

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

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.

Product name: Most Diversified Portfolio SICAV – TOBAM Anti-Benchmark Multi-Asset Fund

LeLegal entity identifier:
5493003B8EG1AR54IU58

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 62% of sustainable investments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</p>



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

The objective of the Compartment was to achieve an attractive performance over a 5-year investment horizon through dynamic exposure to portfolios of equities and bonds in developed and emerging markets. In order to support its investment objective, the Compartment will invest on different markets or asset classes (Equities, Bonds) for up to 100% of its assets.

The process integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities to the sustainability of long-term company returns. The Compartment aims to promote low carbon approaches, commitment to climate action and companies with good governance.

The Compartment has designated as a reference index to compare its ESG characteristics, such as carbon emissions or ESG footprint the following:

- Bloomberg World Large & Mid Cap Net Return Index.
- ICE BoFA Global Corporate Index.
- ICE BoFA Global High Yield Index.

● *How did the sustainability indicators perform?*

The Compartment has presented different metrics, in order to measure the ability to reach each environmental and social characteristics promoted.

Please see them below with the comparison.

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

Actual 31/12/2022			
ESG Metric	Fund	Reference Index	Difference
Carbon footprint*	49.90	73.47	- 23.57
E 'Environmnetal Footprint'**	0.57	0.43	0.15
S 'Social Footprint'**	0.53	0.40	0.13
G 'Government Footprint'**	0.55	0.41	0.15

*We are using GHG scope 1 and 2

Carbon Footprint is represented by Tons of carbon emitted per 1 million USD invested

** TOBAM E,S,G footprint lies between 0 and 1.

0 is the worst score.

1 is the best score.

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

This is the first reporting period. Previous year data is not available.

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

The sustainable investments within this compartment contribute to Environmental objectives including climate change mitigation and adaptation (however not in the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation) or commitment to science-based emissions reduction targets ("SBTI").

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.

To determine the share of sustainable investments, the Management Company considered the environmental objective for companies that:

- Had a carbon intensity (carbon emissions normalized by the Enterprise Value including Cash) below 80% of the average carbon intensity of their respective reference index
- Or
Made a commitment to the SBTi initiative (This engagement is followed by the Management Company's research team on an annual basis).
- We are not involved in severe breaches or controversies in regard to the labor rights, human rights, environmental or corruption, and that are not part of the following sectors: tobacco, controversial weapons, coal mining and fossil fuels
And
Have not been targeted by any significant environmental fines over the past years.
- Have a G score for Good Governance practices (as defined by the Management Company ESG Footprint proprietary methodology) in the top 80% of their respective asset class reference index (for the ACWI equity bucket: Bloomberg World Large & Mid Cap Net Return Index, for the GIG Bucket: ICE BoFA Global Corporate Index and for the GHY Bucket: ICE BoFA Global High Yield Index).

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

The Compartment invested in order to achieve the Compartments' carbon reduction objective, ESG footprint commitment, while not significantly harming any environmental or social sustainable investment objectives. Before any investment was made by the Compartment (not only sustainable investments but all investments), the investment had to pass a negative screening, further including the consideration of the principal adverse impacts described in the below section. Hence no companies involved in controversial sectors or activities not aligned with TOBAM's policy, could be eligible for investments for the Compartment.

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

Please see below in table the relevant details in relation to actual PAI indicators in relation to not causing significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective.

PAI INDICATORS FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOT CAUSING SIGNIFICANT HARM	Actual 31/12/2022
PAI #7 : Activities negatively affecting biodiversity	0.00
PAI #10 : Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD guidelines	0.00
PAI #14 : Exposure to Controversial Weapons	0.00

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

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 Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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

The Management Company did not invest in any company that has been classified as failing to comply with key international norms (ISS Ethix Norm-based screening) such as for example the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Please see below in table the relevant details in relation to actual PAI indicators chosen.

PAI INDICATORS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS	Actual 31/12/2022
PAI #1: GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions - Scope 1 & 2	42.73
PAI #2: Carbon footprint	337.79
PAI #3: GHG intensity of investee companies	870.96
PAI #7 : Activities negatively affecting biodiversity	0.00
PAI #10 : Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD guidelines	0.00
PAI #13: Board Gender Diversity	0.21
PAI #14 : Exposure to Controversial Weapons	0.00



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Libelle valeur	NAV %	Sector	Country
LYXOR BBG EQ W COMM X AG	5.34%	Miscellaneous	Luxembourg
MOST DIV. -TO.ANTI-BENCHM.GL.H.Y.Z A	3.40%	Miscellaneous	Luxembourg
UNITED STATES TREAS I 0.125 22-32 15/01S	2.62%	Miscellaneous	USA
UNITED KINGDOM 0.125 21-31 10/08S	2.36%	Miscellaneous	Great Britain
FRANCE 0.25 13-24 25/07A	1.60%	Miscellaneous	France
SPAIN 1.00 14-30 30/11A	1.53%	Miscellaneous	Spain
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORP	1.03%	Communications	Japan
PFIZER INC	1.00%	Health Care	USA
KIMBERLY-CLARK CORP	1.00%	Consumer Staples	USA
MERCK & CO INC	1.00%	Health Care	USA
ELI LILLY & CO	0.97%	Health Care	USA
GENERAL MILLS INC	0.96%	Consumer Staples	USA
KROGER CO	0.95%	Consumer Staples	USA
GILEAD SCIENCES INC	0.92%	Health Care	USA
ITALY 0.40 19-30 15/05S	0.86%	Miscellaneous	Italy

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:

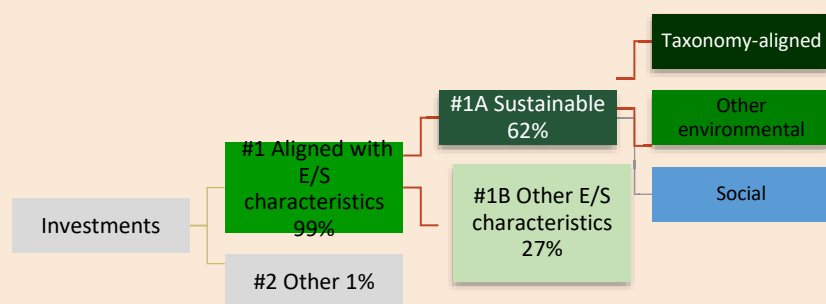
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The proportion of sustainability-related investments was of 62% at year end.

Of which the proportion of #1A Sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives was 99% at year end.



● What was the asset allocation?



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

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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

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.

BICS lvi 1 Sector MDP AB MA	
Name	% Ptf Close
[Miscellaneous]	21.50%
Consumer Staples	16.97%
Health Care	15.10%
Communications	6.37%
Financials	5.60%
Energy	4.24%
Utilities	4.01%
Technology	3.60%
Industrials	3.55%
Consumer Discretionary	2.51%
Materials	2.45%
Communications	2.31%
Health Care	1.94%
[Cash]	1.84%
Consumer Discretionary	1.61%
Financials	1.59%
Real Estate	1.42%
Consumer Staples	1.18%
Materials	0.83%
Utilities	0.50%
Technology	0.39%
Energy	0.29%
Industrials	0.20%



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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

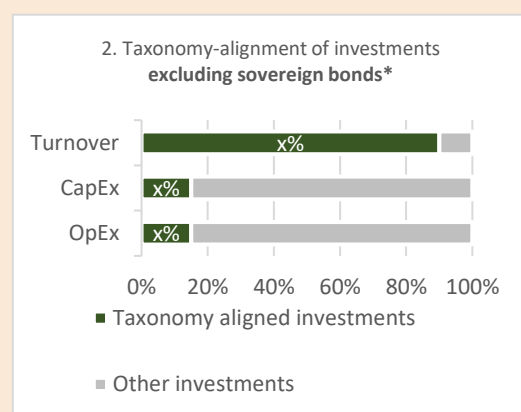
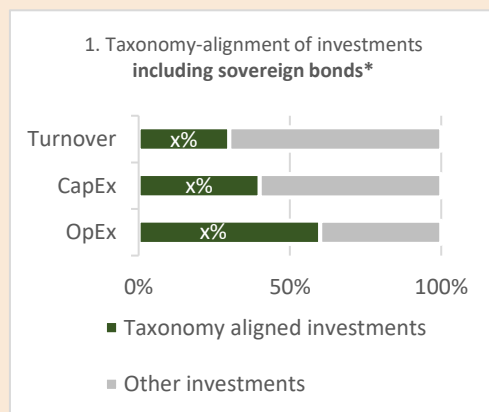
- **turnover** reflects the “greenness” of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

At present we do not have the relevant information, as we are waiting appropriate details from our data provider.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?

- ☐ Yes: *[specify below, and details in the graphs of the box]*
- ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In 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 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*

The amount of taxonomy aligned investment was equal to 0%.

¹Fossil 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.

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

As the Compartment does not have a minimum Taxonomy alignment, there is no minimum share in transitional and enabling activities.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

N/A



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

The amount of taxonomy aligned investment was equal to 0%

Therefore the amount of taxonomy not-aligned investments was equal to 100%.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



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

Investments falling under category “#2 Other”, were investments such as derivatives, cash or cash equivalent, not integrating E/S characteristics, where ESG key features and analysis have not been performed, and E/S characteristics not considered.



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



Numerous initiatives have been taken and developed over the past few months and the past year to further enhance our SRI implementation, as well as reinforce our engagement as a responsible shareholder and creditor.

For our sustainable and responsible investment policy, we have implemented at the beginning of the year 2022, the ESG footprint alignment. We were already computing the ESG footprint of our portfolios, based on our proprietary methodology, but we decided in 2022, to enforce into our investment process that our portfolios should have E, S and G footprints at minima equal at their respective benchmarks E, S and G footprints. These efforts ensure ESG integration is enforced in all our portfolios.

From a stewardship perspective, TOBAM has continued its engagement efforts with the companies involved in the Uyghurs forced labour camps in China. These IT companies or fast fashion companies are allegedly using outsourced companies based in China or elsewhere that are themselves accused of recurring to forced labour camps in China, targeting the Uyghurs population. We have already reached to over 70 companies. Some have provided convincing proofs of stoppings with the mentioned factories, some have explained the measures taken, and policies in place, some have denied, and some have not answered. We are continuing the discussions. No company have yet been excluded and penalized due to the lack of responsiveness to our dialogue.

In 2022, we started engaging with companies that are considered by the NGO Urgenwald, as developed of coal mining projects. As part of our coal exclusions, developers according to best standards and advice from Urgenwald, should be excluded. Before doing so, we decided to use the opportunity of being shareholder to engage with the companies and understand better the projects, while hoping to influence a better outcome.

This initiative has led us to reach to 5 companies. We had a call with one company and the 4 other company did not yet respond. This engagement initiative is still ongoing.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

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

All the reference indices use are broad market indices.

● ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

Please refer to the comparison tables reported in this Annex responding to the queries above, comparative data on ESG point are available.

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

It should be noted that these reference indices are not used as a reference in the Fund investment process. These are meant to give a fair representation of investment universes in order to define ESG metrics. These performance numbers are not comparable to the Fund performance. None of each index taken separately accurately reflects the asset class exposure of the Fund whose exposure is essentially a blend of many asset classes, three of which being represented by the indices above.

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

Please see the answer just above.