

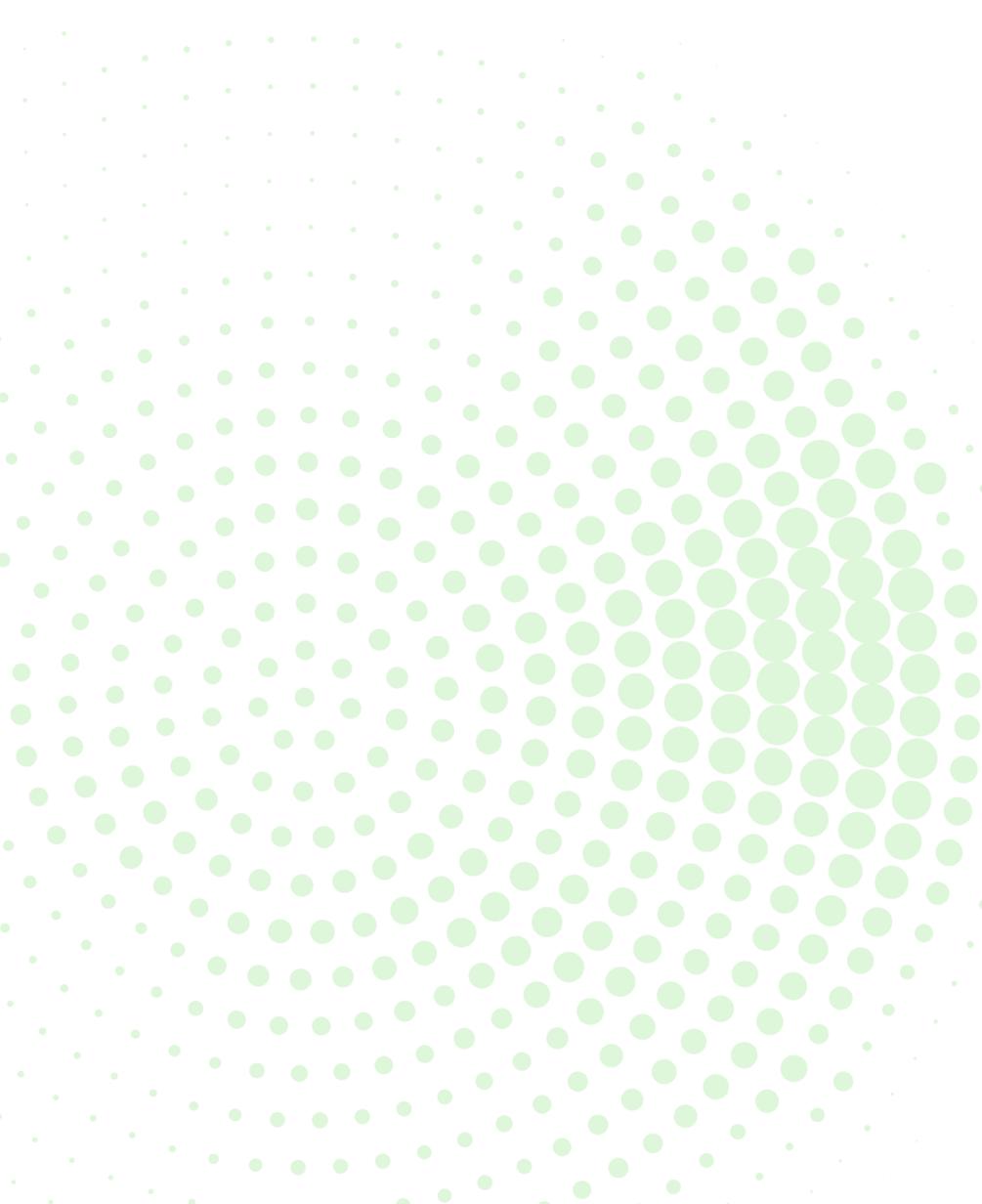


VOTING POLICY

2026

Sommaire

1	Preface	P. 3
2	Guiding Principles	P. 5
3	Implementation of the voting policy	P. 7
4	Prevention of conflicts of interest	P. 27
5	Governance for exercising voting rights	P. 29



1 - PREFACE

Responsible Investment

For sustainable performance

Groupama AM has been **one of the pioneers of sustainable finance** since 2001. This approach is part of its fiduciary duty, with the aim of fostering the development of long-term savings for more responsible and sustainable financing of the economy.

Groupama AM believes in the importance of focusing its investments on companies that are high quality, companies that recognise their responsibilities to all their stakeholders, not just their shareholders.

Since the early 2000s, Groupama AM has **systematically integrated the analysis of environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues into its financial analysis**. The foundations of this approach are considered robust and more than ever adapted to the needs of the investment world, post financial crisis.

A demanding voting policy

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) offers a unique opportunity for companies to communicate and report to their shareholders, which requires a high level of **transparency**.

Voting at shareholder AGMs is an integral part of the asset management process. It is a key component in Groupama AM's ESG strategy, particularly about corporate **dialogue and engagement on governance issues**.

Compliance with good governance standards is essential for executive and management bodies to operate effectively, supporting long-term investment growth. Groupama AM considers indeed that **the quality of governance to be an early indicator of risk**: companies with "poor governance" are more likely to present a risk of not managing their operational, reputational and financial risks.

The materialisation of these risks can have a major impact on the valuation of a company's assets and on its rating. The voting policy makes it possible to support sustainability objectives by examining companies' practices and imposing sanctions in the event of disagreement.

It is important that all Board members or members of Supervisory Board attend the AGM and that the Board of Directors explain the resolutions so that **shareholders can analyse their implications and issues at stake before voting**.

Groupama AM's voting policy since 2001 is reviewed every year to take into consideration any legal and regulatory developments, changes in codes of governance and best practices, as well as recommendations from internal audits. That is why the application of the voting policy can be **adapted to consider specific circumstances of each company**. This policy, as approved by the Board of Directors in its current updated version, applies as from 12 February 2026. It replaces the previous version dated February 2025; this policy having initially been implemented in 2001.

Vote and engagement

Voting constitutes a central pillar of shareholder engagement, making it possible to guide issuers' practices. It constitutes an operational lever for implementing Groupama AM's ESG and climate strategy, to support issuers' transition trajectory and contribute to the reduction of negative impacts. Opposed votes, support and the filing of shareholder resolutions are all escalation tools, used for funds under the ISR V3 label.

2 – GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE VOTING POLICY

Guiding Principles

1. Fair treatment of all shareholders

Respecting the interests of all shareholders, both majority and minority, is an essential principle of corporate governance policy.

2. Balance of power

Good governance requires a balance of power between executive bodies and supervisory bodies, to ensure a favourable framework for exchanges and diverging views. The two most used governance systems are the dual structure (Board and Supervisory board) and the single-tier structure (CEO / board of directors).

Groupama AM does not express any preference for either system. With regard to the balance of power in particular, it must be acknowledged that while a single-tier structure can offer a real balance of power, the two-tier structure imposes this balance of power through a separation of the management and supervisory functions, as well as the fact that there are no executive directors on the board.

In Groupama AM's view, the make-up of the supervisory bodies must ensure a skillful blend of independence, diverse areas of expertise, experience and availability.

3. Transparent and fair executive compensation

The compensation policy for executive director must be transparent and communicated before the general meeting. It must be subject to relevant criteria and quantified performance targets.

In 2013, the AFEP-Medef code introduced an advisory vote on the compensation of executive directors. This system was strengthened at the end of 2016 by a stricter legislative framework: the law Sapin 2 provides for a mandatory vote of the shareholders on the compensation policy as of the 2017 AGM.

4. Integrity of the financial and extra financial information disclosed by the company

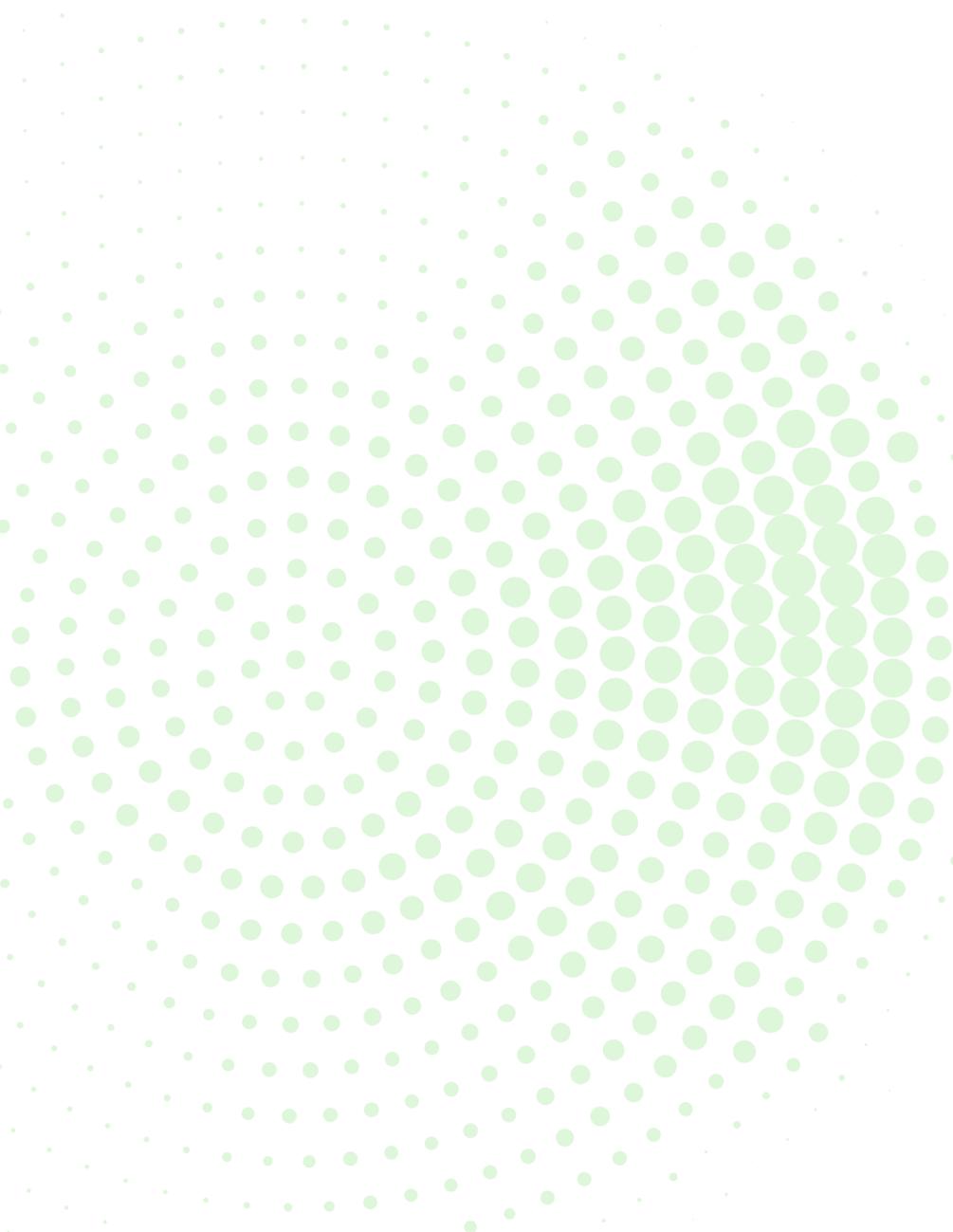
The financial and extra financial information must be accessible, accurate and coherent, within the regulatory deadlines. The strategy presented must be legible and stable through all the documents made available to shareholders (annual report, reference document, press releases, etc.).

5. Prudent management of capital

The distribution offered to shareholders must be justified and in line with the company's strategy and outlook. It must also be consistent with distribution levels for the business sector.

6. Acknowledgment by the company that it has corporate social and environmental responsibilities to its stakeholders

The company's strategy aims to define the principles of sustainable and long-term growth. The overall assessment of the company based on the coordination between ESG and financial issues ensures regular wealth creation (by the company). The Board must ensure that information on the consideration of significant ESGs issues and the long-term prospects is clearly communicated to shareholders and investors.



3 – IMPLEMENTATION OF VOTING POLICY



Criteria for the exercising of votes

Groupama AM currently exercises voting in listed shares of UCITs and mandates for which the client has delegated to us the exercise of voting rights. Following countries are concerned :

Voting Scope	Politique appliquée
The European “developed” countries, according to the MSCI definition (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden)	Internal voting policy
United States of America – Matters relating to compensation and director nominations	
United States of America – Other types of resolutions, Canada, Japan	ISS’s SRI policy

In total, are concerned the securities from 17 countries:

- If the total amount of securities held exceeds 2 million euros.
- From the first euro, for issuers held in funds labelled ISR v3 or classified as SFDR Article 9.

Groupama AM delegates the exercise of voting rights on portfolios under management delegation. It is then the delegated management company which exercises the votes according to its policy and which reports on the subject.

Conditions for exercising voting rights

For reasons of efficiency, Groupama AM primarily exercises its votes by correspondence thanks to the specialized voting platform ISS. However, the company does not exclude the possibility of voting at general meetings when it considers this to be preferable.

Groupama AM will assess any resolutions whose subject is not mentioned in its voting policy on a case-by-case basis.

Groupama AM reserves the right to alter its voting policy according to the individual circumstances of each company. These may justify a special dispensation. Likewise, Groupama AM adapts its voting principles to the regulatory context of each voting country.

Fair treatment of all shareholders

Principle of equality for shareholders: Capital structure and voting rights

Groupama AM's preference is to have a capital structure with a single class of shares, in accordance with the **"one share, one vote" principle**.

In this regard, the mechanisms aimed at capping voting rights beyond a capital holding threshold must generally be the subject of express reservations, i.e. between majority and minority shareholders. In the case where a company enters the market with multiple voting rights, it is recommended that the company justifies this choice.

Groupama AM recommends the establishment of a maximum multiple of 5 voting rights per share, a sunset clause with a maximum duration of 5 years, as well as a statutory clause neutralizing multiple voting rights in the event of resolutions on anti-takeover mechanisms. Resolutions that do not comply with these recommendations may be subject to a vote against.

Capital protection/anti-takeover measures

Groupama AM is **opposed to any capital protection arrangements being put in place**: limiting capital ownership or voting rights, golden shares, Bons Breton warrants that may only be exercisable in a hostile takeover situation, use of "Dutch stichting" vehicles, transformation of a limited company into a partnership limited by shares, statutory clause in the articles of association penalizing the company in the event of a public offering or change of control such as keeping authorizations to increase capital or buy back shares in the event of a takeover, etc

Capital increase

A capital increase will be supported in particular if justified by a specific project (financing for an acquisition, financial restructuring, etc.) which makes sense for Groupama AM.

Groupama AM will support authorizations for capital increases that are consistent with the principle of "fair treatment of all shareholders".

Respect for shareholders' preferential rights (Droits Préférentiels de Souscription or DPS) is seen as very important during capital increase operations in order to allow the shareholders to maintain their levels of interest in the company's capital.

Groupama AM applies the following principles to assess resolutions relating to capital authorization requests:

- Capital increase with preferential subscription rights: resolution rejected if greater than 50% of the capital.
- Capital increase without preferential subscription rights and without reason: resolution rejected if greater than 10% of the capital per two-year period.
- Capital increase without preferential subscription rights, but with a guaranteed priority period: resolution rejected if greater than 33% of the capital in order not to excessively penalise those shareholders that are unable to take part.
- Capital increase for the payment of contributions in kind: resolution rejected if greater than 10% of the capital per two-year period and if the contributions are not specified.
- Capital increase by means of private placement: resolution rejected if greater than 10% of the capital, unless specific justification is given.
- Capital increase in the event of a public takeover bid: resolution systematically rejected.

These authorizations will be refused if liable to be used in the event of a

takeover.Share repurchase autorisation

In the event of opposition to a share buy-back, Groupama AM will also oppose the reduction of capital, for the sake of consistency.

Issuance of convertible bonds

For convertible bond issues, Groupama AM will review the potential impacts of these issues for shareholders, particularly in terms of dilution, as well as the impacts on levels of debt.

In connection with an over-allocation option ("green shoe"), Groupama AM will support an extension of the capital increase authorization for up to 15% of the initial issue if the maximum potential dilution resulting from the over-allocation option being exercised does not exceed the maximum limits indicated above. This extension must be offered at the same price as that used for the initial issue and within a period of 30 days from the end of the subscription period.

Organisation of general meetings

A general meeting is a valuable opportunity for dialogue with shareholders. Groupama AM favours holding general meetings in a hybrid format, enabling shareholders to participate either in person or remotely, while enjoying the same rights. Making a recording available for subsequent viewing on the issuer's website is desirable.

Balance of power

Director appointments

Groupama AM asks the board to:

- Publish detailed curriculum vitae for each director, indicating their professional background, their current offices and any offices they have held during the past five years.
 - Justify the selection of each director when they are appointed or reappointed.
 - Specify the tasks and the effective role of the chairman as well as the assessment of his activity for the year in case of renewal.
 - Have clear communication on the expected duration of the mandate in the case of a former executive manager or CEO becoming Chairman of the Board. A former CEO or executive manager becoming Chairman of the Board can only serve one term. Upon renewal of the term, Groupama AM will vote against.
- In addition, it is recommended to terminate the employment contracts of employees who become executive directors.

Majority of independent directors

Definition of the « independent director » principle

The qualifications of members who are free from any interests notably excludes the following due to potential conflicts of interest or limited availability:

- Current and former executives and employees of the company of the company's group,
- Executives' relatives and related parties,
- Shareholders and their representatives with more than 5% of voting rights,
- The company's clients, suppliers and service providers, including investment bankers who could have, or could have recently had, a business relationship with the company,
- Directors appointed because of cross-shareholding interests,
- Directors whose office within the company exceeds 12 years,
- People who have been statutory auditors at any point in the last five years.

Term of office

It is recommended that the term of office of Board members should not exceed 4 years.

Number of independent directors

In Groupama AM's view, if there is **a majority of** independent directors on the board, this is likely to limit conflicts of interest, helping ensure fair treatment for all shareholders and objective control by the company's executives.

For companies in which one or more majority shareholders hold more than 50% of the capital, it is understandable that the number of independent directors required should be consistent with the percentage of floating capital, within the limit for two thirds of the seats to be controlled by such shareholders. Indeed, as a minimum, at least one third of the directors should be independent.

Groupama AM also applies this limit for one third of the directors to be independent for companies which are legally required to have 50% of directors representing employees on the board.

If the law requires the renewal of the board of directors using lists (as in Italy for instance), then Groupama AM will select the list that best meets the criteria set out above.

Among the non-independent directors, Groupama AM accepts the presence of two executive directors.

If all the reappointments / appointments of directors proposed by the company cannot be accepted due to the overrepresentation of directors who are not free from any interests, Groupama AM will make its choice based on the criteria indicated below (availability, diversity, etc.).

Employee directors

Employee directors, elected or designated in accordance with legal requirements, sit on the Board **but are not subject to election at the AGM.**

Although they cannot be considered as independent directors, they bring a close knowledge of the operational teams as well as the climate and social relations. Ultimately, they bring a broader approach to the business than strategy and financial performance.

The position of Groupama AM is therefore not to include the salaried directors in the calculation of the rate of independent directors so as not to 'penalize' the rate of independence of the CA considered.

Shareholder employees:

Directors representing employee shareholders are subject to election at the General Meeting of Shareholders in companies where the employees collectively hold more than 3% of the share capital. Groupama AM's approach is like that of employee directors in that employee shareholders are not accounted for to determine the proportion of independent directors. On the other hand, employee shareholder directors are considered in the calculation of the rate of women on the board.

Separation of the functions of chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer

Considering the significant powers awarded to the Chairman of the board of directors, Groupama AM favours the separation of the functions of Chairman of the board of directors and Chief Executive Officer with a view to ensuring a balance of powers. This separation of functions can be obtained by:

- **Adopting a two-tier governance structure**, i.e. management board / supervisory board
- **Separating the functions of CEO and chairman of the board of directors.**

In this way, Groupama Asset Management will vote against the appointment of a Chairman-CEO to the board if the company has declared in advance that both functions will be combined, unless the company:

- **Explains why it wishes to combine the roles.**
- **And has put in place measures to provide effective opposition to the Chairman-CEO.**

Such challenges may be obtained in various ways, by:

- A board of directors and specialized committees (audit, appointments and compensation) comprising a majority of directors who are independent, competent and available.
- The appointment of a senior independent director with higher powers than those of the other directors, and notably to manage the conflicts of interest, the power to work with the Chairman to draw up the agenda for board meetings by adding, if necessary, additional points or to convene the board under exceptional circumstances; this director also ensures that good governance is respected within the board and the specialized committees, and reports on any actions taken at the Annual General Meeting.
- These powers must be clearly formalized in the articles of association or the internal regulations.
- The organization of executive sessions prior to or after each Board meetings to ensure regular meetings for solely non-executive board members.

Case of the renewal of the founding CEOs:

Groupama AM wishes to recognize their specific role in the further development and creation of the value of the company. A positive recommendation will be issued provided that:

- The majority of directors on the Board is independent.
- The founding director does not benefit to the detriment of other shareholders (double voting rights, excessive compensation, significant regulated agreements)

Groupama Asset Management will also review the quality of the executive compensation policy.

Diverse areas of expertise and experience

The diversity of directors' profiles helps ensure **constructive and contradictory exchanges**. In this way, it helps ensure that the board can operate effectively. This diversity must be consistent with the company's business and the geographical areas where it operates.

Groupama AM's understanding of diverse profiles is as follows: **gender diversity, diversity in terms of nationalities, diversity in terms of areas of expertise, diversity in terms of professional backgrounds, rejuvenation of directors for boards with a high average age, etc.** About this last point, Groupama AM favours a very limited presence of directors over the age of 70. In the event of the appointment or renewal of a director aged over 70 or over and if one third of the members of the Board are over 70, Groupama AM will vote against.

To broaden the scope of its commitments to non-discrimination and diversity, the Board must ensure that managers implement a policy in this area, including a more balanced representation of women and men in all governing bodies: executive committee, management and senior management.

The company must promote and organize regular training initiatives for board members throughout their term of office, particularly on environmental, social, and digital-transformation issues, including those related to artificial intelligence.

Groupama AM is in favor of a regular evaluation of the functioning of the board and committees by an independent third party with communication of the results.

Groupama AM sets a target of having at least 30% of directors of the least represented gender on the various committees, unless local regulations are more ambitious, as in France. If the objective is not achieved, a vote against will be required for:

- The renewal of a director of the most represented gender.
- The chairman of the Appointments committee.

Groupama AM **reserves the right to vote against the appointment of a director** when the latter proposes a strategic project that Groupama AM does not support (mergers, acquisitions, sales, etc.) or when the person proposed embodies any practices that Groupama AM does not approve of.

While the diversity of directors is important, Groupama AM considers that a board must have a minimum of seven members and a maximum of 16 with a view to optimising its efficiency and effectiveness. For this last reason, Groupama AM does not support the presence and involvement of auditors, (directors without voting rights who assist the board and are paid to be part of the boards).

Creation of specialised committees

The existence of specialized committees helps ensure that the board can operate effectively. These committees carry out in-depth preparations for the handling of complex matters or matters that involve the risk of a conflict of interest, without replacing the board's responsibility on a collegial basis. Indeed, the final decision is still the board's collective responsibility.

These committees must be chaired by an independent director, and the majority of their members must also be independent directors.

These committees must have independent resources allowing them to perform their duties. A minimum of three separate committees (audit, compensation and appointments) is required.

These committees cannot include executive directors.

Appointments committee

This committee is responsible for the process of appointing board members and executives. More specifically, it must be able to establish succession plans for executive corporate officers and review them annually to rapidly propose succession solutions to the board if any positions become vacant unexpectedly. Its role is essential to ensure the balanced make-up of the board (diversity, expertise, independence and availability of directors).

Groupama AM will examine on a case-by-case basis any amendment to the articles of association introducing or adjusting a customized age limit for an executive. Such a measure cannot be considered a substitute for rigorous and formalized succession planning. Good governance practice consists in organizing board sessions without the presence of executive directors to address succession matters.

Meaningful representation of women on the nominating committee is desirable, to replicate the diversity of the Board in specific committees.

Groupama AM may vote against the reappointment of the Chairman of the appointments committee if the board's proposals for appointing and reappointing directors are not compliant with the criteria mentioned previously.

Compensation committee

This committee submits proposals to the board concerning the overall compensation policy elements for executives (fixed pay, variable pay, benefits in kind, pension plans, stock option and/or bonus share plans, severance benefits) and evaluates the executives' performance with a view to determining their compensation. It may also have the option to make recommendations concerning the structural level of compensation for the executive leadership team, as well as compensation for employees whose activities are likely to have a significant impact on the company's risk exposure.

It is preferable that an employee director be a member.

For companies with a single-tier structure, Groupama AM will monitor compensation practices particularly closely in companies where the board has decided to combine the functions of CEO and Chairman of the board of directors.

Groupama AM may vote against the reappointment of the Chairman of the compensation committee if the company's compensation policy is not consistent with the main principles from our voting policy for compensation matters. In addition, at the time of the renewal of the Chairman of the Committee, an analysis of the voting process related to the compensation policy will be carried out. In the absence of a reaction by the committee to the significant challenge (approval score <80%) of compensation items by the general meeting, Groupama Asset Management will vote against the renewal of the Chairman of the compensation committee.

Audit committee

In particular, the audit committee has a duty to perform the following roles:

- Auditing of the accounting and financial information,
- Risk analysis and supervision of internal control,
- Monitoring of the statutory audit of the accounts, reviewing external audit work,
- Selection of the statutory auditors, checking their independence.

Lastly, the board should ideally arrange for the audit committee's existence and work to be communicated as widely as possible through the report on internal control or the annual report presented during the general meeting.

Considering the requirements for the audit committee's expertise and independence, this committee should be made up of a minimum of two people with strong levels of finance / audit / accounting expertise. In addition, two thirds of the directors should be independent.

The Audit Committee must not include employees of the company.

Groupama AM may vote against the reappointment of the Chairman of the audit committee in the event of any failure to perform its missions.

Corporate social responsibility committee

Afin de favoriser l'intégration des sujets liés à la RSE au cœur de toutes les décisions stratégiques, un comité spécialisé en RSE est requis pour les grandes sociétés (Large Cap*) et vivement recommandé pour les autres. Ce comité travaille en lien avec les autres comités spécialisés en fonction des sujets traités. Il est préférable que ce comité RSE soit soumis aux mêmes contraintes que les autres comités spécialisés, indépendant et sans administrateurs dirigeants exécutifs.

Large Cap: According to the ISS definition.

Availability

The directors' involvement in the board's work is an important factor for it to operate effectively. An essential condition for this involvement is linked to the directors' availability, i.e. the number of positions held by each director.

Groupama AM estimates that one day per week is required to effectively perform a non-executive director position. In this way, the appointment of directors holding a large number of offices in France and abroad will be rejected, particularly when they hold more than four other non- executive offices in listed companies outside the Group, or two other offices in listed companies outside the Group if one of these offices is an executive position.

Groupama AM **will vote against the reappointment of any members whose attendance at meetings of the board of directors and/or specialised committees is lower than 75%**. This rate must be published, for each director, in the corporate governance report.

In cases when an executive director holds more than two other offices, Groupama AM will not oppose the renewal of the executive office but will oppose the renewal of the non-executive offices.

Summary table of the main reasons, related to the renewal of directors and systematically **inducing a vote AGAINST**

Principle	Generic vote	Specificity Middlednext*
Board Independence	Vote against the renewal/appointment of members deemed to be non-independent if half of the Board is not independent	Controlled companies: vote against the renewal or appointment of members deemed non- independent if 1/3 of the Board is not independent
Chairman of non-independent committees	Vote against renewal/appointment	
Executive Directors on Committees	Vote against renewal/appointment	Vote against renewal/appointment for Compensation/Nomination Committees
Audit Committee	Vote against renewal/appointment of a member deemed not independent if 2/3 of the members are not independent	Vote against the renewal or appointment of a member deemed not independent if at least one member is not independent
Availability of Administrators	Vote against the renewal of directors with an attendance rate <75%	

*According to the ISS definition.

Transparent and fair compensation

Transparency of compensation

Each year, the board must provide the shareholders with explanations concerning all the elements of individual compensation for executives, as well as the total compensation paid to the ten most highly remunerated people in management functions for the financial year ended. This information must cover:

- The fixed part,
- The annual variable part with the performance criteria intended to determine its amount,
- The exceptional compensation,
- The information relating to free shares or options granted paid by the company or its subsidiaries, in France and abroad. The information communicated in terms of stock option plans must allow an analysis of the consequences of these plans in terms of costs and capital dilution over time, and mention of the number of beneficiaries of the options granted by these plans,
- Indemnities related to the assumption or termination of duties,
- Supplementary pension scheme.

The conditions related to severance pay in the event of forced departure as well as the conditions related to supplementary pensions must also be communicated.

Groupama AM is in favour of the publication of a summary table specifying all the elements of compensation due and paid in year n, n-1 and n-2 to each executive corporate officer, to facilitate understanding of the compensation practices of the company.

This presentation must be followed by a mandatory vote of the shareholders, introduced by law known as Sapin 2*. If the rate of approval of the compensation policy (ex-ante vote) by minority shareholders is less than 80%, the board must meet to examine the reasons for the vote and the expectations expressed. The Board then decides on the changes to be made according to the recommendations of the Remuneration Committee and publishes a press release on the website immediately afterwards.

In the event of a lack of communication, Groupama AM may vote against the renewal of the chairman of the compensation committee.

Groupama AM is in favour of individualizing the resolutions for each of the corporate officers, including for the Chairman of the Board or the Chairman of the Supervisory Board

**Law known as Sapin 2: France*

First Part: Approval of the GA is required for any change in the compensation policy and for each renewal of the mandate of the executive directors as of the 2017 season for all companies referring to the Afep-Medef governance code.

Second Part: The approval of the GA is required before any payment or allocation of the elements of variable and exceptional compensation for the previous fiscal year as of the season 2018.

This second part applies to companies having the status of limited company only and therefore does not concern joint-stock companies.

Principles for executive compensation

Groupama AM considers that an appropriate compensation policy must comply with the following principles:

General Principles

General Principles

- The compensation of executive directors must always be justified and justifiable in relation to relevant and objective criteria. The compensation must reflect the company's performance regarding the actual risks incurred.
- Any increase in the fixed part of the compensation must be explained and linked to the evolution of the pay ratio (see below), if published.
- The performance objectives and criteria must be consistent with the strategic objectives announced to investors. They must be demanding, explicit and as far as possible, sustainable.
- Any significant change in the compensations policy must lead the company to submit it to the general meeting for approval.
- The performance objectives and criteria must be assessed in relation to the company's absolute performance, as well as, and above all, in relation to its relative performance compared with other companies in the same business sector, to avoid any windfall effects and reward the performance of the executives concerned. This is particularly true for stock market criteria.
- A performance grid specifying the weights of each criterion and the achievement rate by objective should be published.
- Quantifiable criteria, which are not necessarily financial, must be paramount. The sub-total applicable to the qualitative criteria must therefore be strictly less than 50%.
- The variable part of the compensation must integrate criteria related to Corporate and Social Responsibility with the aim of promoting performance and competitiveness over the medium and long term.
- The amounts awarded must be consistent with 1/the company's results 2/ the average or median compensation of employees in the country where the headquarters are located.
- Regarding financial institutions, the introduction of deferred variable compensation, with the introduction of a clawback mechanism must be encouraged to deter excessive risk taking.

Extra-financial criteria

- Variable compensation must incorporate criteria linked to social and environmental responsibility with the aim of promoting performance and competitiveness over the medium and long term. At least one criterion must be linked to the climate or environmental objectives of the CSR strategy for Large Cap* through the existence of a transition plan with short-, medium- and long-term deadlines.
- These criteria may be reviewed by the CSR Committee in support of the Compensation Committee.

*Large Cap: According to the ISS definition.

Compensation balance

The analysis of sectoral practices in terms of remuneration should not in itself justify the salary inflation observed in recent years. Income inequality has been on the rise for more than 30 years. This widening is explained by the divergent developments between the compensation policies of managers and those of employees within companies.

Equity ratio

Since 2020, a relationship between executive compensation and the average and median salary has been established in Europe and the United States. This equity ratio must be published over a period of 5 years on the most representative scope in relation to the payroll. For Groupama AM, the change in this ratio must be consistent with the change in performance. An unjustified increase in this ratio is likely to motivate a negative vote on a proposal to increase the fixed compensation of executives.

Summary table of the main reasons, related to the renewal of directors and systematically inducing a vote AGAINST the resolutions relating to the remuneration policy, the remuneration report and the renewal of the chairman of the compensation committee.

Principle	Generic vote	Specificity Middlednext*
CSR criteria attached to the variable compensation of executives	Absence of criteria in general and absence of climatic criterion	Total absence of CSR criteria
Qualitative criteria (financial or not)	Weight of qualitative criteria > 50% of total criteria	
Performance criteria	Insufficient transparency on the link between performance and the amounts paid	
Publication of the equity ratio	Increase in executive compensation is disconnected from the evolution of the average compensation of employees	NA
Long-term compensation	Absence of long-term compensation in the compensation policy	

*Large Cap: According to the ISS definition.

Long-term incentive plans

Minimum shareholdings for board members

Groupama AM is in favour of board members and executives holding shares in order to align their interests with the company's long-term performance, which also corresponds to the shareholders' interests.

Awarding of stock options and bonus shares

Stock option and/or bonus share programs are a key element in long-term incentive plans for executives. They must be dependent on several criteria, and more specifically:

- Disclosure of the performance conditions, which must be always based on quantifiable and non-editable criteria during the period except exceptional circumstances. Those conditions must be demanding and cover a long timeframe (at least three years) for awards to executives.
- A lock-in period, considering that a significant percentage of the shares awarded to executives should ideally be held through to the end of their offices.

Principles to be respected

- No discount on the exercise price for stock options.
- A limited percentage of the capital in order to limit the dilution effect for shareholders. The total amount of all current plans including stock options and bonus shares must not exceed 10% of the capital.
- The level of concentration for awards to executive directors should ideally not be too high. The total number of beneficiaries must be specified in the resolutions submitted to the vote, **separating the resolutions concerning employees from those of executives**. The conditions for awarding stock options and/or bonus shares must be clearly indicated in the resolutions.
- **In the event of the rejection of the Say on Pay ex Post, the settlement of the stock option and bonus share plans should anticipate the loss of the plans distributed during the previous fiscal year.**

Severance benefits and indemnities

Severance and non-competition benefits

Any severance benefits awarded to executive directors may only be granted in the event of the director being forced to leave the company due to a change of control or strategy. These benefits must be dependent on various performance conditions being met.

In Groupama AM's view, all benefits (severance, no-compete benefits, etc.) must be in proportion to the length of the executive's service, their compensation and the company's performance during the beneficiary's term of office. The amount of such benefits must not exceed an amount equivalent to two years of compensation (fixed + variable). In the event of degraded performances (losses) over two consecutive years as well as repeated warnings profits, the threshold of the accumulation of indemnities is reduced to one year of compensation. The conditions associated with the severance benefits for each corporate officer must be subject to a separate resolution and must be exhaustively detailed.

The payment of the non-competition compensation must be excluded at the time of retirement. No compensation can be paid beyond the age of 65.

The conclusion of a non-competition agreement at the time of departure must be excluded.

Supplementary pension plans

It is preferable for executives to be covered by a set supplementary plan. if and only if they are present in the company at the time of their retirement and they have at least two years' seniority.

In Groupama AM's view, supplementary pension plans must not exceed 3% of the beneficiary's compensation during the last three years for each year of service and must be capped at 45% of the annual fixed and variable amount paid during the past three years.

The granting of these benefits should be subject to performance conditions.

In the event of setting up a new supplementary pension scheme, the advisability of setting up a defined contribution scheme should be studied by the company.

Director's compensation

Groupama AM is in favour of an approach where payment of directors' fees is indexed against their effective participation in the board's meetings and specialized committees. The amounts awarded must be consistent with the practices in the business sector and country where the company operates and any changes will need to be explained and detailed. The awarding of variable compensation, stock options or performance shares is undesirable because it would compromise directors' independence.

If the compensation policy of Directors is grouped with that of Executives, Groupama AM requests separate resolutions, so that the two votes can be distinguished.

Integrity of information disclosed by the company

Approval of the financial statements

The use of various reference documents in the presentation of the financial statements requires the publication of explanations for any discrepancies in relation to the standards.

The presentation of risks, off-balance sheet commitments and current litigation cases must be exhaustive and given in real time. Control requirements are reinforced on extra-financial information.

Groupama AM votes against the approval of financial statements for which the company's auditors have any reservations concerning their accuracy.

Related resolutions

The practice of "related" resolutions, which involves grouping together several decisions under the same resolution, even if they are of a similar nature, is not acceptable. Indeed, shareholders must be able to clearly express themselves and therefore vote on each matter. These decisions must be submitted separately for voting on by the general meeting.

When Groupama AM is opposed to one of the decisions put to the vote in a "related" resolution, Groupama AM may vote against the entire resolution.

Related party agreements

All related party agreements must be signed in the interests of all shareholders, calling for specific care to be taken for the approval of such agreements, which must be strategically justified and based on fair conditions. The purpose of the agreement and the indication of the relationship between its price for the company and the annual contribution of the latter must be clearly specified.

Any regulated agreement that is poorly explained, strategically unjustified or unfair must result in the rejection of the approval of the special report of the statutory auditors.

Even if not formally required by the legal regulations in force, Groupama AM is in favour of each significant related party agreement being subject to a separate resolution (French law requires a specific resolution for related party agreements concerning compensation). If the special report includes several related party agreements, Groupama AM reserves the right to abstain or vote against if any one of the agreements fails to comply with the principles of the voting policy.

Although not legally binding, Groupama AM asks companies to take into consideration the results of shareholders' votes on related party agreements.

« Raison d'être » and « sociétés à mission »

When these two concepts are the subject of amendments to the Articles of Association, they must be put to vote in the separate resolutions. Groupama AM will examine if the "Raison d'être" is consistent with the activities and the strategy of the company to guide its vote.

Appointment and the independence of the statutory auditors' work

The statutory auditors perform independent, external checks to ensure the quality of the financial statements. It is important to ensure their independence and vigilance:

Independence:

The fees for advisory services must never exceed 30% of the auditing fees, for both financial and extra financial audit.

The statutory auditors must not certify any listed affiliates.

The appointment of two joint statutory auditors is likely to encourage the independence of their assessments. In cases when the company is required to work with two joint statutory auditors, it is recommended that the breakdown of work between the two joint auditors should be balanced.

Contract length:

Rotating statutory auditors is likely to encourage a more rigorous auditing process. Groupama AM is in favour of limiting auditors to a maximum contract of 15 years, except in the case of joint auditors.

Discharge for directors

Groupama AM considers that all corporate officers must accept their past responsibilities and should generally not require any discharge from their management. Groupama AM will generally vote in favour of the discharge if it represents a vote of confidence but would not prevent any claims for liability against the corporate officers if any instances of gross misconduct become apparent.

If the resolution relating to the discharge is associated with the approval of the financial statements, Groupama AM votes in favour, except in cases when the statutory auditors have announced any reservations.

Strategic and/or significant disposal of assets

Groupama AM recommends that disposals of significant and/or strategic assets be put to prior vote by the shareholders at an EGM

Prudent Management of capital

Distribution of dividends

The distribution offered to shareholders must be justified and in line with the company's strategy and outlook. Groupama AM considers that:

- Fairness between shareholders is not called into question by a share-based dividend payment because they are offered a choice.
- Developing shareholder loyalty is desirable. The dividend system, increased by the French legal limit of 10%, is reserved for registered shareholders that have held less than 0.5% of the capital for at least two years and represents an acceptable means of developing loyalty. However, it would be preferable if it was based not on shares being held on a registered basis for two years, but shareholders' effective participation in votes over the past two years.
- The distribution of dividends must be covered by a specific resolution.

Share buybacks

Share buyback policies will be assessed as part of a clear strategy. The use of liquidity for share buybacks must not come at the expense of the investments necessary for the implementation of companies' transition plans.

Groupama AM is opposed to any resolution concerning share buyback:

- Authorizing the pursuit of a policy to buy back shares during a public offering period.
- Authorizing the use of derivatives in connection with share buyback programs, unless for hedging employee stock option plans.
- Where the duration of the authorisation exceeds 18 months.
- Where buybacks would not be carried out at market price.
- For companies whose shares are not liquid enough.

Indebtedness

Indebtedness policies will be assessed as part of a clear strategy.

Acknowledgement by the company of its corporate social and environmental responsibilities

Groupama AM is convinced of the importance of focusing its investments on quality companies, companies that recognize their responsibility towards all their stakeholders, and not just towards their shareholders. Social and environmental information should be audited and published in the same way as financial information.

The board must develop a multi-year CSR strategy, integrating specific climate objectives at different deadlines.

Groupama AM supports the publication by companies of integrated reports that report on the management – in the long term – of all the company's capital (tangible and intangible) and not just financial capital.

Groupama AM requires for Large Caps* the creation of a specific committee in charge of CSR issues as well as the certification of CSR information for the entire scope of the company's activity.

Finally, Groupama AM considers it important for the company to facilitate dialogue with its stakeholders, including requests from minority shareholders to add items to the agenda of AGMs. Groupama AM will study on a case-by-case basis the relevance and adequacy with the company's strategy of all the resolutions filed by the company's minority shareholders.

Transparency on climate risks

Groupama AM will vote AGAINST the renewal of the Chairman of the Board of Large Caps* according to the lack of those elements:

- Sustainable Strategy ;
- Sustainable Strategy with lack of communication on climate risks related to the activity of the company, without a management plan, or in the event of the minimization of these risks and in the absence of CO2 emission reduction targets,

Disclosure of at least one of these elements allows a vote in favour:

- The assessment of companies' sustainability strategies will be based on Groupama AM's internal quantitative analysis according to its credibility threshold.

Say on climate resolutions filed by issuers

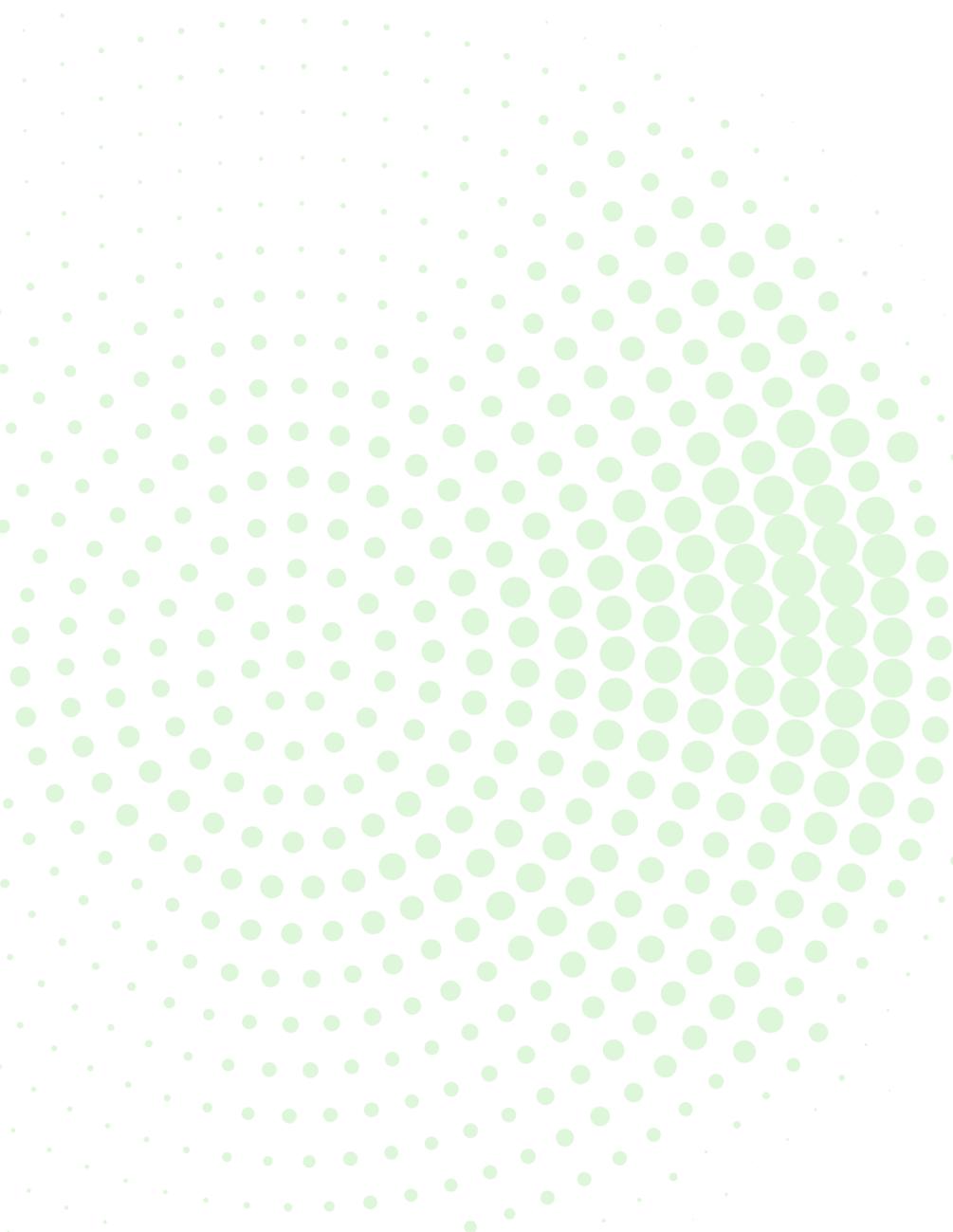
In line with its commitments in favour of the fight against climate change and with its "fossil fuel" policy, Groupama AM encourages:

- a presentation to the vote of the shareholders of climate policy every 3 years
- a review of the past year every year.

Groupama AM will support climate resolutions filed by companies if they present one or more of these elements:

- Quantitative targets for reducing CO2 emissions (minimum scopes 1 and 2) compatible with the Paris Agreements
- An objective of carbon neutrality by 2050 through a transition plan aimed at reducing carbon emissions on scopes 1/2/3 accompanied by intermediate objectives for reducing emissions in the short, medium and long term.

*Large Cap: According to the ISS definition.



4 – PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST



Prevention of conflicts of interest

The Internal Control Compliance department, under the responsibility of the RCCI, is responsible for updating the policy for managing and preventing conflicts of interest as they arise (considering the evolution of Groupama AM's activities, regulatory changes, etc.).

Two fundamental principles guide the approach to preventing and managing conflicts of interest relating to the exercise of voting rights:

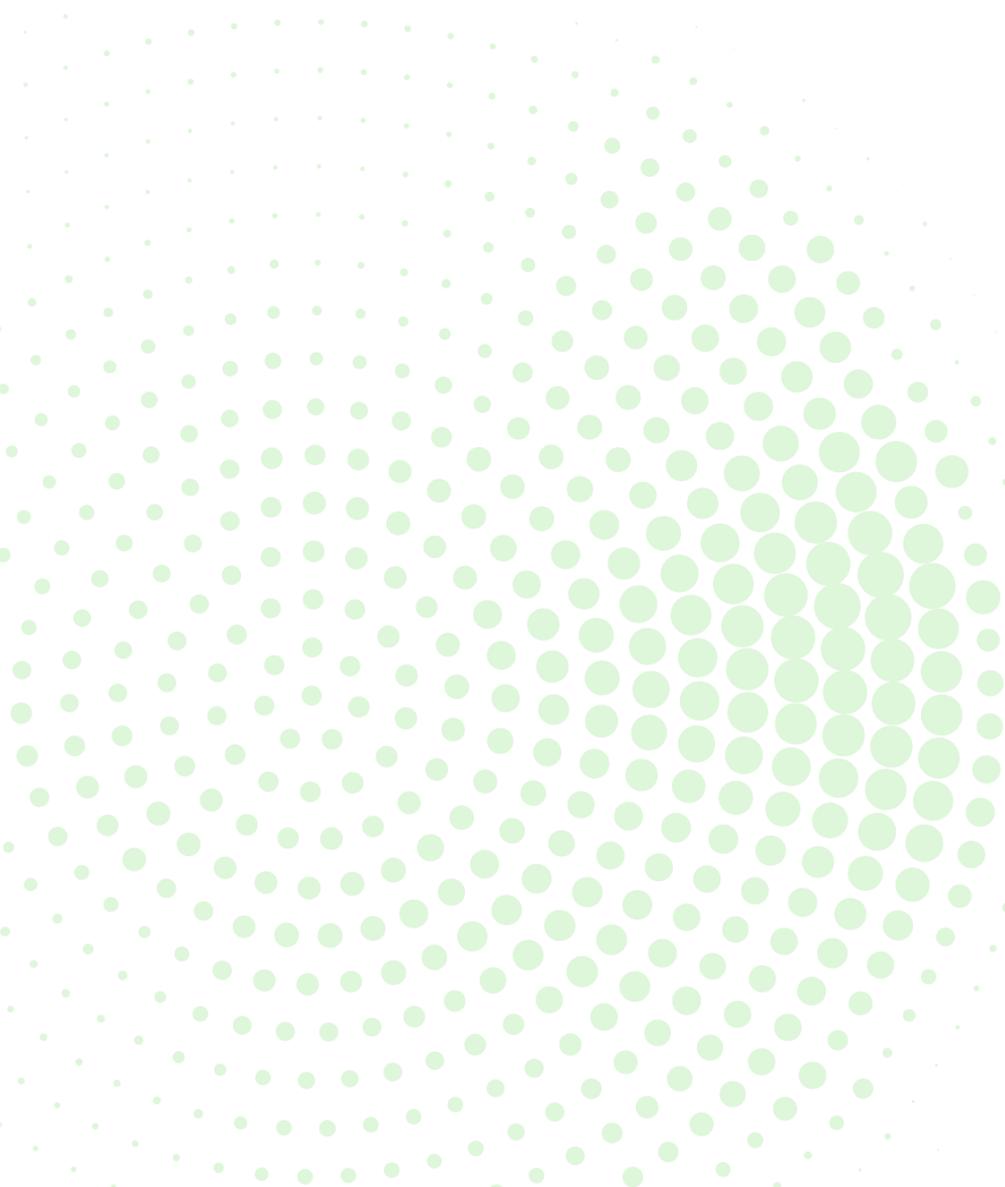
The duty of information and transparency with regard to clients is a basis for preventing conflicts of interest.

- The principles and criteria of the voting policy of Groupama AM are public and published on the website, available to clients.
- The voting policy is validated by the governing bodies each year.
- The policy of prevention of interest conflicts is available on the website*.

Equal treatment of customers and companies of which Groupama AM is a shareholder

Groupama AM will apply the voting policy indiscriminately of any business, capital or relations link that could exist between the company and the companies of the Groupama Group.

In the event of a conflict of interest between Groupama AM or a member of the team responsible for the exercise of voting rights and one of its clients, the Internal Control and Compliance Manager (ICCM) in consultation with the other stakeholders (portfolio management and research) will decide the attitude to adopt.



5 – GOVERNANCE FOR EXERCISING RIGHTS

The exercise of voting rights involves different departments within Groupama AM:

- Research Department: has drawn up and updated annually a document called "Groupama AM Voting Policy", which presents the management company's positions in relation to standard resolutions. The annual update considers the opinions of many sources, including AMF, Proxinvest, ISS, the French Association of Financial Management (AFG) and AFEP-MEDEF. This document is published on the Groupama AM website and presented to Analysts and Portfolio Managers each year.
- A specialized department (3 FTE) has subscribed to voting platforms and the services of external service providers (Proxinvest/Glass-Lewis/ISS) which analyze the resolutions submitted to the vote of shareholders and issue comments.
 - Each equity portfolio manager is assigned to a specific sector on which she/ he is the voting referent for all the portfolios.
 - The specialized department studies the advice provided and, using the Groupama AM Voting Policy, makes its own assessment of the resolutions. An exchange is organized with Portfolio management and Research on a case- by-case basis.
 - At the end of the voting campaign, the portfolio managers carry out the statistics and gather the elements necessary for legal information using the ISS platform.
- The **Middle Office** manages the administrative follow-up of the voting files in assembly with the help of the voting platforms. This follow-up consists of :
 - Sending of AG holding alerts containing the distribution of shares and the voting deadline
 - Blocking of securities upstream of GAs according to the constraints specific to each country, then release of securities after the GA
 - Verification of the proper conduct of voting and relations with the depositaries

An annual report on the implemented voting policy is drawn up and published on the Groupama AM website. The details of vote by resolution are also available online.

A voting policy summary is included with the annual report for the UCITS and FIAs.

The Internal Control and Compliance Manager (ICCM) monitors the correct application of the policy for exercising voting rights by the company.

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