

# Sustainability disclosures (unaudited)

## ANNEX IV

### Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

**Product name:** Robeco Capital Growth Funds - RobecoSAM Euro SDG Credits  
**Legal entity identifier:** 213800MQYJBFGNZW597

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☐ ☐ **Yes**

☐ It 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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_\_%

☒ ☐ ☒ **No**

☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 79.7% of sustainable investments

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with a social objective

☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



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

### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The fund promotes the following Environmental and Social characteristics:

1. The sub-fund's portfolio complied with Robeco's Exclusion Policy excluding investments in companies that are exposed to controversial behavior and controversial products. This means that the Sub-fund had no exposure to excluded securities, taking into account a grace period.
2. The sub-fund avoided investment in companies that are in breach of the ILO standards, UNGPs, UNGC or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Companies that breached the international norms were excluded from the investment universe.

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3. The sub-fund was solely invested in companies that hold a positive or neutral SDG score based on the internally developed SDG Framework.
4. The sub-fund invested a minimum of 10% in green, social, sustainable, and/or sustainability-linked bonds.

### ● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product performed as follows. All values are based on the positions and available data as at 31 December 2022.

1. The portfolio contained on average 2.47% investments that are on the Exclusion list as result of the application of the applicable exclusion policy. Unless sanctions stipulate specific timelines, exclusions apply within three months after the announcement. If selling is not possible for liquidity reasons, then buying is not allowed. Once selling is possible at a reasonable price, holdings will be sold.
2. 0.00% of the holdings in portfolio was in violation of the ILO standards, UNGPs, UNGC or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
3. 93.53 % of the assets (on average) was invested in investments holding a neutral or positive SDG score based on the internally developed SDG framework.
4. The sub-fund invested 19.18% of its assets in green, social, sustainable and/or sustainability-linked bonds.

### ● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Robeco uses its proprietary SDG framework to determine if an investment qualifies as sustainable investment. Robeco's SDG Framework is a tool that systematically assesses individual companies on key SDG targets and sector-specific indicators which help analysts determine a company's SDG contributions. These contributions aggregate into an overall SDG company score. The resulting scores are used to help construct portfolios that pursue positive impact, avoid negative impact, and support sustainable progress in the economy, society and the natural environment. Positive scores imply that the investment do not significant harm any of the UN Sustainable Development goals.

The sustainable investments contributed to any or more of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, which include both social and environmental objectives. Robeco used its proprietary SDG Framework to assess which investments constitute a sustainable investment as referred to in art 2(17) SFDR. Under the SDG Framework, "SDG scores" are calculated for each investment. Investments having positive SDG scores (+1, +2, +3) are deemed to contribute to the UN SDGs.

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

## *How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?*

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) are considered in the calculation of SDG scores under Robeco's proprietary SDG Framework. Violations with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and Principal Adverse Impact lead to a negative SDG score. Only investments with a positive SDG score can be classified as sustainable investment, indicating that such investments did no significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective. Minus scores show harm. Scores of -2 or -3 may even cause significant harm.

## *How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

The fund considered principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors as part of its investment due diligence process and procedures. For sustainable investments this meant ensuring that the investments do no significant harm to any environmental or social objective. Many PAI indicators are either directly or indirectly included in the SDG Framework to determine whether a company has significant impacts on the SDGs related to the PAI indicators.

The following PAIs were considered in the fund:

- PAI 1, table 1 was considered for scope 1, 2 and 3 Green House Gas emissions via engagement and exclusions. Robeco's Exclusion policy covers the exclusion of activities with highly negative climate impacts (e.g. thermal coal ( $\geq 20\%$  of the revenues), oil sands ( $\geq 10\%$  of the revenues) and arctic drilling ( $\geq 5\%$  of the revenues)).
- PAI 2, table 1 was considered for scope 1 and 2 carbon footprint via engagement and exclusions. Robeco's Exclusion policy covers the exclusion of activities with highly negative climate impacts (e.g. thermal coal ( $\geq 20\%$  of the revenues), oil sands ( $\geq 10\%$  of the revenues) and arctic drilling ( $\geq 5\%$  of the revenues)).
- PAI 3, table 1 was considered for scope 1 and 2 Green House Gas intensity of investee companies via engagement and exclusions. Robeco's Exclusion policy covers the exclusion of activities with highly negative climate impacts (e.g. thermal coal ( $\geq 20\%$  of the revenues), oil sands ( $\geq 10\%$  of the revenues) and arctic drilling ( $\geq 5\%$  of the revenues)).
- PAI 4, table 1 regarding the exposure to companies in the fossil fuel sector was considered via engagement and exclusions. Robeco's Exclusion policy covers the exclusion of activities with highly negative climate impacts (e.g. thermal coal ( $\geq 20\%$  of the revenues), oil sands ( $\geq 10\%$  of the revenues) and arctic drilling ( $\geq 5\%$  of the revenues)).
- PAI 5, table 1 regarding the share of energy consumption from non-renewable sources was considered via engagement and exclusions. Robeco is committed to contribute to the goals of the Paris Agreement and to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050. The portfolio decarbonization targets are derived from the P2 pathway from the IPCC 1.5-degree scenario of 2018. The P2 pathway is composed of the following emission milestones: 49% reduction of GHG emissions in 2030 and -89% reduction of GHG emissions in 2050, both relative to 2010 baseline.
- PAI 6, table 1 regarding Energy consumption per High Impact Climate sector was considered via engagement and exclusions. Robeco's Exclusion policy covers the exclusion of activities with highly negative climate impacts (e.g. thermal coal (Coal power expansion plans  $\geq 300$  MW)).

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- PAI 7, table 1 regarding activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas was considered via engagement. Robeco is developing methods to evaluate the materiality of biodiversity for our portfolios, and the impact of our portfolios on biodiversity. Based on such methods Robeco will set quantified targets in order to combat biodiversity loss, latest by 2024.
- For relevant sectors, biodiversity impact is considered in fundamental SI research analysis. Robeco is developing a framework to consider this across all investments.
- PAI 8, table 1 regarding Water emissions was considered via engagement. Within Robeco's Controversial Behavior program, companies are screened on a potential violation in relation to water. When Robeco deems a company to cause significant negative impact on local water supply or waste issues which is a breach of UN Global Compact principle 7, it will either apply enhanced engagement or directly exclude the company from the universe.
- PAI 9, table 1 regarding hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio was considered via engagement. In addition, within Robeco's Controversial Behavior program, companies are screened on a potential violation in relation to waste. When Robeco deems a company to cause significant negative impact on local water supply or waste issues which is a breach of UN Global Compact principle 7, it will either apply enhanced engagement or directly exclude the company from the universe.
- PAI 10, table 1 regarding violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises was considered via engagement and exclusions. Robeco acts in accordance with the International Labor Organization (ILO) standards, United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGPs), United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Principles and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and is guided by these international standards to assess the behavior of companies. In order to mitigate severe breaches, an enhanced engagement process is applied where Robeco deems a severe breach of these principles and guidelines has occurred. If this enhanced engagement, which may last up to a period of three years, does not lead to the desired change, Robeco will exclude a company from its investment universe.
- PAI 14, table 1 regarding exposure to controversial weapons was considered via exclusions. For all strategies Robeco deems anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical, biological weapons, white phosphorus, depleted uranium weapons and nuclear weapons that are tailor made and essential, to be controversial weapons. Exclusion is applied to companies that are manufacturers of certain products that do not comply with the following treaties or legal bans on controversial weapons: 1. The Ottawa Treaty (1997) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines. 2. The Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of cluster munitions. 3. The Chemical Weapons Convention (1997) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of chemical weapons. 4. Biological Weapons Convention (1975) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of biological weapons. 5. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968) which limits the spread of nuclear weapons to the group of so-called Nuclear Weapons States (USA, Russia, UK, France and China). 6. The Dutch act on Financial Supervision 'Besluit marktmisbruik' art. 21 a. 7. The Belgian Loi Mahoux, the ban on uranium weapons. 8. Council Regulation (EU) 2018/1542 of 15 October 2018 concerning restrictive measures against the proliferation and use of chemical weapons.

*Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The sustainable investments were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights via both Robeco's Exclusion Policy and Robeco's SDG Framework. Robeco's SDG Framework screens for breaches on these principles in the final step of the framework. In this step, Robeco checks whether the company concerned has been involved in any controversies. Involvement in

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any controversy will result in a negative SDG score for the company, meaning it is not a sustainable investment.

Robeco's Exclusion Policy includes an explanation of how Robeco acts in accordance with the International Labor Organization (ILO) standards, United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGPs), United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Principles and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and is guided by these international treaties to assess the behaviour of companies. Robeco continuously screens its investments for breaches of these principles. In the reported year, there have been no breaches.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union 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 did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

PAI were considered both pre-investment (through exclusions and through integration in the investment due diligence) and post-investments (through engagement). All values are based on the average positions over the reporting period.

Pre-investment, the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered:

- Robeco's SDG Framework assesses companies' positive and negative contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). Robeco's SDG Framework directly and/or indirectly screens companies on many of the topics considered by the PAI indicators. The average SDG score of the portfolio was 1.3115.

Post-investment, the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were taken into account:

- o Via Robeco's entity engagement program, the following PAIs were considered:
  - At year end 16 companies in portfolio were subject to the Robeco Entity Engagement program. Via the Robeco Entity Engagement program, the following numbers of engagement cases per PAI were active on portfolio holdings, during the reporting period: PAI 12, table 1: Unadjusted gender pay gap 2 cases. PAI 13, table 1: Board gender diversity 2 cases. PAI 1, table 1: GHG emissions 1 case. PAI 2, table 1: Carbon footprint 1 case. PAI 3, table 1: GHG intensity of investee companies 1 case. PAI 4, table 1: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector 1 case. PAI 5, table 1: Share of nonrenewable energy consumption and production 1 case. PAI 6, table 1: Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector 1 case.
  - All indicators related to Climate and other environment-related indicators (PAI 1-9, Table 1)

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- Violations of the UN Global Compact Principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10, Table 1)
- In addition, based on a yearly review of Robeco's performance on all mandatory and selected voluntary indicators, holdings of The Sub-fund that cause adverse impact might be selected for engagement.



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 1 January 2022 through 31 December 2022

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
0.375 NORDEA BANK ABP 28-MAY-2026	Banking	1.68	Finland
5.625 DEUTSCHE BANK AG 19-MAY-2031	Banking	1.31	Germany
0.000 BUNDESOBLIGATION 07-OCT-2022	Treasuries	1.22	Germany
0.400 BAXTER INTERNATIONAL INC 15-MAY-2024	Consumer Non Cyclical	1.17	United States
0.375 MET LIFE GLOB FUNDING I 09-APR-2024	Insurance	1.08	United States
0.625 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA 23-MAR-2026	Mortgage Assets	1.03	Canada
0.500 AMERICAN TOWER CORP 15-JAN-2028	Communications	1.01	United States
0.309 HSBC HOLDINGS PLC 13-NOV-2026	Banking	0.99	United Kingdom
2.500 BANCO DE SABADELL SA 15-APR-2031	Banking	0.98	Spain
0.800 CAPITAL ONE FINANCIAL CO 12-JUN-2024	Banking	0.98	United States
1.625 FIRST ABU DHABI BANK PJS 07-APR-2027	Government Sponsored	0.92	United Arab Emirates
2.100 BNP PARIBAS 07-APR-2032	Banking	0.85	France
0.750 CELLNEX TELECOM SA 20-NOV-2031	Communications	0.85	Spain
1.125 SANTANDER UK PLC 12-MAR-2027	Mortgage Assets	0.81	United Kingdom
1.963 JPMORGAN CHASE & CO 23-MAR-2030	Banking	0.80	United States

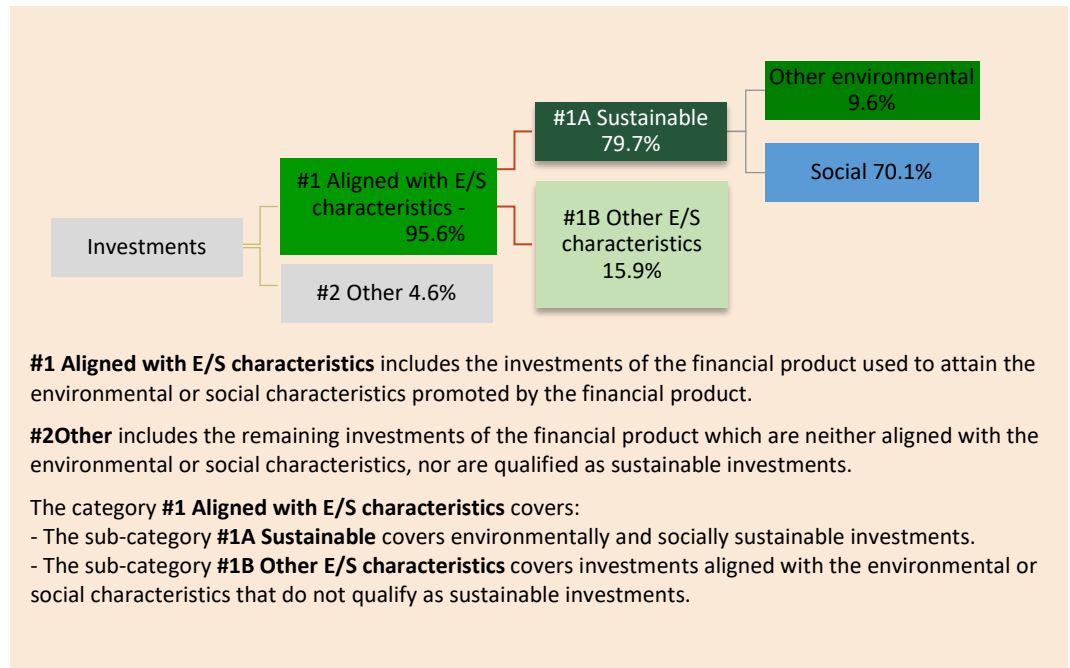
### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

95.6%

#### What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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## ● In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Average exposure in % over the reporting period
<b>Sectors deriving revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade, of fossil fuels -</b>	
Natural Gas	0.49
<b>Other sectors</b>	
Banking	43.13
Consumer Non Cyclical	9.53
Insurance	7.76
Communications	7.25
Consumer Cyclical	4.84
Treasuries	4.02
Mortgage Assets	3.55
Electric	2.69
Technology	2.63
Basic Industry	2.56
Financial Other	2.36
Capital Goods	1.70
Government Sponsored	1.51
Owned No Guarantee	0.90
Transportation	0.81
Local Authorities	0.15
REITS	0.14
Cash and other instruments	3.99



**To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

0%.



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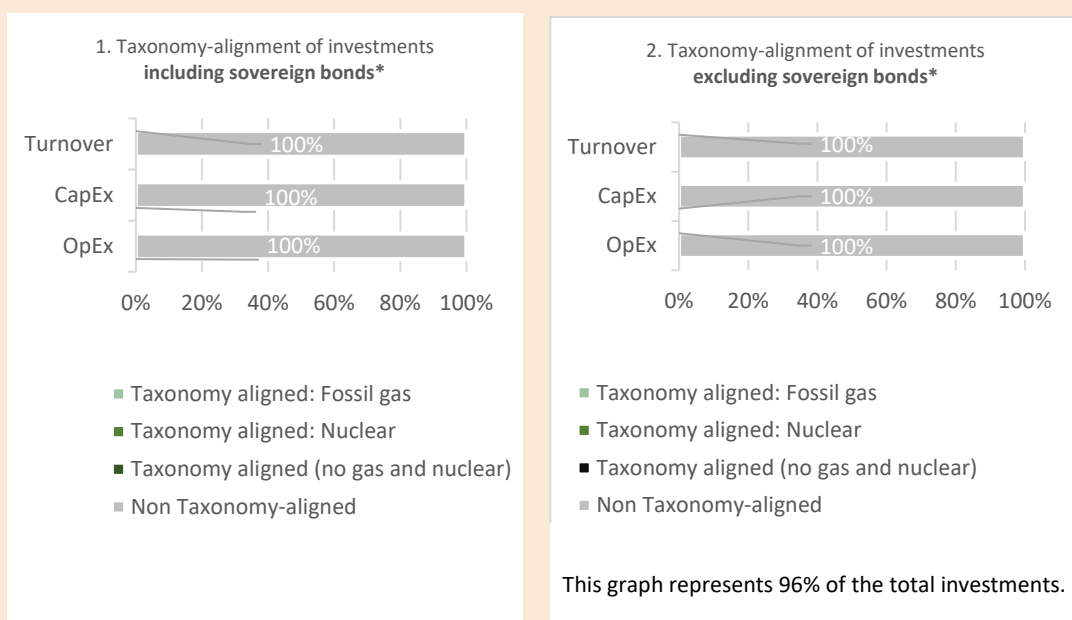
- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy 1?**

☐ Yes:
   
☐ In fossil gas   ☐ In nuclear energy
   
☒ No

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*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 the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



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

- **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

0%.

<sup>1</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



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## What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

9.6%. This concerns investments with a positive score on one of more of the following SDG's, without harming other SDG's: SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 14 (life below water) or 15 (life on land).



## What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

70.1%. This concerns investments with a positive score on one of more of the following SDGs, without harming other SDGs: SDG 1 (No poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 10 (reduced inequalities), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) or 17 (partnerships for the goals).



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

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### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

Amongst others, the use of cash, cash equivalents and derivatives is included under “#2 Other”. The fund may make use of derivatives for hedging, liquidity and efficient portfolio management as well as investment purposes (in line with the investment policy). Any derivatives in the fund were not used to attain environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?**

During the reporting period, the overall sustainability profile of the mandate was improved further by focusing on material information with regards to Environmental, Social and Governance factors. Furthermore, 16 holdings were under active engagement either within Robeco’s thematic engagement programs or under more company-specific engagement topics related to Environmental, Social and/or Governance issues. In addition, 19.18% of the assets were invested in green bonds.