

## EXCLUSION POLICY

V7.0 July 2025

*Grey highlights in the text indicate changes (additions or modifications) made in comparison to V6.0.*

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# PREAMBLE

## 1.1 SCOPE

This Exclusion policy (the “Policy”) applies to Eurazeo SE, Eurazeo Global (EGI), Eurazeo Funds Management Luxembourg, Eurazeo North America, Eurazeo Infrastructure Partners (EIP) and Eurazeo UK Limited, and their wholly owned subsidiaries. These entities will be collectively referred to as “Eurazeo” throughout the Policy.

The present Exclusion Policy applies to investments in direct issuers (equity or debt) as well as to commitments in newly created funds (so-called “primary funds”) and direct equity investments realised alongside other private equity firms (so-called “direct equity co-investments”).

In case Eurazeo intends to acquire positions in an existing private equity fund, or a portfolio of private equity funds, the eligibility of the investment is assessed using a look-tough approach corresponding to the weight of exposed assets to the total portfolio.

## 1.2 PURPOSE

This Policy sets out Eurazeo’s exclusions regarding sectors or activities with potential negative impacts on the environment, human dignity, health or society.

## 1.3 AVAILABILITY

The present Policy, along with all documents referred to herein, is accessible publicly on Eurazeo’s website and internally on Eurazeo’s intranet. Please note that Eurazeo may update this policy at any time and without prior notice to adapt to the evolution of societal and environmental issues.

# 2 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Eurazeo's approach is ambitious and balanced to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon and more inclusive economy. Eurazeo’s Exclusion Policy defines and formalizes strict exclusions and investment restrictions with thresholds for companies operating in sectors or engaging in activities with potential negative impacts on the environment, human dignity, health or society.

- **Strict exclusions:** This category includes certain sectors whose direct or indirect negative impacts are incompatible with Eurazeo's responsible investment approach or cannot be overcome by transforming the business. Eurazeo will not invest in these sectors. **Investment restrictions with thresholds:** The second category includes sectors for which a materiality threshold is provided. This approach allows investments in companies with less than 20% revenue derived from these sectors. In that case, Eurazeo is prepared to support them in transforming their activities, provided that the transformation objectives are formalized in the shareholder agreement. For secondary transactions (Private Funds Group), the Exclusion Policy

specifies that this materiality threshold is assessed by transparency, corresponding to less than 20% of weighted turnover of the total fund.

Nota Bene: LP-interests transactions are portfolios of assets already built up by the managers, so EGI cannot influence the composition of the portfolios. EGI will, if necessary, exclude certain fund units from the scope of the transactions if they do not meet the materiality threshold.

	TOLERANCE BASED ON MATERIALITY	EXEMPTION
<b>Sectors with potential negative impacts on the environment</b>		
Fossil energy (coal, oil, and gas) generation	No	Gas projects aligned with the EU Taxonomy
Fossil energy (coal, oil, and gas) specific products and services <sup>1</sup>	No	Gas projects aligned with the EU Taxonomy
Pesticides	Yes	Biocontrol technologies
Agri-commodities	Yes	-
Deforestation	Yes	-
Fisheries	Yes	-
Factory farming	Yes	-
Animal testing	Yes	-
Fur	Yes	-
Water	Yes	-
<b>Sectors with potential negative impacts on human health or society</b>		
Weapons	Yes	-
Private prisons	No	-
Narcotics	No	For medical purposes (regulated only)
Tobacco	No	For medical purposes (regulated only)
Alcohol	Yes	Soft alcoholic beverages Hospitality companies
GMOs	Yes	-
Medical activities	Yes	-
Gambling	No	Diversified hotel groups
Pornography and porn media	No	-

<sup>1</sup> See the definition on p.7 in the 3. Cross-Sectoral Exclusion section.

This Policy also incorporates a ban on general practices that have harmful societal or environmental impacts, which are referred to as 'cross-sectoral exclusions'. The specific details of these exclusions are outlined below.

This policy is an effective tool for mitigating sustainability adverse impacts and risks. It therefore contributes to implementing the highest environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards, and is a key component of Eurazeo's Responsible Investment Policy, which is available on the [Eurazeo website](#).

### 3 CROSS-SECTORAL EXCLUSIONS

Eurazeo is committed to sustainable investment practices. As part of this commitment, Eurazeo may exclude companies and / or activities that have a significant negative impact on the environment.

This encompasses but is not restricted to agriculture and forestry; mining and quarrying; heavy manufacturing; construction; transportation and storage, as per sectors listed in Sections A to H of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Unless:

- Activities are aligned with the latest EU Taxonomy technical criteria and comply with the “Do Not Significant Harm” (DNSH) principle, or have a formal plan to achieve alignment or,
- A formal transition plan is designed to mitigate their negative impacts, in line with the globally recognized reference frameworks (such as the Paris Agreement, or the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework, etc.) or,
- A formal agreement is signed by the management to design and implement such transition plan or,
- Such activities do not exceed 20% of their revenues and the company commits to transition away to sustainable alternatives or exit from these activities.

Certain practices are banned, regardless of the economic sector, such as:

- Activities in war-torn areas,
- Corruption,
- Money laundering,
- Breaches of International Labour Organization (ILO) principles, United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) and OECD Guidelines i.e.:
  - Activities causing harm to human rights<sup>2</sup> or human rights violations
  - Activities that infringe upon the rights of indigenous and/or vulnerable groups without their Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
  - Population displacement

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<sup>2</sup> This applies to the entire spectrum of internationally recognized human rights (as presented by ILO and Global Compact in particular), which includes labour rights such as the abolition of forced labour and child labour.

- Any forms of forced or compulsory labour, including child labour
- Violation of freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining
- All forms of employment and occupation discrimination
- Activities that have a direct and adverse impact on human health, supported by evidence
- Trading of plant or animal species, or products thereof, in violation of CITES<sup>3</sup>,
- Any activity involving Mountain Top Removal, located on the Arctic Circle or activities related to deep sea,
- Any activity involving unsustainable water use—**defined as the unilateral extraction of underground, surface, or rainwater resources in water-stressed zones**—either without formal authorization from a regulatory authority **or** without adequate compensation measures to mitigate long-term impacts and support the advancement of sustainable water management technologies.

Compensation measures may include water transfers to affected areas, financial contributions, or the adoption of innovative water management solutions.

## 4 SECTORAL EXCLUSIONS

### 4.1 SECTORS WITH POTENTIALLY NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

#### 4.1.1 Coal

##### End all support for coal projects

Eurazeo aims to contribute to restraining global warming well below 1.5°C and does not invest (0% threshold) in:

- The mining/extraction of all types of coal, including thermal coal and mountaintop removal (MTR).
- Coal power companies, or any company involved in the production/trade of coal-fired energy.
- The manufacturing of products and delivery of products and services specific to the coal industry.
- New coal projects or expansion of coal related projects, and companies involved in new or expansion projects as well as in coal project acquisition, along the entire coal value chain.

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<sup>3</sup> Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna ([www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org))

## Companies with high exposure to coal

Companies operating in energy-intensive activities which derive more than 20% of their energy from coal-fired power and have an installed coal capacity of more than 5 GW are also excluded. Eurazeo will finance those companies solely when a binding agreement is signed to phase out the use of coal-fired power during the detention period. These thresholds will be regularly reassessed until a complete exclusion of all coal-exposed companies by 2030.

## Exit strategy

By 2030, Eurazeo will cease to finance companies which derive their energy from coal-fired power although below 20% of the energy mix.

### 4.1.2 Oil & Gas

This exclusion covers:

- **Upstream activities:** exploration, development, production.
- Midstream activities: pipelines, LNG terminals, other transport infrastructure (including transportation vessels) and storage infrastructure.
- **Downstream activities:** refining infrastructure, oil and gas-fired power plants.
- New investments in companies that develop new oil and gas projects or are involved in the expansion of existing oil and gas projects.
- **Specific products and services:** goods, technologies, and support services dedicated to the oil & gas value chain that facilitate the exploration, extraction, processing, transportation, storage, and overall management of oil and gas resources.

## Unconventional oil and gas

Unconventional oil and gas refers to the four following sectors: Arctic oil and gas, tar sands, fracking/shale oil and gas, and ultra-deep water. Eurazeo does not invest in unconventional oil and gas (0% threshold).

## Conventional oil

- Eurazeo does not invest in conventional oil.
- **Specific products and services:** Eurazeo does not invest in companies producing equipment, products and providing services dedicated to the oil industry. However, Eurazeo may adopt a case-by-case approach when specific products and services are intended to support the development of low-carbon or renewable energy solutions.

## Conventional gas

- **Projects:** Eurazeo recognizes that conventional gas is a fossil energy which can contribute to the overall Paris Agreement objectives as a transition energy source. Therefore, Eurazeo does not invest in companies involved with conventional gas, unless aligned with the latest version of the EU Taxonomy and with a clear plan to ban new projects or expansion gas related projects and companies and diversify away the activity towards renewable sources of energy.

- **Specific products and services:** Companies providing products and services specific to gas companies are authorized for investment if their activity is aligned with the latest version of the EU Taxonomy and with a clear plan to diversify away the activity towards renewable sources of energy.

Eurazeo may invest in companies whose specific products or services are designed to mitigate or remediate the negative impacts of the oil & gas industry.

Consequently, Eurazeo may invest in those companies as long as the company has a formalized plan to diversify away from the oil & gas industry.

### Exit strategy

Eurazeo commits to ending oil and gas financing no later than 2030 across all asset classes and geographic regions<sup>4</sup>.

### 4.1.3 Nuclear energy

Eurazeo aims to contribute to restraining global warming well below 1.5°C and recognizes that nuclear energy and its low GHG emissions can contribute to the overall Paris Agreement objectives as a transition source of energy. However, such activity comes with negative externalities, in particular nuclear waste management and nuclear radiation risk.

Nuclear power generation projects are authorized for investment without limitation if their activity is aligned with the latest version of the EU Taxonomy.

For the activities which are not included in the latest version of EU Taxonomy, investments are authorized as long as:

- Nuclear power plants do not exceed 20% of their revenue or the company commits to reduce this activity down to 20% within an agreed timeframe.
- The company is pursuing the diversification of its activity towards renewable sources of energy.
- Carbon Capture technologies may be authorised on a case-by-case approach, based on their proven positive impact and as long as they do not contribute to the forbidden activities of this exclusion policy.

Companies providing specific products and services to nuclear power plants, if these products and services do not exceed 20% of the companies' revenue or if the company has a formalized plan to reduce exposure to nuclear industry below 20%.

Eurazeo may invest in companies whose specific products or services are designed to mitigate or remediate the negative impacts of the nuclear energy industry.

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<sup>4</sup> Any remaining oil and gas companies in portfolio will be divested by 2030



#### 4.1.4 Pesticides<sup>5</sup>

Eurazeo does not wish to be involved in activities that have proven negative effects on both people's physical and mental health and biodiversity, as is the case with chemical pesticides.

However, Eurazeo recognizes that some chemical pesticides do not have economically viable substitutes at present. Therefore, companies involved in the production and trade of chemical pesticides are eligible for investment, as long as such activities do not exceed 20% of their revenue.

Companies involved with biocontrol technologies are authorized for investment.

Specific products and services: Eurazeo does not invest in companies producing equipment, products or services dedicated to the production or application of harmful chemical pesticides. However, Eurazeo may adopt a case-by-case approach when such products or services contribute to sustainable alternatives to conventional pesticide use.

Eurazeo may invest in companies whose specific products or services are designed to mitigate or remediate the negative impacts of the pesticide industry.

Consequently, Eurazeo may invest in those companies as long as the company has a formalized plan to diversify away from harmful pesticide-related practices.

#### 4.1.5 Agri-commodities<sup>6</sup>

Eurazeo recognizes that the agri-commodities sector in general and palm oil, soy and cattle ranching in particular pose sustainability risks such as:

- **Deforestation:** Agriculture may involve forest clear-cutting, threatening biodiversity and reducing carbon sinks which are crucial for climate mitigation.
- **Peatland degradation:** Draining peatlands for agriculture releases methane, contributing to climate change, and increases fire and flood risks.
- **Land issues:** Large-scale land acquisitions for the purpose of plantations for agriculture may lead to land disputes with local communities.
- **Working conditions:** Agricultural work can be hazardous due to chemical exposure and poor protection for example; child labor is also a concern.
- **Water & soil pollution:** The use of pesticides, herbicides and chemicals in agriculture may result in pollution of water and soil.
- **Unsustainable water use:** The high intensity of water needs for these specific activities can create situations of excessive water scarcity, unbalance and/or pollution for the neighbouring communities.

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<sup>5</sup> See related regulatory framework and / or definitions: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5008e.pdf>; <https://www.francechimie.fr/responsible-care>

<sup>6</sup> FAO defines Agri-commodities as agricultural products that are produced through farming activities and traded on international markets (<https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodities/en/>)

Therefore, Eurazeo does not want to be involved with companies engaged in high-impact agri-commodities such as large-scale monoculture farming of soy, palm oil and cattle ranching, and especially in regions like the Amazon, Brazil, and Southeast Asia, where these activities are major drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss.

However, Eurazeo recognizes that banning and substituting palm oil, soy or cattle ranching with other agri-commodities in full might result in even greater sustainability risks. Therefore, companies involved in these sectors are eligible for investment as long as:

- They meet the sectoral best practices<sup>7</sup>.
- They are shifting toward more sustainable alternatives, either through different crops or more sustainable production methods, ideally recognized by sustainable certifications.
- Palm oil, soy or cattle ranching does not exceed 20% of their revenue.

Specific products and services: Eurazeo does not invest in companies producing equipment, products or services dedicated to large-scale monoculture palm oil, soy, or cattle ranching. However, Eurazeo may adopt a case-by-case approach when such products or services contribute to sustainable alternatives to high-impact agri-commodity practices.

Eurazeo may invest in companies whose specific products or services are designed to mitigate or remediate the negative impacts of high-impact agri-commodities.

Consequently, Eurazeo may invest in those companies as long as the company has a formalized plan to diversify away from high-impact agri-commodity value chains.

#### 4.1.6 Deforestation

Eurazeo is committed to preserving biodiversity and the 'do no harm' principle, which also applies to deforestation. The company recognizes that certain companies involved in logging<sup>8</sup> in an unsustainable manner<sup>9</sup> or whose core activities involve significantly converting natural forests and wetlands into other land uses<sup>10</sup> have adverse impacts on forests and biodiversity. Therefore, Eurazeo does not invest in companies primarily engaged in these activities.

Eurazeo may invest in companies whose products or services may be accessory to the forestry practices described above. Consequently, Eurazeo may invest in those companies as long as such products or services do not exceed 20% of their revenue and with a commitment to transition away to sustainable alternatives or exit from those products or services.

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<sup>7</sup> Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) Certification, Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Certification. Cattle ranching: clear and convincing policy on protection of ecosystems with measurable results, existing audit process and transparent reporting

<sup>8</sup> Logging: process of cutting, skidding, on-site processing, and loading of trees or logs onto trucks or skeleton cars.

<sup>9</sup> Sustainable logging certifications: Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), and Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI).

<sup>10</sup> Land use can be Agriculture, Mining, Urbanization, Infrastructure Development...

#### 4.1.7 Fisheries<sup>11</sup>

Eurazeo is committed to preserving biodiversity and the 'do no harm' principle, which also applies to animal welfare. The company recognizes that certain practices in industrial fisheries may have adverse impacts on marine life, including fish, plants, corals, and other organisms that play a major role in regulating the planet's temperature and carbon sequestration. Therefore, Eurazeo does not invest in companies primarily engaged in fisheries that use all-encompassing practices such as bottom trawling, longlining, dynamiting, or poisoning.

Eurazeo may invest in companies whose products or services may be accessory to the fishing practices described above. Consequently, Eurazeo may invest in those companies as long as such products or services do not exceed 20% of their revenue and with a commitment to transition away to sustainable alternatives or exit from those products or services.

#### 4.1.8 Factory farming

Eurazeo is committed to the 'do no harm' principle, which also applies to animal welfare. The company recognizes the Five Animal Freedoms, which include the right of animals to be free from hunger and thirst, discomfort, pain, injury or disease, and fear and distress. Therefore, Eurazeo does not invest in factory farming.

Eurazeo may invest in companies whose products or services may be accessory to the factory farming practices described above. Consequently, Eurazeo may invest in those companies if such products or services do not exceed 20% of their revenue and with a commitment to exit those products or services.

#### 4.1.9 Animal testing

Eurazeo is committed to the 'do no harm' principle, which also applies to animal welfare. The company recognizes the Five Animal Freedoms<sup>12</sup>, which include the right of animals to be free from hunger and thirst, discomfort, pain, injury or disease, and fear and distress. Therefore, Eurazeo does not invest in animal testing.

However, Eurazeo does wish to support medical research. Consequently, Eurazeo may invest in medical companies that engage in animal testing, provided that the revenue related to such activity does not exceed 20% of the company's total revenue.

#### 4.1.10 Fur<sup>13</sup>

Eurazeo is committed to the 'do no harm' principle, which also applies to animal welfare. Eurazeo recognizes the Five Animal Freedoms, which include the right of animals to be free from hunger

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<sup>11</sup> See related regulatory framework and / or definitions: <http://www.fao.org/3/v9878e/v9878E.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> See related regulatory framework and / or definitions: [https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-welfare\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-welfare_en)

<sup>13</sup> See related regulatory framework and / or definitions: [https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-welfare\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-welfare_en)

and thirst, discomfort, pain, injury or disease, and fear and distress. Therefore, Eurazeo does not invest in the fur industry, including fur farming or manufacturing.

However, Eurazeo does wish to support diversified companies in the apparel industry. Consequently, the company may invest in companies producing, buying, or selling clothes with fur as long as such clothes do not exceed 20% of their total revenue with a commitment to transition away to sustainable alternatives or exit from those products or services.

#### 4.1.11 Water

Eurazeo does not wish to be involved in **water-intensive activities** operating in **regions where water is already scarce**, especially when these activities:

- Use large amounts of water in areas facing water stress<sup>14</sup> or shortages.
- Operate in regions already affected by water crises due to overuse or high demand.
- Show increasing water consumption patterns that suggest worsening future scarcity.
- Cause serious harm to biodiversity or local communities through their water use.

Such activities are excluded if their impact on water resources cannot be effectively mitigated or remediated.

Eurazeo acknowledges the risks associated with **per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)** and their long-term impact on human health and the environment. Due to their persistence in the environment, PFAS contaminate water, soil, and air, causing pollution at every stage of their lifecycle—from production to use and disposal of PFAS-containing products.

Therefore, Eurazeo wishes to monitor with great care:

- Companies whose activities may pose a significant risk of water pollution, particularly when they:
  - Heavily<sup>15</sup> use PFAS and discharge them into water bodies without complying with or being regulated by an appropriate legal framework.
  - Manufacture products containing substantial quantities of PFAS despite the availability of viable alternative solutions for their industry, failing to transition towards safer substitutes.
- Companies active in the water management industry which lack robust safeguards to prevent or mitigate their adverse environmental impacts.

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<sup>14</sup> See related water stress maps: Water Risk Filter (World Wide Fund for Nature - WWF) and Aqueduct (World Resources Institute - WRI).

<sup>15</sup> See PFAS main applications and sub-uses as defined by the REACH regulation on PFAS

Finally, particular attention will be given to any process that may lead to irreversible pollution, especially when it endangers water resources and their ecosystems.

Specific products and services: Eurazeo does not invest in companies producing equipment, products or services dedicated to water-intensive industrial processes in high-stress areas or that enable the manufacture or discharge of PFAS. However, Eurazeo may adopt a case-by-case approach when such products or services contribute to sustainable alternatives to unsustainable water use or PFAS-dependent practices.

Eurazeo may invest in companies whose specific products or services are designed to mitigate or remediate the negative impacts of water-intensive industries or water pollution.

Consequently, Eurazeo may invest in those companies as long as the company has a formalized plan to diversify away from unsustainable water-related practices, including reliance on high-risk substances such as PFAS.

## 4.2 SECTORS WITH POTENTIALLY NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

### 4.2.1 Weapons<sup>16</sup>

Eurazeo is committed to the 'does not harm' principle which applies to the defence industry and acknowledges that the weapons industry poses sustainability risks, including:

- **Human rights violations:** weapons or dual use goods and technologies that may contribute to human rights violations in the hands of oppressive regimes.
- **Proliferation of controversial weapons:** components or techniques may be used in the manufacturing process of controversial weapons.
- **Corruption:** trade of weapons may be associated with corruption.
- **Fragile states governance issues:** could lead to weapon re-exportation to regions with low respect of human rights, ongoing conflicts or weapon embargoes.

Eurazeo does **not invest in companies engaged in both controversial and conventional weapons** included in the following list:

#### Controversial:

- Anti-personnel landmines
- Cluster munitions

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<sup>16</sup> See related regulatory framework and / or definitions: Ottawa convention; Oslo convention on cluster munitions; Fissile Materials Cut-off Treaty (FMCT); Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC); Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons; EU Council Regulation No 1236/2005; Common Military List of the European Union; EU report on 'Human rights and technology: the impact of intrusion and surveillance systems on human rights in third countries' (2014/2232(INI))

- Biological and chemical weapons
- Nuclear weapons and fissile materials
- Depleted uranium
- Goods which have no practical use other than for the purpose of “capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”

Conventional:

- Small arms, light weapons, heavy weapons<sup>17</sup> and their ammunitions. Especially those deemed excessively injurious or that have indiscriminate effects such as, but not limited to, blinding lasers, incendiary weapons and large blast area weapons <sup>18</sup>
- Military equipment dedicated to non-public or private entities

Other:

- Private military contracting<sup>19</sup>: corporate entities that provide military and security services, which can include armed guarding, logistical support, and military training

Eurazeo recognizes that some equipment, technologies, services, and software may be necessary for self-defence or civilian use and are eligible for investment.

However, companies engaged in the development, production or sale of equipment, technologies, or software specifically designed to inflict excessive injuries or have indiscriminate effects will be excluded from Eurazeo’s investments.

Companies must demonstrate strong governance ethics, including transparency in their activities and the use of their technologies. Special attention will be paid to their compliance with international law principles, including human rights and humanitarian law.

## 4.2.2 Private prisons

Eurazeo does not invest in companies that operate, manage or own prisons and detention centres of any form.

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<sup>17</sup> According to: United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (ROCA United Nations Register of Conventional Arms) and the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs

<sup>18</sup> These weapons are principally described in the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (mentioned in I5) and include Blinding Lasers, Incendiary and Large Blast Area Weapons

<sup>19</sup> As defined by <https://www.montreuxdocument.org/pdf/document/en.pdf> (basis of EU regulations)

### 4.2.3 Narcotics<sup>20</sup>

Eurazeo does not wish to be involved in activities that have both proven negative effects on people's physical and mental health and addiction capacity.

Eurazeo does not invest in companies that primarily focus on the production, trade, procurement, or storage/transportation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The legality of some substances may vary by country, as is the case for cannabis. Eurazeo does not invest in companies engaged with cannabis unless it is used for medical purpose.

### 4.2.4 Tobacco<sup>21</sup>

Eurazeo does not wish to be involved in activities that have both proven negative effects on people's physical and mental health and addiction capacity, though legal.

Eurazeo does not invest in the cigarette industry, which includes manufacturers and wholesale traders of cigarettes, tobacco, e-cigarettes, and associated smoking products. Eurazeo does not invest in tobacco leaf growing companies, except those that solely produce and sell tobacco for medical purposes.

### 4.2.5 Alcohol<sup>22</sup>

Eurazeo does not wish to be involved in activities that have both proven negative effects on people's physical and mental health and addiction capacity, though legal.

However, Eurazeo does wish to support diversified companies in the hospitality, beverage and agricultural industries.

Consequently, Eurazeo may invest in the following:

- Hospitality that serves alcoholic beverages, provided that the revenue related to such activity does not exceed 20% of the company's total revenue.
- Companies farming plants and grains for the beverage industry, or beverage producers and distributors, as long as their activity is either restricted to soft alcoholic beverages<sup>23</sup> or do not exceed 20% of their total revenue.

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<sup>20</sup> See related regulatory framework and / or definitions: [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention\\_1988\\_en.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1988_en.pdf) [https://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention\\_1961\\_en.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1961_en.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> See related regulatory framework and / or definitions: [https://www.who.int/fctc/text\\_download/en/](https://www.who.int/fctc/text_download/en/)

<sup>22</sup> See related regulatory framework and / or definitions: [https://www.who.int/health-topics/alcohol#tab=tab\\_1](https://www.who.int/health-topics/alcohol#tab=tab_1)

<sup>23</sup> Soft alcoholic beverage relates to cat 3 of French Public Health Code Article L 3321 1

#### 4.2.6 Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)<sup>24</sup>

Eurazeo is committed to the 'do no harm' principle and seeks to avoid activities that may have negative effects on both people's health and biodiversity. While Eurazeo recognizes the significant potential of life science research and biotechnologies for innovation and improving welfare, such innovation may also result in significant adverse impacts on life welfare. Therefore, following the precautionary principle, Eurazeo does not invest in companies that generate more than 20% of their revenue from the production, trade, and components associated with GMOs.

#### 4.2.7 Medical activities

Eurazeo supports scientific and technological progress to promote public health. However, some medical activities may have negative impacts on people's health or raise ethical questions.

Eurazeo does not invest in:

- human cloning or human genome editing
- gestational surrogacy
- post-mortem medically assisted procreation
- euthanasia and assisted suicide

Following the precautionary principle, Eurazeo does not invest in companies that generate more than 20% of their total revenue from the production and trade of over-the-counter medicines.

Following the precautionary principle, Eurazeo does not invest in companies that generate more than 20% of their total revenue for the production and trade of opioid medicines.

Eurazeo may invest in research on human stem-cells, human genetic screening, algorithmic processing for preventive, diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, in line with the French bio-ethics regulation.

#### 4.2.8 Gambling<sup>25</sup>

Eurazeo does not wish to be involved in activities that have proven negative effects on people's mental health and addiction capacity, though legal.

Eurazeo does not invest in the gambling activity, be it online or offline. Eurazeo may invest in hotel groups where casino activity is hosted, if such activity does not exceed 20% of their revenue.

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<sup>24</sup> See related regulatory framework and / or definitions: <http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/en/>

<sup>25</sup> See related regulatory framework and / or definitions : <https://iagr.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/MJTF-Framework-Document.pdf>



#### **4.2.9 Pornography and porn media**

Eurazeo does not wish to be involved in pornography activities, though legal. Eurazeo does not invest in the pornography and porn media industry.

## **5 SCREENING FOR FUNDRAISING OPPORTUNITIES**

As a global financial institution, Eurazeo consistently aims to mobilize capital that does not result from activities that are inconsistent with the objectives of allocating this capital. Consequently, Eurazeo applies screening not only to investment opportunities but also to fundraising opportunities.

### **5.1 NEGATIVE SCREENING**

Eurazeo does not accept subscriptions from organizations headquartered in countries that are listed on the FATF-GAFI list of high-risk jurisdictions. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the global money-laundering and terrorist-financing watchdog. This inter-governmental body sets international standards that aim to prevent these illegal activities and the harm they cause to society. Should the FATF-GAFI bring modifications to this list overtime, this procedure will be updated accordingly. At the time this procedure is published, the list of high-risk jurisdictions is as follows: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran.

The FATF also identifies several countries with Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT) deficiencies, these are part of the list of "Jurisdictions under increased monitoring". Prior to accepting subscriptions from organizations headquartered in jurisdictions under increased monitoring, Eurazeo performs in-depth AMF/CFT due diligence on potential investors.

### **5.2 POSITIVE SCREENING**

In case an investment fund is oversubscribed, Eurazeo will make its best reasonable endeavours to discriminate in favour of non-profit organizations such as foundations.

# DISCLAIMER

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Version	Publication date	Key updates
V7	June 2025	Added a new chapter on <b>Water</b> (pollution and withdrawal) and a paragraph allowing <b>mitigation/remediation-based exceptions</b> .
V6	October 2024	Replaced the Palm oil section with a broader <b>deforestation and agri-commodities</b> section. Added clarification on <b>weapons</b> .
V5	May 2024	<b>Terminology update</b> : EMC and EIM merged into EGI
V4	January 2024	<b>New cross-sectoral exclusions</b> : wildlife trade, OECD violations, cultural heritage destruction. <b>Clarified restrictions</b> : <b>weapons</b> (dual-use threshold), <b>pornography</b> (production/distribution), <b>animal</b> testing (3Rs principle).
V3	July 2023	<b>Environmental</b> : <b>Taxonomy condition</b> for gas, case-by-case for <b>carbon capture</b> , clarified <b>coal exit</b> . <b>Social</b> : thresholds for <b>alcohol</b> , <b>gambling</b> , <b>opioids</b> ; clarified <b>weapons</b> and added <b>medical cannabis</b> exception.
V2	October 2022	<b>Clarified exclusions</b> : <b>weapons</b> (non-public use), <b>pornography</b> (goods & services), <b>narcotics</b> (medical cannabis), <b>oil &amp; gas</b> services.
V1	October 2020	<b>Initial framework</b> : formal introduction of exclusion policy distinguishing strict bans from conditional exclusions.