

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: ABN AMRO Aegon Global impact Equities

Legal entity identifier:
54930035152FB2MM8123

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 35%**

- 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: 35%**

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

ABN AMRO Aegon Global Impact Equities (“the Sub-Fund”) follows a multi-thematic sustainable investment strategy. The portfolio will be composed of companies exposed to the UN Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs) and considering the SDG Solutions Assessment (SDGA) methodology of the external data provider ISS. As part of its sustainable investment objective, the Sub-Fund invests in companies contributing positively to environmental and social solutions. To define the sustainable investment universe, a “pass-fail” approach is used using a set of criteria. The DNSH principle is always applied on the entire investment universe.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable objectives followed by the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?**

The analysis of certain sustainability indicators is systematically integrated into the investment decision making process. The attainment of the sustainable investment objectives is assessed by investing in securities financing economic activities that substantially contribute to the environmental and/or social objectives mentioned above. To define the sustainable investment universe, a “pass-fail” approach is used using a set of criteria. No other criteria than the one mentioned below are used to define the sustainable investment nature of an investment. The DNSH principle is always applied on the entire investment universe. To be eligible to the investment universe, issuers must meet at least one of the criteria mentioned below:

- *Having a net positive aggregated social solutions score by reference to the Sustainable Development Goals. The criteria is sourced from the external data provider ISS. This criteria assesses the overall, aggregated impact of an issuer’s product portfolio on the achievement of Social objectives. For corporate issuers the SDG Solutions Score considers only the most distinct objectives scores, i.e., the highest positive and/or the lowest negative score, based on contributing and obstructing impacts on Social objectives. The SDGS is calculated as the sum of the highest positive and the lowest negative objective score and ranges on a scale from -10.0 to 10.0. Non-eligible issuers include the negative and neutral score.*
- *Having a net positive aggregated environmental solutions score by reference to the Sustainable Development Goals. The criteria is sourced from the external data provider ISS. This criteria assesses the overall, aggregated impact of an issuer’s product portfolio on the achievement of Environmental objectives. For corporate issuers the SDG Solutions Score considers only the most distinct objectives scores, i.e., the highest positive and/or the lowest negative score, based on contributing and obstructing impacts on Environmental objectives. The SDG Solutions Score is calculated as the sum of the highest positive and the lowest negative objective score and ranges on a scale from -10.0 to 10.0. Non-eligible issuers include the negative and neutral score.*
- *Having a net positive aggregated overall SDG. This criteria assesses the overall, aggregated impact of an issuer’s product portfolio on the achievement of sustainability objectives. For corporate issuers the SDG Solutions Score considers only the most distinct objective scores, i.e., the highest positive and/or the lowest negative score, based on contributing and obstructing impacts on sustainability objectives. The SDG Solution Score is calculated as the sum of the highest positive and the lowest negative objective score and ranges on a scale from -10.0 to 10.0. Non-eligible issuers include the negative and neutral score.*
- *Exposure to companies that do not meet the above criteria, but for which there is a trajectory of engagement with the company that could lead to meeting one or more of these criteria.*

● **How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

The “Do No Significant Harm” (DNSH) principle is compiled by taking into account adverse impacts indicators listed in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April

2022. The Sub-Fund takes into consideration all the adverse impact indicators listed in Table 1 of Annex 1 that are applicable to investee companies.

In addition, the Sub-Fund takes into consideration PAI No. 4 in Table 2 of Annex 2, applicable to investee companies, relating to investments in companies without carbon reduction initiatives. The Sub-Fund also takes into consideration PAI No. 15 of Table 3 of Annex 1, applicable to investee companies, relating to the lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies.

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

The Sub-Fund considers and mitigates adverse impacts of its investments on society and environment through a combination of portfolio management decisions, engagement, and the exclusion of issuers associated with controversial conduct or activities.

With respect to Table 1 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022, the Sub-Fund takes into account the following principal adverse impacts (PAI) in portfolio management decisions and engagement activities:

- GHG emissions, biodiversity, water and waste indicators (i.e. PAI 1 to PAI 9)
- the lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (i.e. PAI 11)
- unadjusted gender pay gap (i.e. PAI 12)
- board diversity (i.e. PAI 13)

The further PAI are taken into account as per the Sub-Fund's exclusion list:

- The violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises indicator (i.e. PAI 10)
- the exposure to controversial weapons (i.e. PAI 14).

With respect to Table 2, the Sub-Fund considers the indicator "investing in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives" (i.e. PAI 4) in portfolio management decisions and engagement activities.

With respect to Table 3, the Sub-Fund considers the indicator "lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies" as part of the exclusions (i.e. PAI 15).

Further information on principal adverse impacts will be provided in an annex to the Sub-Fund's annual report.

--- **How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?**

The Sub-Fund's sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set forth in the 8 "fundamental" conventions identified in the International Labor Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles (covering subjects that were considered to be fundamental principles and rights at work, e.g. freedom of association and

the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, the effective abolition of child labour, and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation) and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. Alignment is ensured through exclusions.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

- Yes, the Sub-Fund considers and mitigates adverse impacts of its investments on society and environment through a combination of portfolio management decisions, engagement, and exclusion of issuers associated with controversial conduct or activities.*

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No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund considers ESG analysis at every stage of the investment process when : screening the initial universe, selecting the eligible companies, constructing the portfolio, deciding to sell a company and replace it by another company, engaging actively with a company to maximise the positive impact trajectory.

The process of selecting companies starts with applying quantitative screens on a global universe by using the external ESG data providers Sustainalytics and ISS. The first screen

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

is performed relying on the ESG data from Sustainalytics and consist of i.) applying activity-based and norm-based exclusions and of ii.) ranking companies in their sub-industry peer groups according to their ESG risk score. Only companies that pass the exclusions tests and that are ranking within the first 50% in their sub-industry peer group are eligible. The second quantitative screen will rely on the overall SDG solutions score of the external data provider ISS ; these overall scores are composed of 15 sub-scores (tackling environmental and/or social issues) assessing in what porportion the products and solutions provided by the companies are likely positively or negatively adressing one or several of the 17 UN-Sustainable Development Goals.

Subsequently to these quantitative screenings, the investment manager performs a qualitative assessment on the company's impact. The investment manager will ascertain the positive impact of the company through an additional in-depth rigorous analysis to understand whether the impact can be justified, whether the business activities with positive impact represents a significant share of the company's overall business activities, and whether the company was or is involved in any activities that harm the sustainable objectives. The assessment leads the investment manager to classify companies into 5 categories based on their impact contribution (i.e., leader, improver, influencer, neutral and ineligible); the final assertion on the company eligibility is made by the ad-hoc committee of the investment manager. The qualitative assessment enhances the initial quantitative screenings using the proprietary impact assessment methodology developped by the investment manager. This analysis may also lead to initiate engagement actions with the company. Based on this qualitative assessment, the investment manager will take the decision to invest or divest. Active ownership (via voting and/or engagement) is also used to encourage companies to act more responsibly and sustainably across their business.

● **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are:

- *The Management Company's exclusions list as defined as followed:*

Company Exclusions based on International Standards and Policies

- Companies non-compliant with the UN Global Compact's Principles
- Companies non-compliant with SFDR Sustainable Investments mandatory norms and conventions
- Companies listed on ABN AMRO Investment Exclusion List (IEL)
- Companies listed on AAIS Good Governance Blacklist

Company Exclusions based on Revenue Thresholds

- Adult Entertainment Production : >5%
- Controversial Weapons direct ownership : Involvement
- Controversial Weapons indirect ownership Involvement : >10%
- Military Contracting Weapons : >0%
- Military Contracting Weapons related products and /or services : >5%
- Small Arms : >0%
- Fur and specialty leather production : >5%
- Unconventional fossil fuels (arctic oil & gas exploration, oil sands and shale energy extraction methods): combined revenues >5%

- Thermal Coal Extraction: >5%
- Thermal Coal Power Generation : >10%
- Cannabis (recreational purposes) : >5%
- Gambling : >5%
- Genetically Modified Organisms : >5%
- Tobacco Producing Companies : >0%
- Tobacco Products Related Products/Services : >5%
- Tobacco Products Retail and/or Distribution : >50%

The list above is a non-exhaustive set of exclusions which may evolve over time (with no prior notice).

- *Sustainable investment eligibility criteria (the below criteria may not be cumulative):*
 - *Having a net positive aggregated social solutions score by reference to the Sustainable Development Goals. The criteria is sourced from the external data provider ISS. This criteria assesses the overall, aggregated impact of an issuer’s product portfolio on the achievement of Social objectives. For corporate issuers the SDG Solutions Score considers only the most distinct objectives scores, i.e., the highest positive and/or the lowest negative score, based on contributing and obstructing impacts on Social objectives. The SDG Solutions Score is calculated as the sum of the highest positive and the lowest negative objective score and ranges on a scale from -10.0 to 10.0. Non-eligible issuers include the negative and neutral score.*
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 - *Having a net positive aggregated overall SDG. This criteria assesses the overall, aggregated impact of an issuer’s product portfolio on the achievement of sustainability objectives. For corporate issuers the SDG Solutions Score considers only the most distinct objective scores, i.e., the highest positive and/or the lowest negative score, based on contributing and obstructing impacts on sustainability objectives. The SDG Solutions Score is calculated as the sum of the highest positive and the lowest negative objective score and ranges on a scale from -10.0 to 10.0. Non-eligible issuers include the negative and neutral score.*
 - *Exposure to companies that do not meet the above criteria, but for which there is a trajectory of engagement with the company that could lead to meeting one or more of these criteria*

● **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

As part of its “Good Governance Policy”, the Management Company of the Sub-Fund determines if a company does not follow good governance practices. Companies that do not follow good governance practices are excluded from the initial investment universe of the Sub-Fund. The data

Good governance
practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

source used for all below mentioned criteria and to define the pass/fail good governance test of the Management Company is Sustainalytics.

SFDR Component Indicator : Sound Management Structure

- UN Global Compact - Principle 10: Principle 10 of the UN Global Compact is related to anti-bribery and corruption and states businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery. Companies with a “watchlist” or “non-compliant” status are excluded.
- Governance Controversy: As part of the controversy assessment, the following topics are included : accounting irregularities, bribery and corruption, anti-competitive practices, sanctions as well as board composition. Companies having a high or severe controversy level (equivalent to levels 4/5 and 5/5) are excluded.

SFDR Component Indicator : Employee Relations

- UN Global Compact - Principles 3, 4, 5 and 6: Principle 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the UN Global Compact are related to labour conditions. The principles state that businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. Companies with a “watchlist” or “non-compliant” status are excluded.
- Social Controversy: As part of the controversy assessment, the following topics are included : freedom of association, child/forced labour, health and safety, community relations, respect of human rights, labour standards, discrimination and harassment. Companies having a high or severe controversy level (equivalent to levels 4/5 and 5/5) are excluded.

SFDR Component Indicator : Tax Compliance

- Governance Controversy: As part of the controversy assessment, taxes avoidance and evasion is taken into consideration. Companies having a high or severe controversy level (equivalent to levels 4/5 and 5/5) are excluded.

SFDR Component Indicator : Remuneration of staff

- Governance Controversy: As part of the controversy assessment, remuneration is taken into consideration. Companies having a high or severe controversy level (equivalent to levels 4/5 and 5/5) are excluded.



What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

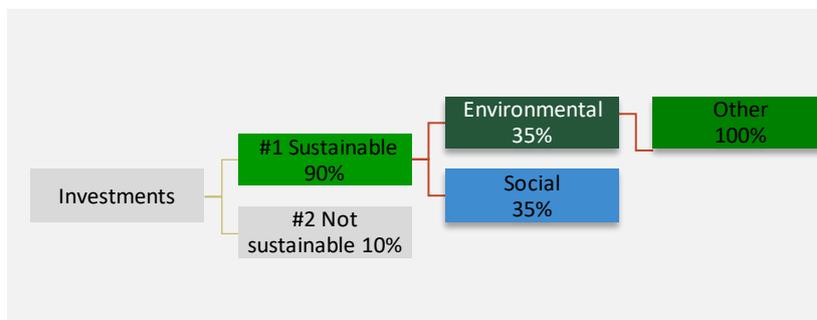
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in assets that have been determined as “eligible” as per the sustainable investment process in place, hence in investments that are defined as sustainable (#1 Sustainable). The proprietary sustainable analysis covers 100% of the “#1 Sustainable” investments.” #1 Sustainable” investments include a minimum of 35% assets with environmental objectives and 35% with social objectives. Investments with environmental objectives are made in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

Up to 10% of the investments are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Not Sustainable). “#2 Not Sustainable” includes derivatives, bank deposits at sight, including cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. These are used for hedging purposes. The proportion and use of investments that are considered as not sustainable does not affect the delivery of the sustainable investment objective, as these investments are neutral to such objective. Besides, minimum environmental or social safeguards are only applied to the underlying investments when relevant. The nature of these assets does not undermine the sustainable objectives pursued by the Sub-Fund. A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this Sub-Fund can be found in the prospectus of this Sub-Fund.

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.



#1 Sustainable consists of sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives. **#2 Not sustainable** includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Not Applicable.

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

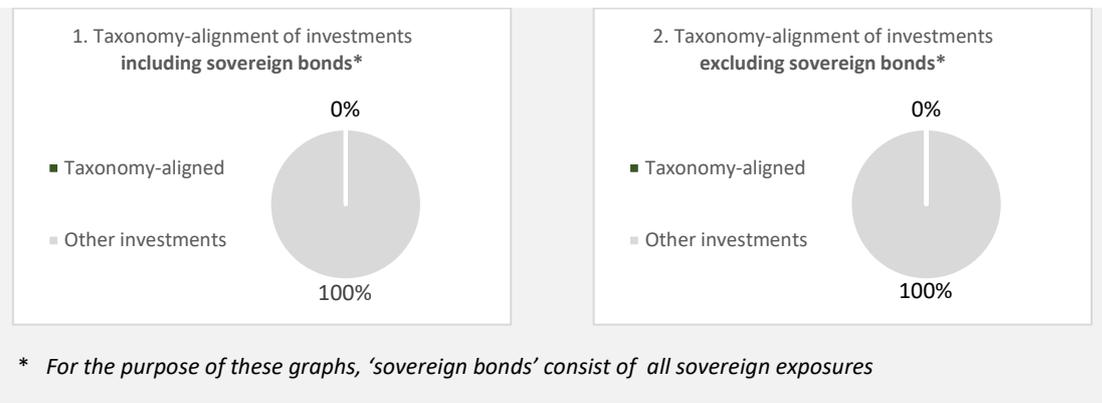
The Sub-Fund's sustainable investments with an environmental objective are not aligned with the EU taxonomy (i.e. 0%) as the investments with an environmental objective are made in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.

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.

 are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



● **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

The Sub-Fund does not have a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities (i.e., 0%), as it does not commit to a minimum proportion of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 100%. The Sub-Fund commits to make a minimum of 35% sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The Sub-Fund commits to make a 35% minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective.



What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

“#2 Not sustainable” includes derivatives, bank deposits at sight, including cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. These are used for hedging and efficient management portfolio purposes. The proportion and use of investments that are considered as not sustainable does not affect the delivery of the sustainable investment objective, as these investments are neutral to such objective. Besides, minimum environmental or social safeguards are only applied to the underlying investments when relevant. The nature of these assets does not undermine the sustainable objectives pursued by the Sub-Fund. A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this Sub-Fund can be found in the prospectus of this Sub-Fund.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

No specific ESG-related index has been designated for this Sub-Fund.

● **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

- *ABN AMRO Investment Solution's Sustainable Investment Policy:*

<https://www.abnamroinvestmentsolutions.com/en/socially-responsible-investment-abn-amro-investment-solutions/sustainability-related-disclosures.html>

- *Documents of the Sub-Fund:*

<https://www.abnamroinvestmentsolutions.com/en/fund-range/fund-range.html>

Reference benchmarks
are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

