint.

The GBS is a corporate biodiversity footprint assessment tool that can be used to evaluate the impact or footprint of companies and investments on biodiversity. The results of GBS assessments are expressed in MSA.sq.km, where MSA is Mean Species Abundance, a % metric characterising ecosystem

integrity. MSA values range from 0% to 100%, with 100% representing an undisturbed pristine ecosystem. CDC Biodiversité offers two GBS-based solutions for financial institutions. For unlisted assets, CDC Biodiversité works on a case-by-case basis with financial institutions within the framework of services from the GBS for Financial Institutions (GBSFI), used by Banque des Territoires and La Banque Postale. CDC Biodiversité also offers a solution for listed assets: the Biodiversity Impact Analytics powered by the Global Biodiversity Score (BIA-GBS) database, co-developed with Carbon4 Finance. The BIA-GBS database, launched in July 2021, covers listed assets such as equities and bonds: 100,000 assets involving 8,000 issuers are currently covered. The database also covers the main indices, such as MSCI World, S&P500 and STOXX600⁽¹⁾.

(1) For more information, see [in French only]: <https://www.cdc-biodiversite.fr/publications/global-biodiversity-score-mise-a-jour-2021/>.



7.3.2 Results

7.3.2.1 Intensity of biodiversity impact in MSA.sq.m per €1,000 invested

Result for the Asset Management division and Banque des Territoires (investment activities)

☑ Intensity of biodiversity impact per €1,000 invested in MSA.sq.m		2024
Asset Management division: Listed equities and Credit (direct management)	Dynamic terrestrial impact	3
	Static terrestrial impact	60
Banque des Territoires' investment	Dynamic terrestrial impact	4
	Static terrestrial impact	100

☑ Indicator verified externally.

Interpretation of the results

- For Banque des Territoires' investment activities: each €1,000 invested by Banque des Territoires has a (static) impact on terrestrial biodiversity of 100 MSA.sq.m and creates a new (dynamic) impact of 4 MSA.sq.m. The value is calculated using 2022 data.
- For Asset Management: for each €1,000 invested, the activities of the organisations financed by the Asset Management division have a (static) impact on terrestrial biodiversity of 60 MSA.sq.m and create a new (dynamic) impact of 3 MSA.sq.m.
- For the Asset Management portfolio, the initial data should be published for the 2025 reporting period, pending the deployment of this type of tool by the Group's entities and depending on the data available, in line with the objective set by the Group's Biodiversity policy.

7.3.2.2 Intensity of biodiversity impact in MSA.sq.m per €k of revenue

Sovereign debt	2023	2024
Dynamic terrestrial impact	2	2
Static terrestrial impact	278	277

To generate €1,000 of GDP, the activities of sovereign, supranational and agency issuers (SSAs) financed by Asset Management have a (static) impact on terrestrial biodiversity of 277 MSA.sq.m and create a new (dynamic) impact of 2 MSA.sq.m.

8. Incorporating environmental, social and governance quality criteria into risk management



Definition of ESG risks and dedicated governance

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Incorporating ESG risks into the Group's risk map

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Measuring nature-related risks

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Risk appetite indicators

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8.1

Definition of ESG risks and dedicated governance

Since 2022, the Caisse des Dépôts Group has given priority to working on climate risks – the ESG risks that are attracting the most attention from the regulator, and on which extensive research, data and analyses already exist. Since 2024, the Group has sought to measure biodiversity-related risks.

8.1.1 Environmental risks (climate and biodiversity)

Climate risks

There are two main categories of climate risk:

- physical risks correspond to the risk of financial loss caused by the occurrence of extreme climate events (e.g., heatwaves, floods, storms, droughts) or by the consequences of gradual climate change (e.g., rising sea levels, changes in rainfall patterns). These risks require the Group to analyse the exposure and vulnerability of economic players and activities to future climate conditions;
- transition risks represent the risk of financial loss caused by the transition to a low-carbon economy. These may take the

form of tax incentives (e.g., carbon tax, emissions quota trading scheme), sector-specific regulations (e.g., ban on the sale of new internal combustion vehicles from 2035) or changes in consumer preferences. These risks require the Group to analyse the greenhouse gas emissions profile and decarbonisation commitments of economic players and activities.

All asset classes and all counterparty types are potentially affected, with the risks being transmitted via different channels, as shown in the table below.

ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE RISK TRANSMISSION CHANNELS

Asset class	Transition risks	Physical risks
Corporates	• Increase in the operating expenses of companies whose business model is based on high-emission inputs or whose activity is highly energy-intensive • Decrease in demand for high-emission products or services impacting the company's profitability and its ability to generate cash flow • Depreciation of assets, particularly in the highest emitting sectors • Increase in financing costs for companies with high emissions • Increase in investment to reduce emissions in the production process • Increase in R&D expenditure to support the transition • Increase in expenditure to support employees in the transition (training)	• Destruction of key assets of the company or its value chain leading to production interruption, lower revenues and higher costs, impacting its profitability and its ability to generate cash flow • New investment required to replace damaged assets, generating additional debt, or to adapt them to new climate conditions • Increase in insurance costs • Increase in financing costs for businesses or companies in their value chain located in areas exposed to extreme weather events
Sovereign bonds	• Decrease in tax revenue and foreign currency inflows linked to the decline of emission-intensive industries • Increase in capital expenditure to adapt infrastructure to a low-carbon trajectory • Increase in expenditure to support industries in their transition to low-carbon technologies (R&D) • Increase in expenditure to support populations made vulnerable by the low-carbon transition (social assistance, vocational training, etc.)	• Decrease in tax revenue due to disruption of supply chains and economic activity and industries particularly exposed to weather events (agriculture, tourism) • Increase in expenditure to cover damage (role of insurer of last resort) and to invest the necessary funds to rebuild destroyed assets or adapt them to new climate conditions • Increase in expenditure to maintain the supply of energy and food to avoid social risks • Increase in the cost of maintaining and operating public infrastructure
Real estate assets	• Increase in capital expenditure to bring real estate assets up to standard • Decrease in income linked to the difficulty of renting out real estate assets with poor energy performance • Decrease in value of assets with poor energy performance	• Stranded assets due to climate disasters – loss of value • Increase in maintenance costs following damage • Increase in costs to adapt assets

Asset class	Transition risks	Physical risks
Infrastructure	• Decrease in profitability due to higher energy prices • Increase in investment to reduce emissions in the production process • Increase in financing costs • Increase in R&D expenditure to support the transition • Increase in expenditure to support employees in the transition (training) • Decline in market share in favour of less emissions-intensive infrastructure	• Stranded assets due to climate disasters – loss of value • Increase in maintenance costs following damage • Increase in costs to adapt assets • Decrease in profitability due to changes in climate conditions (e.g., hydroelectricity)

Nature risks

There are two main categories of nature risks:

- physical risks: these are the risks of financial losses caused by the disruption of ecosystem services on which economic players are dependent (collapse of their diversity or productivity) or of their transformation in the long term. The Group must therefore analyse the dependency of the economic player or economic activity on nature;
- transition risks: these are the risks of financial losses linked to the consequences of the transition to a nature-“positive” economy, related to changes in regulations (e.g., the discontinuation of subsidies for activities that are harmful to nature, regulations on water quality or access, establishment of protected areas, measures to prevent deforestation), the market (changes in consumer preferences), and reputation. The Group must therefore analyse the impact of the economic player or activity on nature.

8.1.2 Other ESG risks

Social and societal risks

Social risks are all the social issues likely to have a negative impact on an entity’s financial performance. There are many social factors to take into account, such as human rights,

the well-being and interests of individuals and communities, the fight against inequality, health, inclusion, working relationships, occupational health and safety, and human capital.

Governance risks

Governance risks are defined as all issues relating to measures, rules and decision-making, information and supervisory bodies that could have a negative impact on an entity’s financial performance. They cover subjects such as executive remuneration, audit, internal control, tax evasion,

independence of the Board of Directors, shareholders’ rights, corruption and any other compliance issues, as well as the way in which companies and entities incorporate environmental and social factors into their policies and procedures.

8.1.3 ESG risk governance and roadmap

A dedicated ESG Risk Oversight Committee was set up in 2022 **to manage ESG risks**. Its role is to define the roadmap for measuring and managing ESG risks, approve the development of tools for measuring these risks and ensure that they are implemented internally. This multi-year roadmap is based on the recommendations of the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures), which focuses on integrating climate risks into governance, strategy and risk management. Since 2024, the ESG Risk Oversight Committee has been working on integrating biodiversity-related risks by following the recommendations of the TNFD (Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures).

The committee meets quarterly and is jointly led by the Group’s cross-functional Risk Management department and the Sustainable Development Policy division. It brings together the various divisions of the Public Institution.

Interaction with the subsidiaries takes place through the ESG risk network, which is managed by the Group’s cross-functional Risk Management department. These meetings provide an opportunity to discuss the progress made and the methodological difficulties encountered.

The work of the ESG Risk Oversight Committee is presented at least annually to the Executive Committee, the Audit and Risk Committee and the Supervisory Board.

8.2 Incorporating ESG risks into the Group's risk map

The Group's risk map is a financial and operational risk management tool used to identify and evaluate all of the significant risks faced by the Caisse des Dépôts Group and the entities which are consolidated for accounting and solvency reporting purposes given its structure and its activity.

Climate risks are defined as the risk of failing to incorporate low-carbon transition issues and the impacts of global warming into the entity's strategy, which could lead in particular to financial risks.

Environmental risks cover the risks of financial losses due to the impact of environmental degradation on the Group's activities (physical risk), and the risk of financial losses due to the impact of the Group's activities on the environment (transition risk).

Social risks cover failing to incorporate social issues and respect for human rights into the entity's strategy, which can lead to reputational and financial risks.

8.2.1 Rating method

The risk map provides a gross and net criticality matrix based on overall impact (financial and non-financial), the probability of the risk occurring and the risk management system, as well as the items to be prioritised in the context of action plans and

corrective action to reduce risk. The Caisse des Dépôts Group's risk map is updated annually. Subsidiaries may also have their own risk maps, which they then incorporate into the Group risk map.

8.2.2 2024 rating results and associated risk management system

- In 2024, climate-related risks were rated as major⁽¹⁾ (net risk – rating consistent with 2023). The risk management system has maintained a “roll-out in process” rating against a backdrop of higher stakeholder expectations, closer attention from the regulator and more frequent and demanding regulatory changes. **At Group level: ecological transformation is a key focus of the strategic plan. The Group's climate risk policy and its application** within its subsidiaries help to measure the Group's exposure to climate risks. **Climate policies** (mitigation and adaptation) contribute in part to strengthening the Group's resilience to these risks. Within the Public Institution, several initiatives have been carried out to mitigate this risk: (i) expansion of the dedicated team within the Risk Management department, (ii) implementation of a risk scoring tool for both physical and transition risks, (iii) ESG analysis at the time of engagement, (iv) inclusion of climate risk indicators in the risk appetite, and (v) integration of climate risk indicators for subsidiaries into the Group's risk appetite. Within the subsidiaries: the financial subsidiaries are developing scoring tools and conducting their own stress tests, in conjunction with the Public Institution. The subsidiaries actively participate in the Group's climate network and are in the process of implementing the regulatory requirements of the CSRD.
- Environmental risks were rated as major (net risk). As with climate-related risk, environmental risk management is a key focus of the strategic plan at Group level. Work is being

carried out to develop a tool to measure transition risks related to biodiversity, incorporating a sector- and location-based analysis in France. The Group's Nature policy was updated in 2024, aiming to reduce the Group's negative impact on biodiversity. At subsidiary level, Bpifrance rolled out a strategy of incorporating environmental factors into its investment activity. SFIL incorporated an assessment into the approval process by including an evaluation grid for export credit. Compagnie des Alpes is carrying out feasibility studies for sustainable water management technologies in theme parks.

- Societal risk was classified as major (net risk). The risk management system for societal risks has been downgraded compared to the previous year to “roll-out in process”, given the forthcoming duty of care requirements. Although a formal policy is not yet in place for this risk at Group level, it is taken into account thanks to the following measures: the increasing inclusion of ESG issues in decision-making processes, through ESG rating frameworks for all projects submitted to the Investment Approvals Committee (by subsidiaries or activities), the ESG analysis of Banque des Territoires' investment activities, the evaluation of societal risks in lending decisions at SFIL, and the existence of a process for monitoring social controversies in some of the Group's financial entities.

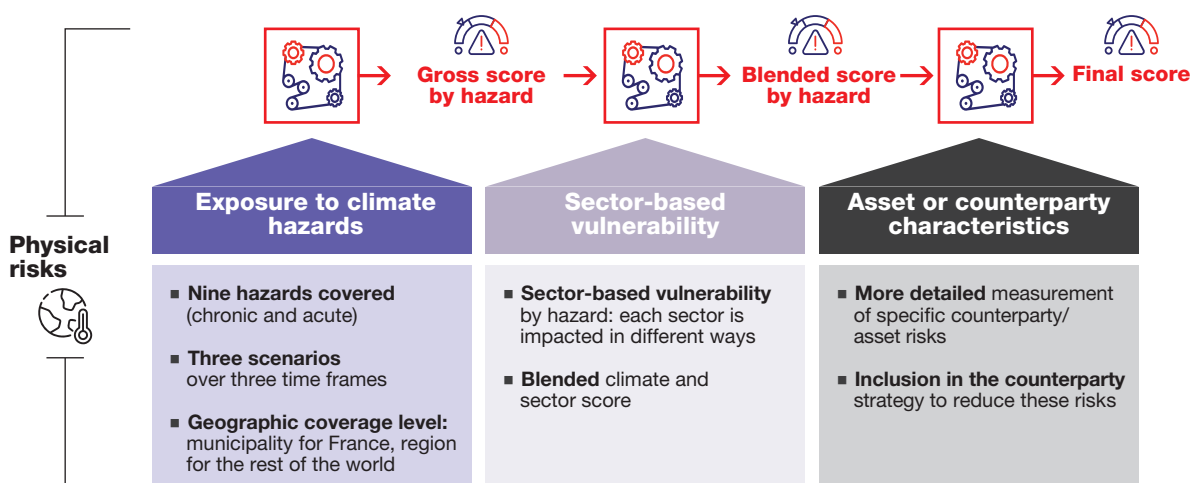
(1) This rating reflects the risk at Group level.

8.3 Measuring climate risks

8.3.1 Methodologies

In 2023, the Group Risk Management, Finance and Sustainable Development Policy departments developed a climate risk rating tool that can be used both for the Public Institution's portfolio and for new financing and investments by comparing the following aspects:

For physical risks, the analysis takes place in three stages:



1. Analysis of exposure to climate hazards: future climate data are estimated according to three climate scenarios (Representative Concentration Pathways 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5) for nine climate hazards⁽¹⁾ and three time periods (2020-2040, 2041-2070, 2071-2100) depending on the location of the assets.
2. Sector-specific vulnerabilities to different hazards, with some sectors being structurally resilient to the occurrence of a climate event, while others are structurally vulnerable.
3. Data relating to the adaptation measures taken by the counterparty to reflect as accurately as possible the counterparty's level of risk are taken into account to assess the final score.

⁽¹⁾ Rising temperatures, rising rainfall, heatwaves, cold snaps, storms, forest fires, shrinking or swelling of clays, floods, drought, and coastal flooding.

METHODOLOGY FOR AGGREGATING PHYSICAL RISK SCORES

Hazard

Gross physical score by hazard

Score from **1 to 5** for the following levels of risk:

- **1** (very low) potential impacts in line with historical levels
- **2** (low) impacts higher but comparable to historical levels
- **3** (significant) impacts significantly above historical levels
- **4** (high) impacts well above historical levels, major financial impacts
- **5** (very high) where impacts are highest



Blended score by hazard

Score from 1 to 5

- Increase in temperature
- Increase in rainfall
- Flooding
- Drought
- Storm
- Cold spell
- Heatwave
- Forest fires
- Clay shrinkage

Final score by hazard

Score from 1 to 5

- Increase in temperature
- Increase in rainfall
- Flooding
- Drought
- Storm
- Cold spell
- Heatwave
- Forest fires
- Clay shrinkage

Gross score + sector impact
for each hazard (capped at 5)

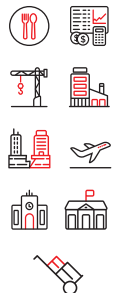
Sector

Score and sector impact

NACE 88 +5

Sector score from **1 to 3** translated into impact from **-1 to +1**

- **1** The sector is structurally resilient to the hazard
- **2** The occurrence of a hazard causes disruptions to the sector in line with the severity of the hazard
- **3** The occurrence of a hazard has major impacts on the sector, its value chain and the survival of its assets



Impact

-1

0

+1

Adaptation strategies already adopted by the customer to reduce the risk.

The effectiveness of these strategies is assessed per hazard through direct dialogue with the customer.

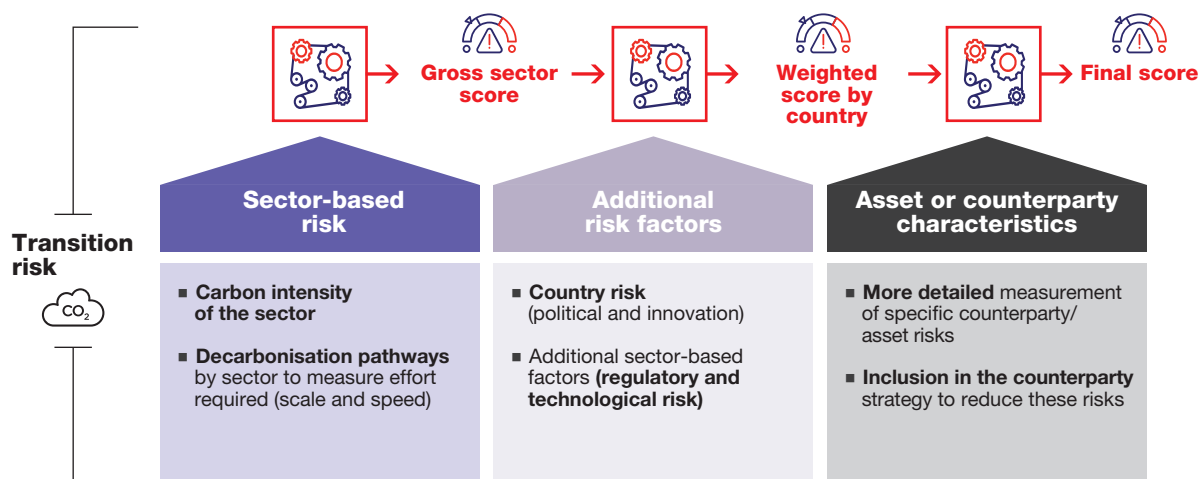
Impact 0 to -2

Aggregate score out of 10

Scores relevant to defining adaptation plans and performing a detailed analysis of vulnerabilities

Scores relevant to measuring the risks borne by CDC as a lender or investor

Transition risks are analysed as described below:



1. Sector-based risk is determined by carrying out an analysis by sector, including a measurement of each sector's average emissions, taking into account their current carbon intensity and the decarbonisation effort that each sector will have to make to achieve net-zero emissions in 2050.
2. The transition efforts of the counterparty's host country or the country where the project is located are integrated through an additional risk factor: a country committed to transition gives greater visibility to economic players, meaning that they are less exposed to transition risks.
3. Lastly, data on the counterparty's actual emissions and its potential decarbonisation strategy (transition plan) are taken into account to adjust the score in order to reflect the level of risk represented by the counterparty as accurately as possible.

METHODOLOGY FOR AGGREGATING TRANSITION RISK SCORES

Sector score

Scale of **1 to 10** for the following levels of risk:



■ **1 to 3** very low to low risk: the sector will have to make little effort to decarbonise in a transition scenario



■ **4 to 6** significant risk: the sector will have to make significant efforts to decarbonise in a transition scenario, but these efforts should not jeopardise the financial equilibrium of economic players



■ **7 to 10** high to very high risk: the sector will have to make major efforts to decarbonise, which will have significant financial consequences in a transition scenario



Sector score + country impact
for each sector (capped at 10)

Country score



Scale of **1 to 10** translated into impact from **-1 to +2**



■ **1 to 3** The country has put in place robust transition policies capable of preparing economic players for the future



■ **4 to 6** The country is in the process of implementing transition policies



■ **7 to 10** The country is not implementing transition policies and/or is dependent on mining and quarrying

■ **10** Oil-producer countries

Impact

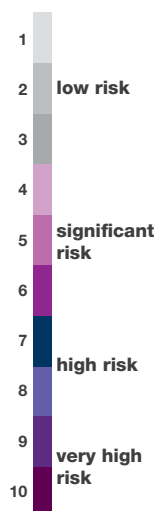
-1

0

+1

+2

Blended score



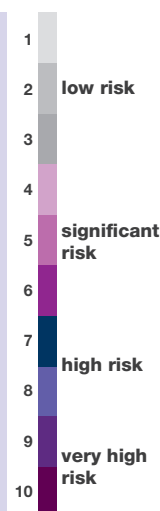
Mitigation strategies

Transition plan
(-2 to +1)

Ability to implement the transition plan
(-1 to 0)

Reputational risk
(0 to +1)

Final score



These tools and the underlying methodology have been shared with the Group's subsidiaries (some of which have created similar methodologies) and are currently being rolled out to the Public Institution's risk teams and activities.

8.3.2 Results

RESULTS OF THE CLIMATE RISK ANALYSIS FOR THE PUBLIC INSTITUTION

	Public Institution	o/w Central Sector (€149bn)	o/w Savings Funds (€176bn)
Physical risks	19% of assets covered by the analysis represent a high risk Moderate risk	28% of assets covered by the analysis represent a high risk High risk	11% of assets covered by the analysis represent a high risk Moderate risk
Transition risk	10% of assets covered by the analysis represent a high risk Moderate risk	14% of assets covered by the analysis represent a high risk Moderate risk	6% of assets covered by the analysis represent a high risk Low risk
Explanations	Physical and transition risks concentrated in Banque des Territoires' investment portfolio.	- For Banque des Territoires, physical risks are concentrated in French overseas territories, in south-eastern France and in the Paris region. Transition risk is concentrated in the real estate investment portfolio. - For Asset Management, physical risks are concentrated in France, Japan and the United States. Transition risk is concentrated in manufacturing and hydrocarbon extraction. - For Management of Strategic Investments, high physical risks for certain subsidiaries and transition risks in the gas transport sector.	Low physical and transition risks due to the high proportion of sovereign bonds in the Savings Funds portfolio.

MAIN PHYSICAL RISK RESULTS

According to the RCP 8.5 scenario, 11% of the Savings Funds portfolio, fully invested in bonds (mainly sovereign bonds) and equities, is comprised of high-risk assets (with an aggregate physical risk score of 7/10 or more). 44% of the portfolio is highly or very highly exposed to at least one climate hazard. The hazards to which the portfolio is most exposed are heatwaves and floods.

For the Central sector portfolio, 29% of assets are high-risk (aggregate score greater than or equal to 7/10). 65% of the portfolio is highly or very highly exposed to at least one climate hazard. The most material hazards are heatwaves, floods and shrinking or swelling of clays.

The differences in exposure to climate risks between the Savings Funds and the Central Sector portfolios can be explained by the difference in the nature of the assets held: the risk scores of the Savings Funds are positively impacted by the holding of sovereign bonds.

MAIN TRANSITION RISK RESULTS

5% of the Savings Funds portfolio is rated high or very high risk. 14% of the Central Sector portfolio is rated high or very high risk (score of 7 or more). The sectors with the greatest transition risks, in descending order, are real estate, electricity and gas production and distribution, the automotive industry, the chemical industry and oil and gas extraction.



Detailed presentation of the results for each of the Caisse des Dépôts balance sheets (Savings Funds and Central Sector)

Savings Funds

Presentation of the portfolio

A climate risk analysis was performed on €176 billion worth of assets. The entire Savings Funds portfolio, within the scope of article 29, is made up of bonds and equities managed by the Asset Management division.

Top 10 sector concentrations

Rank	NACE code	%	NACE classification
1	84	54%	Public administration and defence
2	64	30%	Financial service activities
3	35	2%	Electricity and gas production and supply
4	21	1%	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
5	66	1%	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities
6	14	1%	Manufacturing of wearing apparel
7	61	1%	Telecommunications
8	29	1%	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
9	68	1%	Real estate activities
10	65	1%	Insurance

Central Sector

A climate risk analysis was performed on €149 billion worth of assets. The Central Sector portfolio, within the scope of article 29, is made up of Banque des Territoires' investments (6%), investments held by the Management of Strategic Investments division (20%), and the bonds, shares and real estate held by the Asset Management division (75%).

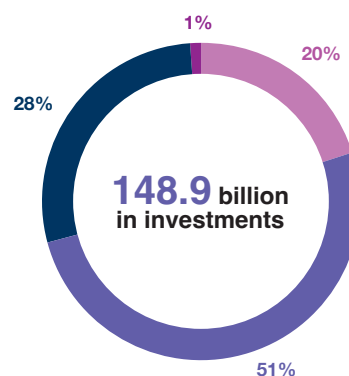
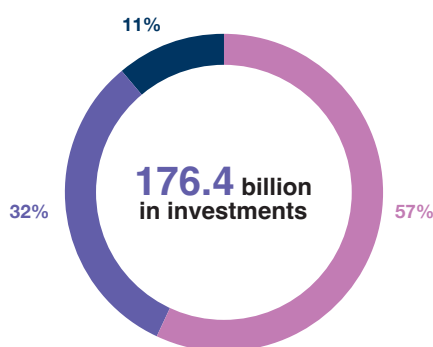
Rank	NACE code	%	NACE classification
1	64	37%	Financial service activities
2	84	20%	Public administration and defence
3	68	6%	Real estate activities
4	53	3%	Postal and courier activities
5	35	3%	Electricity and gas production and supply
6	14	3%	Manufacture of wearing apparel
7	21	2%	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
8	30	2%	Manufacture of other transport equipment
9	66	2%	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities
10	26	2%	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products

Physical risks

Aggregate results – RCP 8.5 scenario

% of investments broken down by score

■ 0 (none) ■ 1 to 2 (very low) ■ 3 to 4 (low) ■ 5 to 6 (significant) ■ 7 to 8 (high) ■ 9 to 10 (very high) ■ 10 to 12 (very high)



The results take into account climate data based on location⁽¹⁾ and the sector-based vulnerability of the assets in the portfolio (gross risk). They do not take into account any potential risk reduction measures taken by the counterparties in the portfolio (net risk). This view of net risk will only be available for new commitments from 1 January 2025. The graphs above provide an overview of the portfolio weighted by exposure, by aggregating all the climate hazards (weighted beforehand according to their potential impact on economic activities) and by integrating the sector-based vulnerability scores, for a given emissions scenario

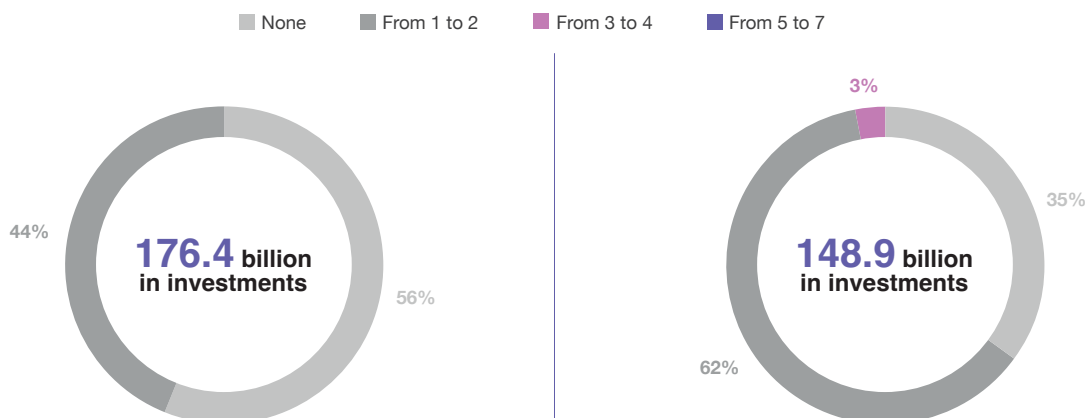
(1) For Banque des Territoires' Investment division portfolios, the analysis is based on the municipality or municipalities in which the assets are located. For the Asset Management portfolios, the analysis is based on the countries in which companies generate revenue.

Savings Funds

Central Sector

and a given time scale. Scores range from 1 to 10. These results provide a single physical risk indicator for a portfolio, but this should be interpreted with caution as it aggregates indicators that can be very different (droughts and floods, for example).

Proportion of the portfolio exposed to a high or very high risk from at least one climate hazard



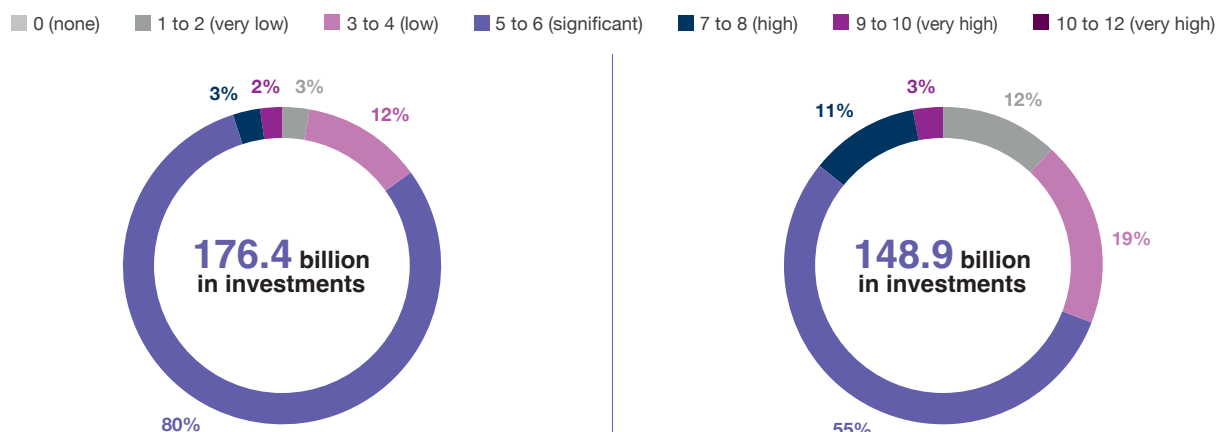
The graph above shows, for a given climate scenario, the proportion of the portfolio with a high or very high physical risk rating (including sector-based vulnerability) and the number of hazards to which the asset is highly or very highly exposed (the result also takes sector-based vulnerability into account). It enables the counterparties that are most exposed to risk to be identified. The rating scale runs from 1 (low risk) to 5 (high risk).

Hazards to which the portfolio is most exposed

- Heatwaves (40% of the portfolio is rated high or very high risk)
 - Floods (17% of the portfolio is rated high or very high risk)
 - Shrinking or swelling of clays (3% of the portfolio is rated high or very high risk)
- Heatwaves (64% of the portfolio is rated high or very high risk)
 - Floods (33% of the portfolio is rated high or very high risk)
 - Shrinking or swelling of clays (12% of the portfolio is rated high or very high risk)

Transition risks

Aggregate net profit



The results take into account the main activity sectors of CDC's counterparties and their main countries of operation (gross risk). They also take into account risk mitigation measures (i.e., counterparty transition plans) for all listed assets, for which this analysis can be automated. For unlisted assets, this view of net risk will only be available for new commitments from 1 January 2025. The assessment of climate risks is therefore conservative, as it does not systematically take into account the risk mitigation measures put in place at counterparty level. Scores range from 1 to 10.



Savings Funds

Sectors most exposed to transition risk by assets

Rank	NACE code	€bn	NACE classification
1	35	2.2	Electricity and gas production and supply
2	29	1.4	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
3	64	1.0	Financial service activities
4	68	0.9	Real estate activities
5	6	0.9	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
6	20	0.6	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
7	10	0.5	Manufacture of food products
8	26	0.5	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
9	11	0.4	Manufacture of beverages
10	28	0.3	Manufacture of machinery and equipment
	Other activities	1.3	Other activities

Central Sector

Rank	NACE code	€bn	NACE classification
1	68	6.6	Real estate activities
2	35	2.0	Electricity and gas production and supply
3	20	1.7	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
4	26	1.4	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
5	6	1.3	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
6	29	1.0	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
7	23	0.8	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
8	30	0.8	Manufacture of other transport equipment
9	64	0.7	Financial service activities
10	10	0.6	Manufacture of food products
	Other activities	3.7	Other activities

8.3.3 Stress test

The Public Institution took part in the stress test organised by the French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority (*Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution – ACPR*) in 2020. In 2024, the Public Institution updated this work with the aim of estimating the additional working capital requirements linked to climate risks under one global warming scenario and two transition scenarios (orderly and disorderly).

8.4 Measuring nature-related risks

8.4.1 Methodology

The ESG Risk Oversight Committee carried out a sector-based analysis of the balance sheet's exposure to nature risks.

Physical risks (dependencies)

The analysis of the balance sheet's exposure to physical nature risks was carried out using the updated ENCORE database⁽¹⁾ (October 2024). This is based on an assessment of the degradation of ecosystem services, which underpin the economy by providing the necessary inputs for human activity, as a result of environmental change factors (natural or man-

made pressures). The ENCORE analysis tool is used to measure the dependency of sectors on different ecosystem services. By focusing on the goods and services that nature provides to enable economic production, ENCORE improves understanding of how businesses in all sectors of the economy potentially depend on nature.

Transition risks (impacts)

The analysis of transition risks was carried out using the SBTN analysis tool⁽²⁾ which measures the direct impacts of pressure factors on biodiversity. The SBTN assigns a score by sector for 12 negative impact factors defined as a measurable quantity of a natural resource used as an input in production contributing

to the five pressures⁽³⁾ harmful to biodiversity defined by the IPBES⁽⁴⁾. The SBTN indicates a materiality threshold. The SBTN was used as a basis and added to by experts to take into account upstream and downstream value chains in certain sectors.

VIEWPOINT – DEPENDENCY ON BIODIVERSITY: WHAT IS THE REAL RISK?

Ecosystem services are vital for the existence and prosperity of human societies. Nature provides the following services:

- supplies (food, materials, medicines, etc.);
- regulation (climate, flooding, pollination, etc.);
- socio-cultural (aesthetic, spiritual, recreational, etc.);
- support (water and carbon cycles, soil formation, primary production, etc.).

The Asset Management division considers that all its investments are highly exposed to the various ecosystem services. When they are not directly exposed (which is what the tools available to date capture), they are indirectly exposed, through the most basic needs of employees, customers, beneficiaries or partners.

We do not believe that we should try to reduce dependency on biodiversity and nature: building with wood depends more on biodiversity than building with inorganic materials, natural fibres depend more on biodiversity than synthetic fibres, and agroecology depends more on biodiversity than conventional agriculture.

We believe that introducing a metric to monitor exposure to high levels of dependency on biodiversity can further our knowledge of certain risks in the event of the depletion of a given ecosystem service and, in this case, fuel shareholder dialogue, but this should not result in asset managers favouring, at best, the sectors with the most indirect (but not necessarily the least) dependency as the measurement tools remain incomplete, and at worst, the least environmentally friendly processes (avoiding any use of renewable and bio-based materials or other types of natural processes). Moreover, the principle of “nature-based solutions”, encouraged by Caisse des Dépôts, illustrates the desire to increase dependency on nature, but in the best possible way, when its ecosystem services are in good health.

We believe that our efforts should be focused on reducing the negative impacts of portfolio companies, as well as generating positive impacts. The Asset Management division will take care to ensure that these metrics are properly applied.

(1) ENCORE: Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposures, a tool developed by the Natural Capital Finance Alliance in partnership with UNEP-WCMC.

(2) Science Based Targets Network (a network that publishes guidelines and produces tools for companies to measure their impacts on biodiversity).

(3) Changing use of land (agricultural expansion, urbanisation) and sea (tourism, urbanisation of coastal areas), direct exploitation of organisms (over-fishing, poaching, excessive harvesting of certain tree species, etc.), climate change, pollution (including plastic, chemical, noise and light pollution), and invasion of alien species (leading to changes in ecosystems, predators and disease).

(4) Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.



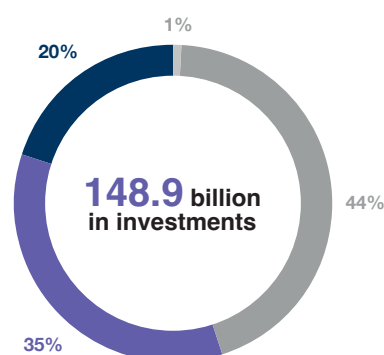
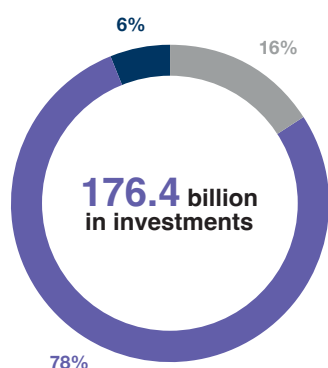
8.4.2 Results

The results presented in this document are prepared based on FINancial REPorting (FINREP) standards at 31 December 2024, with results presented separately for the Savings Funds and Central Sector balance sheets. **The approach is sector-based and does not take account of location, which would enable a more precise analysis. These results are preliminary.**

Savings Funds	Central Sector
Physical risks (dependencies)	

Share of portfolio dependent on ecosystem services

■ No dependencies ■ 1 to 4 dependencies ■ 5 to 8 dependencies ■ 9 to 12 dependencies ■ 13 to 16 dependencies ■ > 16 dependencies



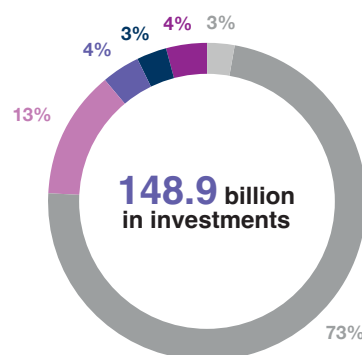
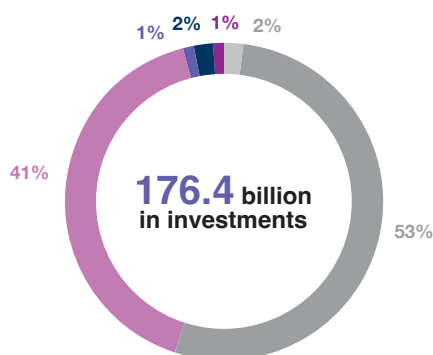
The graph above shows the proportion of the portfolio by number of dependencies on ecosystem services. This means that if a service on which the sector depends were to collapse, it would have major difficulties in continuing to operate.

The entire portfolio depends on at least five ecosystem services.

84% of the Savings Funds portfolio and 55% of the Central Sector are exposed to sectors dependent on at least nine ecosystem services.

Proportion of the portfolio with high and very high dependencies by number of dependencies

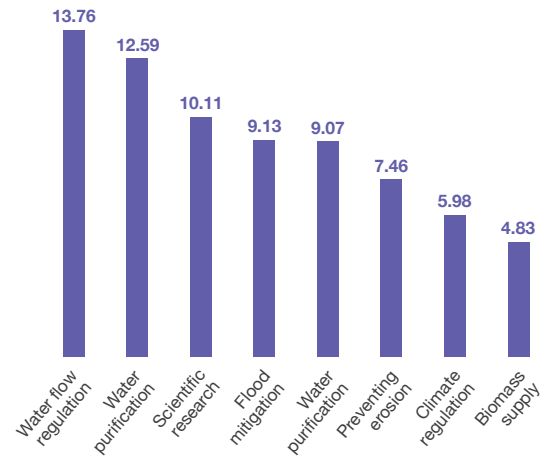
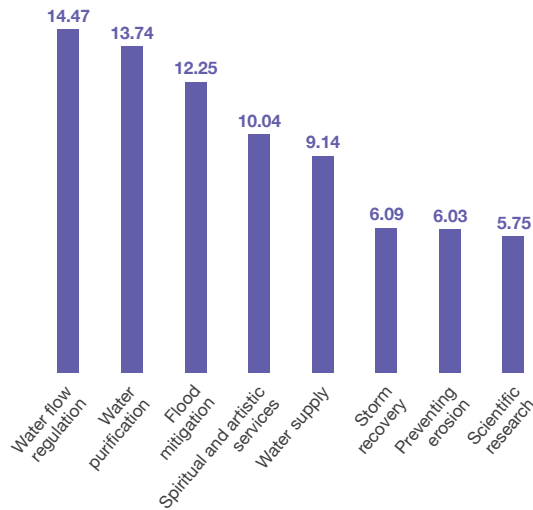
■ ND ■ 0 dependencies ■ 1 dependencies ■ 2 dependencies ■ 3 dependencies ■ > 3 dependencies



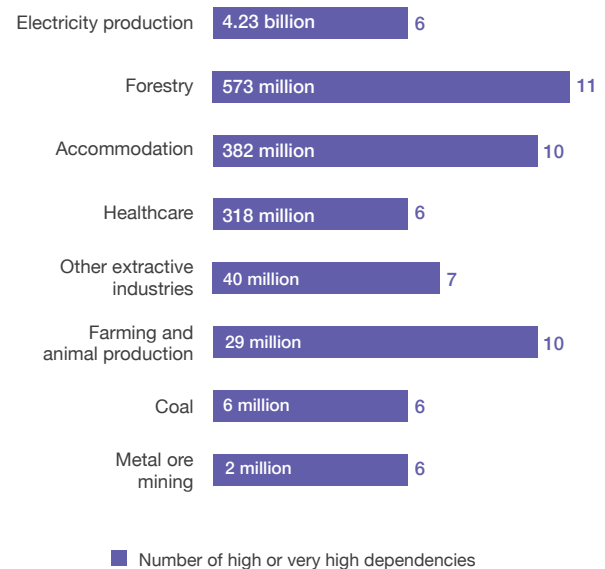
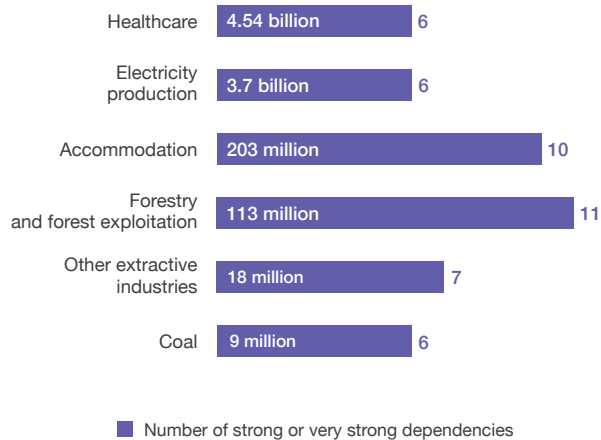
The graph above shows the proportion of the portfolio with high or very high dependency on ecosystem services. 45% of the Savings Funds portfolio and 24% of the Central Sector portfolio are highly or very highly dependent on at least one ecosystem service.

Savings Funds
Central Sector

Ecosystem services on which the portfolio is most dependent (in bn)



Sectors with the highest dependency on ecosystem services (by number of high or very high dependencies)



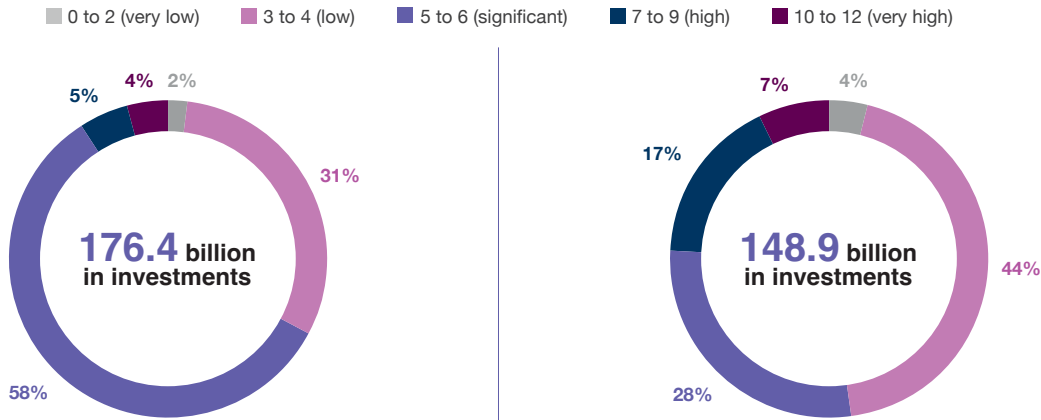


Savings Funds

Central Sector

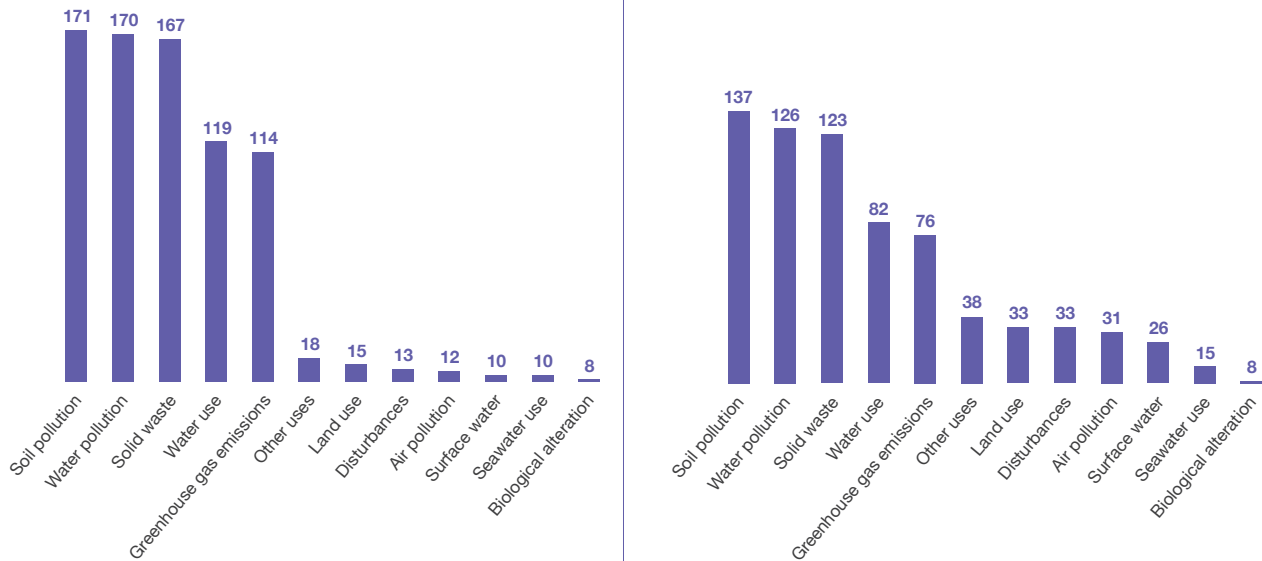
Transition risks (impacts)

Proportion of portfolio with direct material impacts by number of pressure factors



The graphs above show the proportion of the portfolio according to the number of material impacts on the 12 biodiversity pressure factors. 67% of the Savings Funds portfolio covered by the analysis and 52% of the Central Sector portfolio are exposed to a sector with at least five material negative impacts on the 12 biodiversity pressure factors.

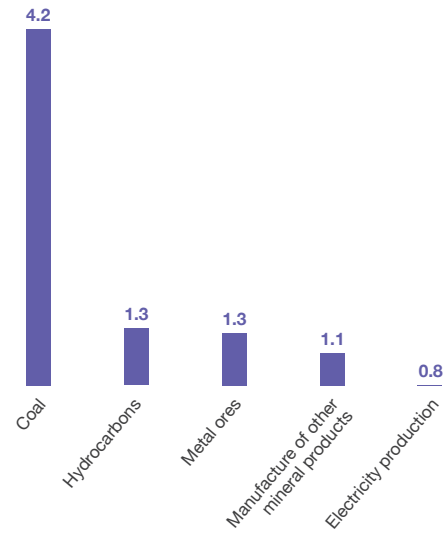
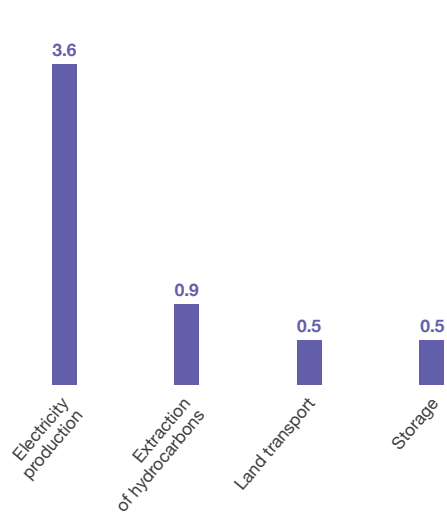
Pressure factors on which the portfolio has the greatest negative impact in descending order in terms of assets (in bn)



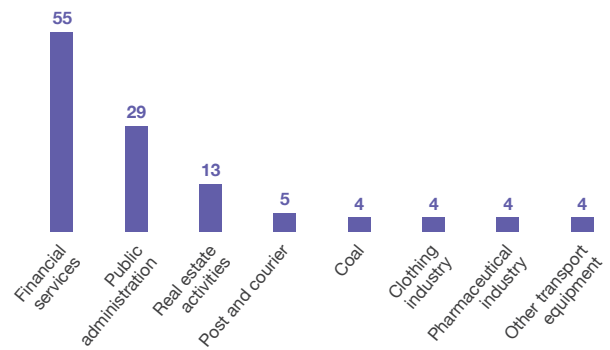
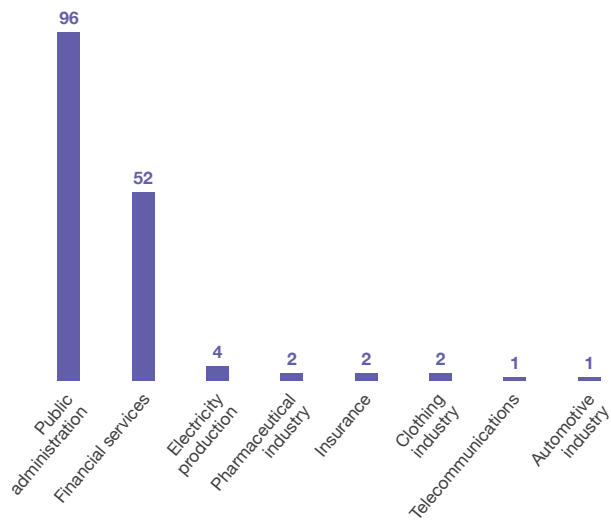
Savings Funds

Central Sector

Sectors with the greatest impact on pressure factors (number of material impacts ≥ 11 and assets under management $> \text{€}500\text{m}$) (in bn)



Portfolio concentration sectors by number of impacts (in bn)





8.5

Risk appetite indicators

Several climate-related risk management indicators are included in the Group's risk appetite framework, each accompanied by an alert threshold, enabling them to be monitored and overseen by the governance bodies:

- physical risks:
 - percentage of high-risk assets under management,
 - percentage of assets under management considered high risk for more than two climate hazards;
- transition risks:
 - percentage of high-risk assets under management,
 - percentage of fossil fuel exposure (weighted by revenue) calculated on the equity and corporate bond portfolios at balance sheet value,
 - reduction in the market securities portfolio's carbon footprint.

9. Continuous improvement plan



Article 29
continuous
improvement plan

P. 112

9.1

Article 29 continuous improvement plan

Reference in article D.533-16-1
of the French Monetary and Financial Code
(*Code monétaire et financier*)/Information
required by article D.533-16-1
of the French Monetary and Financial Code

Reference in article D.533-16-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code	Relevant sections and pages of the report	Improvement plan
6°: Strategy for alignment with the international objectives of articles 2 and 4 of the Paris Agreement on lowering greenhouse gas emissions and, where applicable, for the financial products for which the underlying investments are all made in France, its National Low-Carbon Strategy as mentioned in article L.222-1 B of the French Environment Code (<i>Code de l'environnement</i>) (in line with d) of 2 of article 4 of the SFDR)		
A quantitative goal between now and 2030 which will be reviewed every five years up to 2050. The goal shall be revised at least five years prior to its end date. The goal shall include direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions in absolute value or in value of intensity in relation to a reference scenario and a reference year. It may be expressed by measuring the implicit rise in temperature or by the volume of greenhouse gas emissions.	Section 6.1 Our climate commitment 6.1.1 At Group level 6.1.2 At the level of investor activities Section 6.2 Portfolio decarbonisation and transition plan 6.2.1 Decarbonisation of the Asset Management, Management of Strategic Investments and Banque des Territoires' investments portfolios 6.2.2 Methodology 6.2.3 2024 results 6.2.4 Alignment of Asset Management equity and bond portfolios with SBTi pathways 6.2.5 Decarbonisation of Asset Management real estate portfolios 6.2.6 Energy consumption of real estate assets backed by Banque des Territoires' sustainability bonds	On the basis of the SBTi commitment, CDC must ensure that at least 67% of its portfolio is covered by a decarbonisation target based on financed emissions or a financial metric. The financial institution is committed to ensuring that 100% of its portfolio is covered by a decarbonisation target validated by the SBTi by 2040.
When the entity uses an in-house methodology, components of this methodology to assess the investment strategy's alignment with the Paris Agreement or with France's National Low-Carbon Strategy.	6.3 Alignment with France's National Low-Carbon Strategy 6.3.1 Strategy implemented 6.3.2.1 Proportion of financial assets aligned with a 1.5°C scenario or covered by decarbonisation targets aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement within the scope covered by article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act, Annexe 2	
Quantification of the results using at least one indicator.	6.3.2 Outcomes for alignment with the Paris Agreement 6.3.2.1 Proportion of financial assets aligned with a 1.5°C scenario or covered by decarbonisation targets aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement within the scope covered by article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act	
For entities managing index funds, information on use of the EU Climate Transition and Paris Agreement Benchmarks as defined in Regulation (EU) 2019/2089 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019.	Not applicable	

Reference in article D.533-16-1

of the French Monetary and Financial Code
(Code monétaire et financier)/Information
required by article D.533-16-1
of the French Monetary and Financial Code

Relevant sections and pages of the report	Improvement plan
6.1.3 The role and use of assessments in the investment strategy	Beyond the regulatory response, the Group, as a long-term investor serving the public interest, aims to direct its investment flows towards counterparties transitioning to a 1.5°C scenario or companies already aligned with a 1.5°C scenario and, for the physical risks of climate change, to identify assets or counterparties for which adaptation actions or plans are necessary. To contribute to the low-carbon transition, the Group's ambition is therefore to take into account in its decisions, and reflect in its portfolios and activities, the decarbonisation scenarios of the French and global economies, and thereby support the changes deemed necessary, particularly under France's National Low-Carbon Strategy. The Group now formally integrates climate into its investment decision-making processes, in particular through environmental, social and governance (ESG) sustainability analyses. These sustainability analyses differ depending on the activity and the level of information available. For certain asset classes, they are derived from data published by external data providers (notably equities and bonds). In the case of Banque des Territoires' investments, they are carried out internally using an ESG analysis matrix. In addition, all projects (investments or loans) that are presented to the Investment Approvals Committee (the Caisse des Dépôts Group's highest decision-making body, for transactions worth more than €50 million) are also subject to an ESG analysis and opinion, based on a matrix completed by the activity, analysed by the Sustainable Development Policy department, which draws up an independent opinion. The aim is to inform governance of the positive and negative impacts of the project, so that it can incorporate these elements into its decision-making.
Changes to the investment strategy relating to alignment with the Paris Agreement and, in particular, the policies introduced with an eye to gradually phasing out use of coal and non-conventional hydrocarbons and specifying the chosen schedule for withdrawal and the proportion of total assets managed or held by the entity covered by these policies.	5.2 Exposure to fossil fuels 6.4 Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan Following on from the work carried out in 2024, a new Group policy was introduced in 2025. It is aimed at strengthening our ambitions and responding more effectively to new regulatory challenges (CSR).
Any initiatives for monitoring outcomes and the changes having occurred.	The Climate policy will be validated in 2025 to guide and monitor our climate commitments.
The frequency of the assessment, the projected dates for updates and the relevant selected development factors.	Planning and pathway work is currently underway, the ambition being to steer the various pathways towards the Paris Agreements targets from 2025.
7°: Strategy for alignment with long-term biodiversity goals. The entity shall provide a strategy for alignment with long-term biodiversity goals, specifying the scope of the value chain selected, which shall include targets set for 2030 and every five years thereafter for the following:	
Mention of the use of a biodiversity footprint indicator and, where applicable, how this indicator is used to measure compliance with international biodiversity targets.	7.3.1 Methodology used to measure the biodiversity footprint The biodiversity footprint measurement is currently being rolled out for the Management of Strategic Investments division. CDC Investissement Immobilier does not use the Global Biodiversity Score to calculate its carbon footprint, opting to use the Biodi-dat tool instead. This provides a breakdown of the real estate portfolio in terms of a capacity indicator for each building.

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A.1 Methodology for the article 29 report

The Caisse des Dépôts Group's article 29 reporting falls within the scope of decree no. 2021-663 of 27 May 2021, issued pursuant to the French Energy and Climate Act (*Loi Énergie-Climat*) of 8 November 2019, in line with the French regulatory framework (article 173-VI of France's law on Energy Transition for Green Growth (*loi relative à la transition énergétique pour la croissance verte*)). It supplements certain provisions of the

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). The article 29 report is designed to increase transparency relating to financial institutions' ESG practices, and, in particular, how they take into account climate and biodiversity risks. It covers all information relating to the ESG risks, policies and impacts of the investments and financing in which the Group's financial entities engage.

Reporting scope and period covered

Reporting scope

The scope of article 29 covers the following Caisse des Dépôts Group financial entities:

- Asset Management (including assets managed by CDC Investissement Immobilier, CDC Croissance and Société Forestière);

- Banque des Territoires' investments;
- Management of Strategic Investments.

The reporting period covered by this report is the calendar year, running from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 (unless stated otherwise).

Collection of sustainability indicators

The ESG information published in this report was collected as part of the Group's responsible finance reporting campaign. The campaign is conducted each year ahead of the report production phases, in the fourth quarter of the year to be covered by the reports. In addition to the planning phase, the campaign also includes a review of the scope, and an update to the related mapping and frameworks.

The "Group responsible finance" mapping (i.e., the list of information collected) is recorded in two documents:

- a self-supporting "sensitive indicators" Excel file, which lists the entity's sensitive indicators and incorporates automatic calculations and historical data;
- an "FR mapping" Excel file, which lists the indicators integrated into the RstratE software.

Data consolidation and verification

Once the data has been verified, it is consolidated at Group level by the Finance department/the Responsible Finance team.

Quantitative information is consolidated by applying a consolidation formula (total or average), provided that the indicators have been provided using the same definition. Unless explicitly stated otherwise in the descriptions or indicator records, data is consolidated without prorating or applying a weighting. Consistency checks are carried out on all of

the qualitative and quantitative data reported by the entities. Pre-consolidation checks include:

- comparing the entity's data with its prior-year data, and, wherever significant differences arise, enquiring as to the cause of the change;
- comparing data for a given indicator between entities, and identifying any inconsistencies;
- verifying the consistency of the data reported with the data published in the article 29 report of the entities in question.

A.2

Methodology used to calculate the carbon footprint and alignment of the Caisse des Dépôts Group's activities with a 1.5°C scenario

The Group uses recognised methodologies, such as the "Below 1.5°C" and "1.5°C Low OS" scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the "Net Zero" scenario of the International Energy Agency (IEA), as well as the roadmap set out in the French Multiannual Energy Plan (MEP) relating to the reduction of oil- and gas-related emissions.

The Asset Management division's methodology for calculating the carbon footprint of financial portfolios, effective as of 31 December 2024, is based on the PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials) methodology and takes into account the direct and indirect emissions linked to the energy consumption required to manufacture the product (Scopes 1 and 2).

The most recent GHG emissions data (Scopes 1 and 2) are given preference, and several data suppliers were consulted in order to maximise coverage.

To date, the scope for calculating the carbon footprint covers 100% of investments in directly managed listed equities, 100% of directly held real estate and 100% of directly managed listed corporate bonds (including bonds issued by banks and convertible bonds, but excluding asset-backed securities).

Simulation work has been carried out on the emissions pathways of sovereign debt, accounting for a very large proportion of the Asset Management division's assets under management, but as the figure obtained is not reliable, it has not been published.

A.3

Calculating the proportion of investments aligned with – or covered by targets aligned with – the objectives of the Paris Agreement

The consolidated entities included in the calculation of investments covered by targets aligned with the Paris Agreement correspond to the entities that fall within the scope of article 29: Asset Management, Banque des Territoires' investments and Management of Strategic Investments. The indicator concerns the proportion of financing and investments, in terms of balance sheet value at 31 December, meeting one of the following three criteria:

Criterion	Example
Be earmarked for green assets or assets aligned by definition, in particular in connection with the financing of the ecological transition or meeting the criteria of the EU Taxonomy.	Targeted investment focused on renewable energy projects, amounts invested in green bonds.
Be put in place with counterparties that have themselves set decarbonisation targets in line with the Paris Agreement (i.e., in line with a 2°C or lower scenario) and, where possible, validated by a third party.	Amounts invested in shares of companies committed to an SBTi approach with validated targets. Amounts invested in sovereign bonds of a list of EU member states (+ the United Kingdom) with national strategies aimed at achieving net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest.
Be part of a portfolio for which a decarbonisation target aligned with the Paris Agreement (i.e., in line with a 2°C or lower scenario) has been set according to a recognised methodology and, where possible, validated by a third party.	Amounts invested in listed equities and bonds covered by decarbonisation targets validated by the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA).

Each entity or financial activity contributing to the indicator defines the asset classes and/or portfolios that make up the 100% base used to calculate the indicator, with the aim of making this base as broad as possible. An asset can only be counted under one criterion. The indicator is calculated based on "balance sheet value", i.e., the financial commitment actually made/disbursed.

Indicator

$$= \frac{\sum_{e \in \{GDA; BDT; GPS\}} BSV \text{ of } invest_e^{Aligned \text{ assets}} + BSV \text{ of } invest_e^{Aligned \text{ ptf}} + BSV \text{ of } invest_e^{Aligned \text{ counterparties}}}{\sum_{e \in \{GDA; BDT; GPS\}} Total \text{ BSV of } invest_e}$$

The values used for the formula are:

$BSV \text{ of } invest_e^{Aligned \text{ assets}}$	Value of the entity's financing and investments whose physical underlyings are "green" or aligned by definition
$BSV \text{ of } invest_e^{Aligned \text{ ptf}}$	Value of the entity's asset portfolios for which a decarbonisation target has been set
$BSV \text{ of } invest_e^{Aligned \text{ counterparties}}$	Value of the entity's financing and investments whose counterparties have set decarbonisation targets
$Total \text{ BSV of } invest_e$	Total value of the financial entity's financing and investments analysed for the calculation of the indicator

A.4

Methodology for calculating the carbon intensity of a portfolio holding

As of 31 December 2024, the carbon footprint of financial portfolios is calculated using the PCAF methodology⁽¹⁾. The Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) is a financial sector initiative seeking to establish an international standard for assessing and calculating greenhouse gas emissions from loans and investments.

To calculate the proportional share of the emissions generated by a financed company that a financial institution must allocate, the PCAF methodology sets out an attribution factor, defined by the ratio between the outstanding portfolio amount and the value of the financed company. This factor is then multiplied by the emissions generated by the company in question.

Carbon footprint of the "equity" portfolio

- Absolute (in tCO₂eq):

$$\sum_{i \in \text{Equity Ptf}} \text{Absolute carbon footprint}_{\text{security } i}$$

Absolute carbon footprint of a security (in tCO₂eq) = the company's carbon emissions * CDC's attribution factor.

The *attribution factor* is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{No. of securities held}}{\text{Total no. of outstanding securities}}$$

- Relative (tCO₂eq/€1 million invested):

$$\frac{\sum_{i \in \text{Equity Ptf}} \text{Absolute carbon footprint}_{\text{security } i}}{\text{BSV of Equity Ptf}} * 1e6$$

Carbon footprint of the "credit" portfolio

- Absolute (in tCO₂eq):

$$\sum_{i \in \text{Credit Ptf}} \text{Absolute carbon footprint}_{\text{security } i}$$

Absolute carbon footprint of a security (in tCO₂eq) = the company's carbon emissions * CDC's attribution factor.

The *attribution factor* is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Debt held by CDC}}{\text{Total debt issued by the company}}$$

- Relative (tCO₂eq/€1 million invested):

$$\frac{\sum_{i \in \text{Credit Ptf}} \text{Absolute carbon footprint}_{\text{security } i}}{\text{BSV of Credit Ptf}} * 1e6$$

(1) For more details, see the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard: <https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/files/downloads/PCAF-Global-GHG-Standard.pdf>.

Data adjustments

If GHG emissions data are unavailable for one or more companies, the results obtained are recalculated in order to obtain a carbon footprint covering 100% of the portfolio. These recalculations are as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Absolute footprint}}{(1 - \% \text{ of ptf not covered})} = \text{Adjusted absolute footprint}$$

$$\frac{\text{Adjusted absolute footprint}}{\text{Balance sheet value of portfolio}} = \text{Adjusted relative footprint}$$

An analysis of changes in the carbon footprint of the various portfolios is carried out quarterly and integrated into the monthly investment management committee meeting. This process enables the Group to identify, among other things, the reasons for quarterly changes, such as an increase or decrease in companies' CO₂ emissions, increases or decreases in quarterly changes, such as an increase or decrease in companies' CO₂ emissions, or an increase or decrease in exposure to one or more companies (non-exhaustive list).

Focus on Banque des Territoires' methodology

At the end of 2023, Banque des Territoires launched a project to measure the carbon footprint of its portfolios and to prepare for 1.5°C alignment. The aim of the project is to align with the market standards best suited to measuring the emissions from investments of financial institutions.

The project's main objectives are to:

- develop a methodological framework aligned with best market standards and adapted to measuring the carbon footprint of Banque des Territoires' portfolio (Scopes 1, 2 and 3, and broken down by sector);
- ensure that said framework takes into account the specific characteristics of each of Banque des Territoires' activities and use data available for the projects financed, as published by the counterparties financed, and/or where this is not possible, use a robust statistical calculation or extrapolation model;
- make recommendations on the carbon impact of each project in order to make estimations wherever data is not available. The tools developed by the activities will enable Banque des Territoires to take standardised measurements of the carbon

emissions of each of the projects it finances, and will ultimately provide for a more accurate measurement of its portfolio's overall carbon footprint.

- develop a methodological framework aligned with best market standards and adapted to measuring the carbon footprint of Banque des Territoires' portfolio (Scopes 1, 2 and 3, and broken down by sector),
- ensure that said framework takes into account the specific characteristics of each of Banque des Territoires' activities and use data available for the projects financed, as published by the counterparties financed, and/or where this is not possible, use a robust statistical calculation or extrapolation model,
- make recommendations on the carbon impact of each project in order to make estimations wherever data is not available. The tools developed by the activities will enable Banque des Territoires to take standardised measurements of the carbon emissions of each of the projects it finances, and will ultimately provide for a more accurate measurement of its portfolio's overall carbon footprint.

A.5

Methodology for calculating the proportion of investments subject to ESG analysis

The following consolidated entities are included in the calculation of the proportion of investments subject to ESG analysis: Asset Management, Banque des Territoires and Management of Strategic Investments.

Action	Definition
Conduct ESG analysis	Application of an ESG approach to the investment/financing under consideration based on an internal procedure aimed at minimising the ESG risk of the investment/financing. Depending on the case, this analysis may be based on compliance with an exclusion policy or a detailed analysis based on internal tools or non-financial ratings from recognised agencies.

For each entity e concerned (Asset Management, Banque des Territoires or Management of Strategic Investments), the total amount of investments subject to an ESG analysis during the decision-making process is calculated for a given year. The decision-making process may be quantitative or qualitative.

$$ESG \text{ analysis of invest.}_e = \sum_{\substack{\text{issuers } i \in \\ ESG \text{ analysis}}} MV \text{ of invest.}_i$$

This exposure is then divided by the total market value of all investments held by the entity (Asset Management, Banque des Territoires or the Management of Strategic Investments division).

$$\% ESG \text{ Analysis}_e = \frac{ESG \text{ analysis of invest.}_e}{Total \text{ MV of invest. } VM_e}$$

At consolidated level, for all entities included in the scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act, the following calculation is performed:

$$\% ESG \text{ Analysis}_{Art.29 \text{ LEC}} = \frac{\sum_{e \in \{GDA; BDT \text{ DI}; GPS\}} ESG \text{ analysis of invest.}_e}{\sum_{e \in \{GDA; BDT \text{ DI}; GPS\}} Total \text{ MV of invest. } VM_e}$$

A.6

Methodology for calculating the proportion of companies (investments) with which the Group has engaged in shareholder dialogue

Scope of shareholder dialogue

Action	Scope
Asset Management	Discretionary and systematic listed equities
	Corporate and Financial Credit, including Secured Credit
	Convertible bonds

N.B.: indicators relating to the proportion of portfolio companies (investments) with which the Group has engaged in shareholder dialogue regarding climate change, biodiversity, social cohesion and governance matters are calculated using the same methodology.

Important to note: any interactions that do not seek to change practices or encourage the disclosure of information are not considered engagement actions. Examples include (i) interactions

with companies in order to collect data and/or for research purposes related to buy/sell/hold decisions, (ii) standard questionnaires sent to companies to collect information and make investment decisions, and (iii) attendance at a company presentation, shareholders' meeting or any other meeting that does not involve interaction or discussion.

Action	Definition
Dialogue	Interaction initiated by an investor to improve the ESG practices of the current/prospective issuer

The Asset Management division calculates the total balance sheet value of the portfolio companies with which the Group has engaged in shareholder dialogue on ESG issues.

$$ESG\ dialogue\ invest._e = \sum_{\substack{company\ i \in \\ ESG\ dialogue}} BSV\ of\ invest._i$$

This exposure is then divided by the total balance sheet value of all of the Asset Management division's investments included within the scope of shareholder dialogue.

$$\% of\ ESG\ dialogue_e = \frac{ESG\ dialogue\ invest._e}{BSV\ of\ invest.\ in\ dialogue\ scope_e}$$

A.7

Methodology for calculating exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector

The following Group entities are included in the calculation of exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector: Asset Management, Banque des Territoires and Management of Strategic Investments.

Exposure to fossil fuels is measured using two indicators. In addition to exposure to oil and gas producers, these two indicators cover exposure to all players in the value chain, including utilities and related network, transport and equipment services.

Indicator	Methodological principles
Exposure to companies active in fossil fuels based on 100% of their value	In order to comply with the spirit of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act, 100% of an exposed company's revenue is taken into account, without applying a weighting to reflect the proportion of solely fossil fuel-related operations, i.e., excluding other operations or "green" operations.
Exposure to companies active in fossil fuels weighted based on percentage of revenue	The investment is weighted based on the percentage of revenue that the activity in the fossil fuel industry value chain represents out of the company's total revenue.

Exposure to companies active in fossil fuels based on 100% of their value

For each entity e concerned (Asset Management, Banque des Territoires and Management of Strategic Investments), the balance sheet value of portfolio companies active in fossil fuels is calculated.

$$100\%_e \text{ exposure to fossil fuels} = \sum_{\substack{\text{company } i \in \\ \text{fossil fuel sector}}} BSV \text{ of invest.}_i$$

This exposure is then divided by the total balance sheet value of all the entity's (Asset Management, Banque des Territoires or Management of Strategic Investments) portfolios.

$$\% \text{ of } 100\%_e \text{ exposure to fossil fuels} = \frac{100\%_e \text{ exposure to fossil fuels}}{\text{Total BSV of invest.}_e}$$

At consolidated level, for all entities included in the scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act, the following calculation is performed:

$$\% \text{ of } 100\% \text{ exposure to fossil fuels}_{\text{Art.29 LEC}} = \frac{\sum_{e \in \{GDA; BDT; GPS\}} 100\%_e \text{ exposure to fossil fuels}}{\sum_{e \in \{GDA; BDT; GPS\}} \text{Total BSV of invest.}_e}$$

Exposure to companies active in fossil fuels weighted based on revenue

For each entity e concerned (Asset Management, Banque des Territoires and Management of Strategic Investments), the balance sheet value of portfolio companies active in fossil fuels is calculated and weighted based on the percentage of revenue generated by fossil fuels.

$$\text{Exposure to fossil fuels based on \% of rev.}_e = \sum_{\substack{\text{company } i \in \\ \text{fossil fuel sector}}} BSV \text{ of invest.}_i \times \% \text{ of fossil fuel rev.}_i$$

This exposure is then divided by the total balance sheet value of all the entity's (Asset Management, Banque des Territoires or Management of Strategic Investments) portfolios.

$$\% \text{ exposure to fossil fuels based on \% of rev.}_e = \frac{\text{Exposure to fossil fuels based on \% of rev.}_e}{\text{Total BSV of invest.}_e}$$

At consolidated level, for all entities included in the scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act, the following calculation is performed:

$$\% \text{ exposure to fossil fuels based on \% of rev.}_{\text{Art.29 LEC}} = \frac{\sum_{e \in \{GDA; BDT; GPS\}} \text{Exposure to fossil fuels based on \% of rev.}_e}{\sum_{e \in \{GDA; BDT; GPS\}} \text{Total BSV of invest.}_e}$$



Exposure to thermal coal

The following Group entities are included in the calculation of the exposure to thermal coal: Asset Management, Banque des Territoires and Management of Strategic Investments.

This indicator represents the proportion of these entities' investments in companies involved in thermal coal according to the selected data provider, and companies added manually where this data was not supplied by the provider. The balance sheet value of the investments is weighted based on the percentage of revenue that thermal coal represents out of the company's total revenue.

For each entity e concerned (Asset Management, Banque des Territoires and Management of Strategic Investments), the balance sheet value of portfolio companies active in fossil fuels is calculated and weighted based on the percentage of revenue generated by fossil fuels.

$$Exposure\ to\ coal_e = \sum_{company\ i} BSV\ of\ invest.\ i \times \%\ of\ coal\ rev.\ i$$

This exposure is then divided by the total balance sheet value of all the entity's e (Asset Management, Banque des Territoires or Management of Strategic Investments) investments.

$$\% \text{ of exposure to coal}_e = \frac{Exposure\ to\ coal_e}{Total\ BSV\ of\ invest._e}$$

At consolidated level, for all entities included in the scope of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act, the following calculation is performed:

$$\% \text{ of exposure to coal}_{Art.29\ LEC} = \frac{\sum_{e \in \{GDA; BDT; GPS\}} Exposure\ to\ coal_e}{\sum_{e \in \{GDA; BDT; GPS\}} Total\ BSV\ of\ invest._e}$$

A.8

Glossary

ACPR	French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Body (<i>Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution</i>).
ACT	Assessing low Carbon Transition (Ademe).
Ademe	French environment and energy management agency (<i>Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie</i>).
Af2i	French association of institutional investors (<i>Association Française de l'Assurance</i>).
AMF	French financial markets authority (<i>Autorité des marchés financiers</i>).
AML-CFT	Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.
Article 8 and article 9 funds	The SFDR distinguishes between two types of ESG investments. Article 8 funds promote the social and/or environmental characteristics of the products offered as part of the investment process, while article 9 funds – which are more ambitious – must specifically have sustainable investment as their objective and must contribute to an environmental or social objective, without causing significant harm to any other environmental or social objectives.
BDF	Banque de France.
Capex	Capital expenditure.
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity.
CDC	Caisse des Dépôts.
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
Climate change adaptation	The process of adjusting to current and expected climate change and its effects.
CSR	Corporate social responsibility.
DNSH	Do No Significant Harm (EU Taxonomy criterion).
DPE	Energy performance diagnostics (<i>Diagnostic de performance énergétique</i>).
ECB	European Central Bank.
ENCORE	Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure.
ESG	Environmental, social and governance criteria.
ET	Ecological transformation.
EU	European Union.
French Energy and Climate Act	Adopted on 8 November 2019, the French Energy and Climate Act sets targets for France's climate and energy policy. Comprising 69 articles, it enshrines the objective of net zero emissions by 2050 in response to the climate emergency and in line with the Paris Agreement.
French Energy and Climate Act 29	Decree on the application of article 29 of the French Energy and Climate Act.
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council: a label certifying forests that are responsibly and sustainably managed.
FTE	Full-time equivalent.
GBF	The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
GBS	Global Biodiversity Score.
GHG	Greenhouse gas.
GLOBIO	Global biodiversity model for policy support.
IDROS	Impact, dependencies, risks and opportunities.
IEA	International Energy Agency.
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards.
IMAGE	Integrated Model to Assess the Global Environment.
Investment Approvals Committee	The purpose of CDC's Investment Approvals Committees is to (i) authorise transactions submitted to them in accordance with their respective rules of procedure, (ii) verify, encourage and adopt a common strategy for all subsidiaries and affiliates, in line with the Group's overall vision, and (iii) authorise CDC's representative to take a position within the entity's governance bodies, it being specified that the Investment Approvals Committees do not replace the management bodies of the subsidiaries and affiliates.
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
MEB	CDC's Biodiversity Economy unit (<i>Mission Économie de la Biodiversité</i>).
MRV	Measurement, verification, reporting.
MSA index	Mean Species Abundance index: a metric for combining different types of pressure factors on biodiversity.
NCPFR	National Center for Public Policy Research.
NEC	Net Environmental Contribution.
NFIS	Non-financial information statement (2017 to 1 December 2022) – French transposition of the NFRD.



NFRD	Non-Financial Reporting Directive.
NZAOA	Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance.
Opex	Operating expenses.
PAB	Paris Aligned Benchmark.
Paris Agreement	International agreement on global warming adopted in December 2015 by 195 states at the Paris Climate Change Conference (COP 21). The agreement calls for global warming to be kept well below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels by 2100, and for continued action to limit the rise in temperature to 1.5°C.
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification.
(UN)PRI	Principles for Responsible Investment.
R&D	Research and development.
Risk appetite	Maximum level of risk that the Caisse des Dépôts Group is prepared to accept in order to achieve its strategic objectives.
RWA	Risk-weighted asset.
Say on Climate	Resolution at shareholders' meetings of listed companies – shareholder voting on specific strategic climate action plans.
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative.
SBTN	Science Based Targets Network.
Scopes 1, 2 and 3	The Greenhouse Gas Protocol provides an international framework for measuring and managing greenhouse gases, that has existed since the early 2000s. It distinguishes between three types (scopes) of emissions for entities or organisations: • Scope 1 covers all direct GHG emissions from sources (fixed or mobile) that are owned or controlled by the organisation; • Scope 2 covers indirect GHG emissions generated from the production of electricity, heat or steam that is purchased or otherwise brought into the entity or organisation's activities; • Scope 3 covers other indirect GHG emissions produced by the organisation's activities that are not included in Scope 2 but which occur in the organisation's value chain (upstream and downstream), such as the purchase of raw materials, services or other products, employee travel, upstream and downstream transport of goods, management of waste generated by the organisation's activities, use and end-of-life of products and services sold, and the capitalisation of goods and production equipment.
SDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.
SF	Société Forestière.
SFDR	Sustainable Finance Disclosures Regulation: Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability disclosures in the financial services sector came into force in 2021. It establishes harmonised rules for financial market participants and financial advisers on the transparency of sustainability risks and the consideration of negative sustainability impacts in their processes and describes the conditions attached to the definition and obligations of Article 8 and Article 9 funds.
SFIL	Société de financement local.
Shareholder engagement	Exercise of voting rights at general meetings of listed companies and dialogue with the management of listed companies on ESG issues.
SIF	French Sustainable Investment Forum (<i>Forum pour l'Investissement Responsable</i> – FIR).
Single materiality/ double materiality	Examining the sustainability of a company's activities can be approached from two angles: • internally, to measure the impact of deteriorating social and environmental conditions on the company's development, performance and results; • externally, by taking into account the negative or positive impacts of the company on its economic, social and natural environment.
SSE	Social and solidarity economy.
Taxonomy	The EU Taxonomy classifies economic activities that have a positive impact on the environment. Its aim is to direct investment towards green activities. The basic principles were laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to promote sustainable investment.
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.
tCO ₂ eq or teqCO ₂	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent.
TNFD	Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures.
UNEP FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative.
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact.
VEFA	Off-plan real estate sales (<i>vente en état futur d'achèvement</i>).

ENTITIES INCLUDED IN THE SCOPE OF ARTICLE 29 OF THE FRENCH ENERGY AND CLIMATE ACT

Banque des Territoires' investment activities

ENTITIES CITED IN THE REPORT (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

Arpavie	I4CE (Institute for Climate Economics)
BdT LD (Banque des Territoires – loan department)	LBP (La Banque Postale)
Bpifrance (public investment bank)	LBP AM (La Banque Postale Asset Management)
CDC Biodiversité	SCET
CDC Croissance	Louvre Banque Privée
CDC Habitat	Novethic
CDCI (CDC Investissement immobilier)	SFIL
CNP Assurances	Société Forestière
Compagnie des Alpes	STOA
Coriance	Suez
Egis	Théâtre des Champs-Élysées
emeis	Tonus Territoires
Euroclear	Transdev
NaTran	
Icade	

Find all our reports, policies, guidelines and other documents concerning Caisse des Dépôts' commitments to sustainable development and corporate social responsibility at: <https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/en/you-are-investor/esg-library>

Published by

Group Finance and Sustainable Development Policy department

ISSN: 3000-8271



Graphic design of this document by PricewaterhouseCoopers Advisory

Contact: fr_content_and_design@pwc.com

Credits: Rebecca Marshall/LAIF – REA – Caisse des Dépôts – 2021



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