

Sustainable Investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the companies in which the financial product has invested follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification scheme, established by Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: BNP PARIBAS INCREMENTAL EQUITY ALLOCATION

Legal Entity Identifier: 969500 MDEEFUNRKS37

ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Had this financial product had a sustainable investment objective?



Yes:



No



It has made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __ __%



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



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



It has made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __ __%



It promoted **environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics** and while it had no Sustainable Investment Objective, it had a 50 % share of sustainable investments



With an environmental objective and conducted in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



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



with a social objective



It promoted E/S characteristics, but has not made sustainable investments

Unless otherwise stated, all realised data in this periodic report are expressed as a weighted quarterly average based on the AUM.

However, the financial product is invested in external UCIs for which the periodic information has not yet been published. The figures provided therefore relate only to the part of the portfolio for which the information is available and are not representative of the entire portfolio.

To what extent have the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product been attained?

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using an ESG internal proprietary methodology, and by investing in direct lines or via funds in issuers that demonstrate good environmental, social and governance practices.



When investing in direct lines or in internal active funds, the investment manager uses an ESG internal proprietary methodology and applies exclusion criteria with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC Policy).

The ESG performance of an issuer is evaluated against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors.



Furthermore, the investment manager promotes better environmental and social outcomes through engagement with issuers and the exercise of voting rights according to the Stewardship policy, where applicable.

When investing in external active and/or passive funds the investment manager relies on the ESG methodologies and exclusion policies of external management companies or index providers, as well as their active policies of engagement with companies towards responsible practices and the analysis of a team dedicated to the evaluation of external funds.

As part of the evaluation of external funds, in addition to the usual selection criteria (quantitative analysis, qualitative analysis and risk due diligence), the external fund analysis team offers a ranking based on extra financial (or ESG) criteria for each recommended manager or fund, and this in each sector.

This team applies a qualitative rather than quantitative ESG rating to the funds and managers selected to assess the effective implementation of ESG practises and the inclusion of extra financial criteria in their investment process.

This team's ESG scoring system is built around fundamental principles:

- A consistency of approach systematically applied across all asset classes and sectors to ensure homogeneity in the rating,
- A proprietary methodology applicable to both SRI (socially responsible investing) and mainstream funds, with well defined rules aimed at limiting subjectivity,
- An ESG score of both the management company and the fund (the last incorporating the ESG score of its management company).

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

The environmental objectives and social objectives to which the sustainable investments of the financial product contributed are indicated in the question 'What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intended to make in particular and how did the sustainable investments made contribute to it?'

● *What has been the performance of sustainability indicators ?*

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the financial product:

- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in direct lines or internal active funds that complies with the RBC Policy: **100%**
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested via internal and/or external funds active and/or passive in funds categorised as Article 8 or Article 9 under the SFDR regulation: **89.9%**
- The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation: **48.4%**

● *... and compared to previous periods ?*

sustainability indicators are used to measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

* * The figures published in 2023 are expressed as a weighted average per quarter.
 * * * Figures published in 2024 are expressed as a weighted quarterly average based on assets under management

Indicator	2023 * *	2024 * * *	Comment
The percentage of the portfolio invested in direct lines or in internal active funds that Compliant with RBC Policy	100%	100%	In line with the financial product's commitment
The percentage of the portfolio invested via internal and/or external funds active and/or passive in funds categorised as Article 8 or Article 9 under the SFDR regulation	93.0%	89.9%	In line with the financial product's commitment
The percentage of the financial product's portfolio invested in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation	48.8%	50%	In line with the financial product's commitment

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intended to make in particular and how did the sustainable investments made contribute to it?

The objectives of the sustainable investments made are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices. The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives;
2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets;
3. A company operating in high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5° C;
4. A company with best in class environmental or social practises compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation 'POSITIVE' or 'NEUTRAL' from the Sustainability Centre following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm DNSH Principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal [methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager.](#)

The financial product's minimum investment commitment in sustainable investments is calculated on the basis of a methodology weighted by asset under management, without any minimum sustainable investment commitment being required for the underlying funds. As such, a transparent approach is applied in order to calculate the minimum sustainable investment proportion of the financial product based on the data reported by the underlying funds.

When investing in active and/or passive external funds, the management company relies on the sustainable investment methodologies and commitments reported by the management

companies of such funds and/or index providers which have themselves been selected by the dedicated internal analysis team.

When investing in direct lines or in internal active funds, the investment manager uses its proprietary methodology on sustainable investments as described above.

The share of the investments of the financial product considered by the SFDR regulation as sustainable investments contributes in the proportions described in the question on the allocation of assets to the environmental objectives defined in the European Taxonomy Regulation in force to date: Climate change mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change.

To what extent have the sustainable investments that the financial product made in particular not caused significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

When investing in external active and/or passive funds selected by the internal analysis team, the investment manager relies on the data of the management companies of such funds to analyse principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors in accordance with the regulatory requirements.

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

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, sustainable investments take into account all of the main indicators for adverse impacts set out in Table 1 of Appendix 1 to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 by systematically implementing the pillars of its sustainability approach defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process and further detailed below; RBC Policy, ESG Integration; Stewardship, the forward looking vision the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

When investing in external active and/or passive funds selected by the internal analysis team, the investment manager relies on data from external management companies or index providers for the consideration of key indicators of adverse impacts.

Were sustainable investments in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ? Detailed description :

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an 'exclusion list' and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio

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

according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a 'watch list' monitored, as appropriate.

When investing in external active and/or passive funds selected by the internal analysis team, the management company relies on the data reported by the management companies of such funds for compliance with the international standards and conventions mentioned above.

The EU Taxonomy establishes a 'do not significant harm' principle by which Taxonomy aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The 'do no significant harm' principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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



How has this financial product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The product considers some of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

When investing in external active funds and passive funds, selected by the internal analysis team, the investment manager relies on data from external management companies for the consideration of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

Investments in direct lines or in active internal funds systematically implement the sustainable investment pillars defined in the GSS into their investment process.

These pillars are covered by firm wide policies that set criteria to identify, consider and prioritise as well as address or mitigate adverse sustainability impacts caused by issuers.

The RBC policy establishes a common framework across investments and economic activities that help identify industries and behaviours presenting a high risk of adverse impacts in violation of international norms. As part of the RBC Policy, sector policies provide a tailored approach to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts based on the nature of the economic activity, and in many cases, the geography in which these economic activities take place.

The ESG Integration Guidelines includes a series of commitments, which are material to consideration of principal adverse sustainability impacts, and guides the internal ESG integration process. The proprietary ESG scoring framework includes an assessment of a number of adverse sustainability impacts caused by companies in which we invest. Outcome of this assessment may

impact the valuation models as well as the portfolio construction depending on the severity and materiality of adverse impacts identified.

Thus, the Investment Manager considers principal adverse sustainability impacts throughout the investment process through the use of the internal ESG scores and creation.

Of a portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its benchmark investment universe.

The Forward looking perspective defines a set of objectives and developed performance indicators to measure how the researches, portfolios and commitments are aligned on three issues, the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality (Energy transition, Environmental protection, Equality and inclusive growth) and thus support investment processes in their entirety.

Furthermore, the Stewardship team regularly identifies adverse impacts through ongoing research, collaboration with other long term investors, and dialogue with NGOs and other experts.

Actions to address or mitigate principal adverse sustainability impacts depend on the severity and materiality of these impacts. These actions are guided by the RBC Policy, ESG Integration Guidelines, and Engagement and Voting Policy which include the following provisions:

- Exclusion of issuers that are in violation of international norms and conventions and issuers that are involved in activities presenting an unacceptable risk to society and/or the environment
- Dialogue with issuers with the aim of encouraging them to improve their environmental, social and governance practises and, thus, mitigate potential adverse impacts
- Ensure all securities included in the portfolio have supportive ESG research
- Manage portfolios so that their aggregate ESG score is better than the relevant index or universe

Based on the above approach, and depending on the composition of the financial product's portfolio (i.e. the type of issuer), the financial product considers and addresses or mitigates the following principal adverse sustainability impacts :

Corporate mandatory indicators:

- 4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)

More detailed information on the approach taken to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors can be found in the BNP PARIBAS AM SFDR disclosure statement: Int sustainability riskegration and consideration of principal adverse impacts.



What were the main investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **largest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period, i.e. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024

Largest investments * *	Sector	% of assets *	Countries
BNPP FD EURO FLX BD X C	Others	10.22%	Luxembourg
BNPP E ECPI CI ECO LDS X C	Others	8.96%	Luxembourg
BNPP E CORP BD SRI PAB T X C	Others	8.14%	Luxembourg
BNPP E ECPI GLB ESG BLUE ECO T X D	Others	7.97%	Luxembourg
BNPP E ECPI GLB ESG INFRA ETF C ETF E	Others	6.55%	Republic of
BNPP FLX I STRUCT CR ERP AAA I C	Others	5.18%	Luxembourg
BNPP E CORP BD SRI PAB 1-3Y T X C	Others	4.61%	Euro
BNPP E ECPI GLB ESG HYD ECO T X C	Others	4.32%	Luxembourg
BNPP FD SOCIAL BD X C	Others	4.14%	Luxembourg
BNPP E CORP BD SRI PAB 3-5Y T X C	Others	3.69%	Luxembourg
BNPP E ECPI GLB ESG MED TECH T X C	Others	3.50%	Luxembourg
BNPP FD GR BD X C	Others	3.46%	Luxembourg
UNITED STATES TREASURY 0.75 PCT 15-FEB-2042	Others	2.68%	USA
BNPP FD SUST ENH BD 12 M X C	Others	2.62%	Luxembourg
BNPP E JPM ESG GRS & S IG EUR BD TXC	Others	2.62%	Luxembourg

Source of data: BNP Paribas Asset Management, expressed as a quarterly weighted average based on the AUM. The largest investments are based on official accounting data and are based on the transaction date.

* Any percentage differences with the financial statement portfolios result from a rounding difference.

** Any difference with the portfolio statements above are coming from the use of different data's sources.



What was the proportion of sustainability related investments?

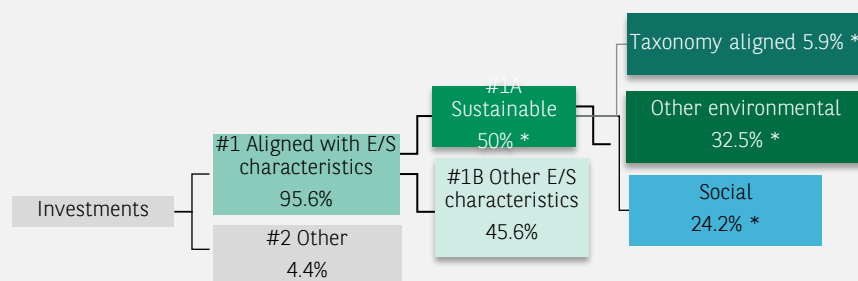
What was the asset allocation ?

The investments of the financial product used to attain the promoted environmental or social characteristics (# 1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product is: **95.6%**

The proportion of sustainable investments (# 1A Sustainable) is **50%**.

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used in the manner described in the question: 'What were the investments included in the' Other, 'what was their purpose and did minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to them?'

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

"The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments."

* A portfolio security qualified as sustainable investment may, given all of its activities, both contribute to a social objective and an environmental objective (aligned or not with the EU taxonomy) and the figures given take into account. However, the same issuer can only be accounted for once in respect of sustainable investments (# 1A Sustainable).

In which economic sectors have the investments been made ?

Sectors	% of assets
Others	97.55%
Cash	2.18%
Finance	0.41%
Derivatives	-0.14%

Source of data: BNP Paribas Asset Management, expressed as a quarterly weighted average based on the AUM. The largest investments are based on official accounting data and are based on the transaction date.



How were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The financial product did not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, but made any such investments.

The two graphs below illustrate the extent to which sustainable investments with an environmental objective are aligned with the EU Taxonomy and contribute to the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

The investment manager uses data from third party providers to measure the proportion of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Suppliers collect data reported by companies and may use equivalent informationss when not readily accessible in publicly disclosed information. For more information on BNPP AM's methodology and data providers, please see the following document: <https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/0EE37EC2-8612-48A5-8AA1-D5C09CCB58DD>

The Investment Manager is improving its Taxonomy alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability related disclosures. Further updates of the prospectus and the alignment of commitments with the EU Taxonomy may be made accordingly.

Economic activities that are not recognised by the EU taxonomy are not necessarily harmful to the environment or unsustainable. In addition, not all activities that can make a substantial contribution to environmental and social objectives are yet integrated into the EU Taxonomy.

The compliance of such investments with the requirements set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) has not been subject to any guarantee provided by an auditor or review by a third party.

● *Has the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear power related businesses in line with the EU Taxonomy¹?*

☐ Yes:

☐ Fossil Gas

☐ Nuclear Energy

☒ No

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

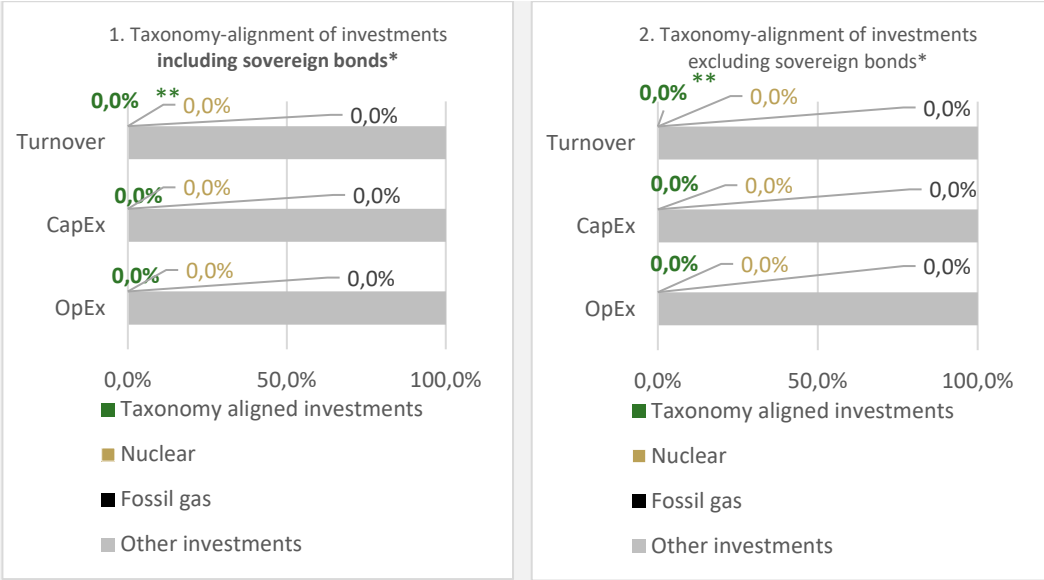
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ('climate change mitigation') and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left margin. All the criteria applicable to economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors that comply with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

"Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **Operational expenses** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of the companies in which the financial product has invested.

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

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



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

** Real taxonomy alignment

● *What was the proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities?*

The share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation is 0 % fortransitional assets and 0 % forenabling assets.

● *How has the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy evolved from previous reference periods ?*

	Turnover	Capex	OPEX
2023 *	7.1%	/	/
2024 * *	5.9%	5.7%	4.5%

* Figures published in 2023 are expressed as a weighted average per quarter.

* * Figures published in 2024 are expressed as a weighted quarterly average based on assets under management

The proportion of economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy expressed in CAPEX or OpEx is not shown in 2022 and 2023 given the current level of data available to the management company at those times.

Are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 202/852.



What was the proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is **32.5%**.

The Investment Manager is improving its Taxonomy alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the proportion of socially sustainable investments?

Socially sustainable investments represent **24.2 %** of the financial product.



What were the investments included under 'Other,' what was their purpose and did minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to them?

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

- The proportion of assets for direct investments or in active internal funds, which are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
- For external funds, the proportion of assets that do not meet the minimum standards established to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the underlying fund in accordance with the data reported by the external fund management companies.
- Instruments which are mainly used for liquidity, efficient portfolio management, and/or hedging purposes, notably cash, deposits and derivatives.

In any case, the investment manager will ensure that those investments are made while maintaining the improvement of the ESG profile of the financial product. In addition, those investments are made in compliance with our internal processes, including the following minimum environmental or social safeguards:

- the risk management policy. The risk management policy comprises procedures as are necessary to enable the management company to assess for each financial product it manages the exposure of that product to market, liquidity, sustainability and counterparty risks.
- the RBC policy, where applicable, through the exclusion of companies involved in controversies due to poor practises related to human and labour rights, environment, and corruption, as well as companies operating in sensitive sectors (tobacco, coal, controversial weapons, asbestos,...), as these companies are deemed to be in violation of international norms, or to cause unacceptable harm to society and/or the environment.

When investing in external active and/or passive funds selected by the analysis team, the management company relies on the data reported by the management companies of such funds for compliance with the international standards and conventions mentioned above.



What measures have been taken to attain the environmental and/or social characteristics over the Reference Period ?

- When investing in direct lines or active funds the financial product shall comply with the BNP Paribas Asset Management RBC Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practises related to human and labour rights, environment, and corruption, as well as companies operating in sensitive sectors (tobacco, coal, controversial weapons, asbestos,...), as

these companies are deemed to be in violation of international norms, or to cause unacceptable harm to society and/or the environment;

More information on the RBC Policy, and in particular criteria relating to sectoral exclusions, can be found on the website of the investment manager: [sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English \(bnpparibas-am.com\)](https://www.bnpparibas-am.com).

- The financial product shall invest at least 75% of its assets via internal and/or external active and/or passive funds in funds categorised as Article 8 or Article 9 under the SFDR regulation;
- The financial product shall invest at least 30% of its assets in 'sustainable investments' as defined in Article 2 (17) of the SFDR regulation, as indicated under the asset allocation heading below. Criteria to qualify an investment as 'sustainable investment' are indicated in the above question 'What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives' and the quantitative and qualitative thresholds are mentioned in the main part of the Prospectus

In addition, the investment manager has implemented a voting and engagement policy. Several examples of engagements are detailed in the Voting and Engagement section of the Sustainability Report. These documents are available at the following link: <https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/fr/documentation-sustainability/>



What was the performance of this financial product compared to the benchmark ?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

- *How does the benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

Not applicable

- *What has been the performance of this financial product with regard to sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

Not applicable

- *What was the performance of this financial product compared to the benchmark?*

Not applicable

- *What has been the performance of this financial product relative to the broad market index ?*

Not applicable

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

