DPAM
DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET MANAGEMENT

Pre-contractual 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:
DPAM B EQUITIES US DIVIDEND SUSTAINABLE

Legal entity identifier:
549300OK4RXZO8XKEC20

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

[ ] **Yes**	[X] **No**
[ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**:	[X] 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 50 % of sustainable investments
[ ] in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	[ ] 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	[X] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	[X] with a social objective
[ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**. _%	[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through a rigorous methodology aimed at:

- defending fundamental rights (human rights, labour law, prevention of corruption and environmental protection).

- not funding controversial activities and behaviour that could affect the long-term reputation of the investments.

- promoting environmental, social and governance (ESG) best practices and best efforts.

- ***What Sustainability Indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The sustainability indicators used to measure the achievement of all environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund correspond to the binding investment restrictions:

a. Zero exposure to companies deemed to be non-compliant with global standards;

b. Zero exposure to companies involved in controversial activities according to the definitions and thresholds stipulated by DPAM's Controversial Activities Policy (available at https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006839/DPAM_policy_Controversial_activities.pdf); and

c. Zero exposure to companies facing the most severe ESG controversies;

d. A better weighted average ESG profile than its benchmark, before the application of the ESG and sustainable investment selection methodology, over a rolling three year period; and

e. A greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity of the portfolio below the average GHG emissions intensity of the benchmark, prior to the application of the ESG and sustainable investment selection methodology, over a rolling three year period;

as detailed in the section below entitled “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments that the Sub-fund intends to partially achieve are to invest in companies whose core business is the development of products and services that contribute to the achievement of the 17 environmental or social Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”), as defined by the United Nations (UN) (e.g. health products and services, education-related services, water saving and access solutions, energy efficiency solutions, digitalisation-enabling services, sustainable mobility services, etc.) via:

- companies aligned to one of the first two objectives of the EU taxonomy (climate change mitigation and adaptation);

- companies aiming for a net positive contribution to environmental sustainability objectives;

- companies aiming for a net positive contribution to social sustainability objectives; and

- at the level of the overall portfolio, a minimum of 20% of companies making a net positive contribution* to all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

* The net positive contribution is the difference between the positive and negative impact contributions and is calculated at the level of the invested company and at the level of the overall portfolio. Based on the UN SDGs framework, the net positive contribution takes into account (1) the extent to which the invested company’s products and services contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and (2) the negative impacts associated with their activities along the value chain.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

DPAM ensures that the Sub-fund's sustainable investments do not materially undermine an environmentally or socially sustainable investment objective by:

At the issuer level:

- Taking into account the principal adverse impact on the mandatory sustainability factors (hereafter "PAIs") listed in Table 1 of Appendix 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 which allows for the reduction of the adverse impacts of the investment, in particular by:

- incorporating several elements to avoid and/or reducing its exposure to activities or behaviours that could affect another environmental or social objective (such as the filter of compliance with Global Standards and the exclusion of ESG controversies of the highest severity or of the activities most detrimental to the other environmental and/or social objectives);

- or via an engagement process with the invested companies, in accordance with its engagement policy, which can be accessed at https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006835/DPAM_policy_engagement.pdf;

- an impact calculation methodology which takes into account the positive and negative contribution of the company's products and services to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in order to optimise the net positive (resulting) contribution.

At the overall portfolio level:

- A rule of a minimum 20% of assets aligned with the EU Taxonomy or making a net positive contribution on all 17 SDGs.

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

The PAIs are intrinsically linked to DPAM's commitment to reduce the negative impact of the Sub-fund's investments by avoiding activities or behaviours that may significantly undermine sustainable and inclusive growth. This commitment is embedded throughout the research and investment process from its inception.

In concrete terms, PAIs are incorporated into the various stages of upstream portfolio construction via exclusions and the resulting eligible universe (i), and through the investment process via fundamental analysis, controversy monitoring and ongoing dialogue with investees (ii):

1) Firstly, with regard to environmental PAIs:

a) they are analysed and monitored at the level of the investee issuers, particularly with regard to PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and energy performance, including through research of DPAMs in the context of the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

b) after that, the Global Standards compliance filter includes a filter on environmental protection.

c) In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to environmental issues, such as the environmental impact of company operations (emissions, waste, energy use, biodiversity and water consumption), the environmental impact on the supply chain and the impact of products and services (carbon and environmental impact).

d) Similarly, environmental indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

2) Secondly, social PAIs are systematically analysed throughout the research and investment process:

a) the Global Standards compliance filter is structured around human rights, labour rights and the prevention of corruption.

b) the exclusion filter for companies involved in controversial activities (definitions and thresholds according to DPAM's Controversial Activities Policy). (accessible via the link https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006839/DPAM_policy_Controversial_activities.pdf).

c) In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to social issues, i.e. society and community, customer and employee, and controversies related to governance issues such as business ethics, including corruption and bribery.

d) similarly, social indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

DPAM's approach and processes are further described in its Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy and in the TCFD report available via the linkshttps://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006836/DPAM_policy_Sustainable_and_Responsible_Investment.pdf and DPAM_report_TCFD.pdf (cloudinary.com).

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

DPAM's sustainable and responsible investment policies are based on global standards, including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Guiding Principles). These standards are also an integral part of the benchmarks used by the various rating agencies that DPAM uses.

The first step in the Sub-fund's investment process is a normative screening against these Global Standards: companies that are not in compliance are excluded from the eligible investment universe.

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 EU criteria.

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

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

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

☒ Yes,

Yes, the Sub-fund considers all the principal adverse impact indicators on sustainability factors (hereinafter “PAIs”) listed in Table 1 of Appendix I of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288.

The PAIs are intrinsically linked to DPAM’s commitment to reduce the negative impact of the Sub-fund's investments by avoiding activities or behaviours that may significantly undermine sustainable and inclusive growth. This commitment is embedded throughout the research and investment process from its inception.

In concrete terms, PAIs are incorporated into the various stages of upstream portfolio construction via exclusions and the resulting eligible universe (i), and through the investment process via fundamental analysis, controversy monitoring and ongoing dialogue with investees (ii):

1) Firstly, with regard to environmental PAIs:

a) they are analysed and monitored at the level of the investee issuers, particularly with regard to PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and energy performance, including through research of DPAMs in the context of the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

b) after that, the Global Standards compliance filter includes a filter on environmental protection.

c) In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to environmental issues, such as the environmental impact of company operations (emissions, waste, energy use, biodiversity and water consumption), the environmental impact on the supply chain and the impact of products and services (carbon and environmental impact).

d) Similarly, environmental indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

2) Secondly, social PAIs are systematically analysed throughout the research and investment process:

a) the Global Standards compliance filter is structured around human rights, labour rights and the prevention of corruption.

b) the exclusion filter for companies involved in controversial activities (definitions and thresholds according to DPAM’s Controversial Activities Policy). (accessible via the link

https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006839/DPAM_policy_Controversial_activities.pdf.

c) In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to social issues, i.e. society and community, customer and employee, and controversies related to governance issues such as business ethics, including corruption and bribery.

d) similarly, social indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

DPAM’s approach and processes are further described in its Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy and in the TCFD report available via the links https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006836/DPAM_policy_Sustainable_and_Responsible_Investment.pdf and DPAM_report_TCFD.pdf (cloudinary.com).

Information on the PAIs taken into consideration by the Sub-fund will be available in the annual report of DPAM B, the SICAV to which the Sub-fund belongs.

☐ No

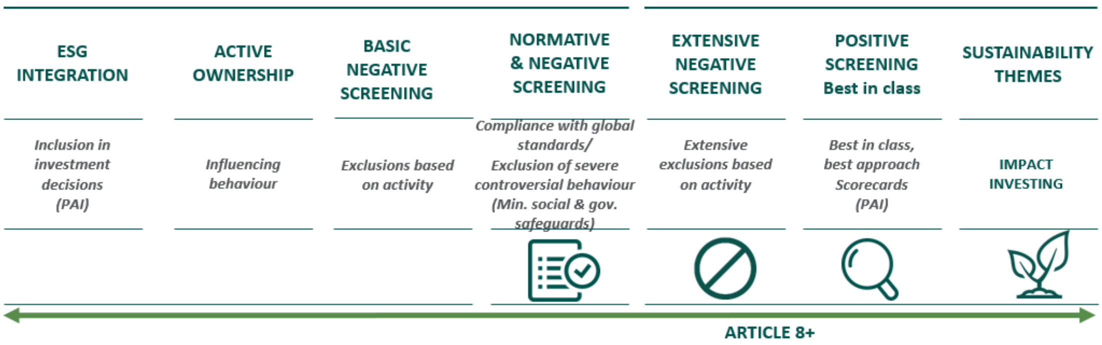
What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics and the minimum proportion of sustainable investments in the Sub-fund are the result of consecutive steps in the investment process as schematized at the end of the section.

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through exclusions, fundamental research, voting and engaged dialogue. It is also committed to containing a minimum proportion of sustainable investments by investing in companies whose core business is the development of products and services that contribute to the achievement of the 17 environmental or social Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), as defined by the United Nations (UN) (e.g. health products and services, education-related services, water saving and access solutions, energy efficiency solutions, digitalisation-enabling services, sustainable mobility services, etc).

A more general description of the Sub-fund's investment strategy can be found in the individual Sub-fund factsheet in the SICAV's prospectus.



- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The criteria that companies must meet to constitute the investment universe are determined on the basis of independent external research and/or internal DPAM research. These selection criteria are as follows:

a) **Global Standards Compliance Filter**: Companies must be in compliance with the Global Compact principles (human rights, labour, anti-corruption and environmental protection) and the UN Guiding Principles, ILO instruments, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and underlying conventions and treaties. DPAM uses specific ESG research from non-financial rating agencies to determine whether or not a company is in compliance with these standards.

b) **Exclusion filter for companies involved in controversial activities:** The DPAM (Controversial Activities Policy) exclusion policy (accessible via the link https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006839/DPAM_policy_Controversial_activities.pdf) covers several sectors and economic activities that are controversial in terms of their ethical and sustainable character. For each of these business sectors and activities, the Controversial Activities Exclusion Policy defines the criteria and thresholds for exclusion. Companies involved in these controversial sectors and activities that meet the exclusion criteria formulated in the policy are excluded from the investment portfolio.

c) **Exclusion filter for companies involved in ESG controversies of maximum severity**: Companies must not be involved in ESG controversies of maximum severity, such as incidents or allegations related to environmental, social or governance issues.

d) **Quantitative ESG approach ("best-in-class"):** DPAM filters the universe before applying the ESG and sustainable investment selection methodology according to a screening based on the quality of the ESG profile of companies, assessed by non-financial rating agencies. The last quartile (25%) of the ranking by economic sector is not eligible for investment.

In order to achieve the minimum proportion of sustainable investments that the Sub-fund intends to include, additional criteria that companies must meet are applied:

a) Qualitative ESG approach: Quantitative screening is complemented by qualitative analysis based on DPAM's fundamental research and dialogues with companies on financial issues relating to the companies' strategy and the most relevant and material ESG risks and issues to which they are exposed.

b) Impact research and sustainability themes: DPAM ensures that the company's products and/or services contribute – as a proportion of its turnover – to the achievement of the 17 environmental or social Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") defined by the United Nations (UN), such as, for example, health products and services, education-related services, water saving and access solutions, energy efficiency solutions, or services enabling digitalization, sustainable mobility services, etc.

The compliance and stock exclusion filters based on the binding criteria of the investment strategy apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio.

At each data series collection, DPAM establishes exclusion lists which are updated at least quarterly and on an ad hoc basis in case of position deterioration. There is one exclusion list per constraint and per group of DPAM strategies applying a similar threshold of exclusions/investment restrictions. DPAM's risk management department is responsible for applying the necessary prevention (ex-ante risk) and control (ex-post risk) mechanisms to effectively enforce the exclusion lists in the investment portfolios of DPAM strategies.

DPAM uses ESG research from non-financial rating agencies to assess the severity of controversies to which companies are exposed and excludes companies involved in the most severe ESG controversies. DPAM also produces internal analyses of ESG controversies to which companies are exposed. DPAM reserves the right to exclude companies that it considers to be involved in sufficiently serious controversies.

Best-in-class screening is carried out every six months. The calculation of the net positive contribution to the sustainable investment objectives is carried out on a regular basis.

In the event of a deterioration in the ESG profile of a company leading to its downgrading to Global Standards status or the emergence of a controversy of maximum severity regarding the company, the manager will sell the relevant investment in the interests of the Sub-fund's shareholders within three months.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

25%

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

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

Good governance criteria are an integral part of DPAM's active ownership, engagement and sustainable and responsible investment policies and are included in the investment decision process through the different steps described in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select investments to achieve each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?" above.

DPAM takes these criteria into account in the following ways:

i. Exclusion filter based on compliance with Global Standards: Prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact.

ii. Exclusion filter for companies involved in ESG controversies of maximum severity: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies on ESG aspects) are the subject of the analysis of controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

iii. Quantitative ESG approach ("best-in-class"): Governance criteria in the broad sense and corporate governance criteria in particular are an integral part of the scorecard exercise.

iv. Qualitative ESG approach: Much of DPAM's fundamental research is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through DPAM's voting policy and engagement policy, which are available at https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006838/DPAM_policy_voting.pdf and

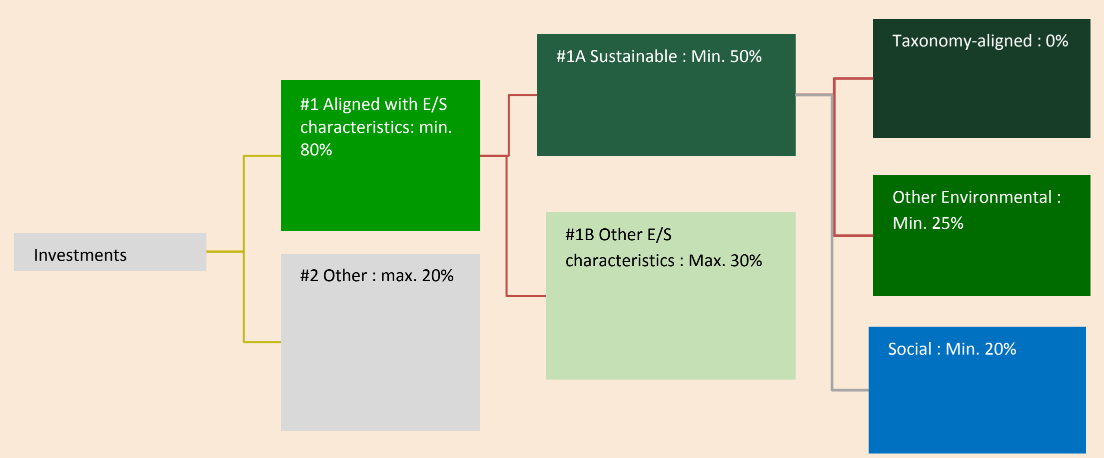
https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006835/DPAM_policy_engagement.pdf.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

By applying the investment strategy described above, the Sub-fund invests a minimum of 80% of its assets in securities that meet the environmental and social characteristics it promotes (in the table referred to as "#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics").

The Sub-fund aims to invest at least 50% of its assets in sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives (in the table referred to as "#1A Sustainable").



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

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

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

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

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

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivative products, if any, used to achieve the investment objectives will not be used to promote the environmental and/or social aspects.

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

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.

Based on the above approach, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy is: 0%.

Sustainable investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy (referred to in the table as “aligned with the EU Taxonomy”) consist of investments in companies whose economic activities substantially contribute to the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation and/or adaptation as defined by the EU Taxonomy in accordance with the eligibility and technical selection criteria (“EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria”).

DPAM’s methodology for assessing the EU Taxonomy alignment of investee companies is based on data provided either by the investee companies or by third party providers. The latter use a mixed approach:

- Firstly, a direct mapping between the business activities in their own sectoral classification system and the economic activities covered by the Technical Selection Criteria of the EU Taxonomy.

- Secondly, any business activity that could not be directly mapped is examined through a bottom-up assessment of its alignment with the EU Taxonomy’s Technical Selection Criteria.

-Any economic activity remaining after the first and second steps is considered not to be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

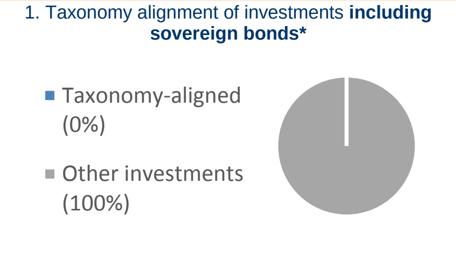
In principle, the extent to which investments are investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is assessed by means of turnover (based on performance data provided by third party suppliers).

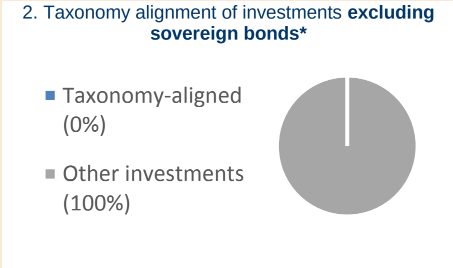
Where information on the extent to which investments are investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy cannot be readily obtained from information published by the invested issuers, DPAM shall rely on equivalent information obtained by third party providers from the invested issuers.

The compliance of these investments with the requirements set out in Article 3 of the EU Taxonomy will not be subject to a guarantee provided by one or more auditors or a review by one or more auditors or a review by one or more third parties.

Further information on methodology and data resources is available in the information on this Sub-fund via www.dpamfunds.com (in particular in the sections “Methodologies” and “Data Sources and Data Processing”).

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.*





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

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.

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

This Sub-fund does not seek to make sustainable investments or invest in enabling and/or transitional activities.

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

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

Based on the above approach, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is : 25%.

Only two of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy are currently covered by the regulatory framework of the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria that determine alignment with the EU Taxonomy (climate change adaptation and mitigation). Similar criteria for the other four environmental objectives are yet to be developed. In the meantime, DPAM wishes to continue to make sustainable investments that contribute to environmental objectives that are not covered by the current EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria, including key environmental objectives such as sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, prevention and control of pollution and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

To this end, DPAM has adopted and defined a specific framework for identifying the environmental objectives of these sustainable investments and assessing their contribution to these objectives.

This framework uses data from investee companies and third-party suppliers and assesses the negative and positive contribution of (potential) investee companies, as a percentage of their turnover, to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can be attributed to environmental objectives.

DPAM will review and reassess this framework when the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria have been implemented for the other four environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy.

Further information on methodology and data resources is available in the information on this Sub-fund via www.dpamfunds.com (in particular in the sections “Methodologies” and “Data Sources and Data Processing”).

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Based on the above approach, the minimum share of socially sustainable investments is: 20%.A European Taxonomy for Social Sustainability Goals has yet to be developed. In the meantime, DPAM wishes to continue to make sustainable investments that contribute to the achievement of key social goals such as zero hunger, quality education and peace, justice and strong institutions.To this end, DPAM has adopted and defined a specific framework for identifying the social objectives of these sustainable investments and assessing their contribution to these objectives. This framework is based on data from investee companies and third-party suppliers and assesses the negative and positive contribution of (potential) investee companies as a percentage of their turnover to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can be attributed to social objectives.DPAM will review and reassess this framework when the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria have been implemented for the social objectives within the EU Taxonomy.Further information on methodology and data resources is available in the information on this Sub-fund via www.dpamfunds.com (in particular in the sections “Methodologies” and “Data Sources and Data Processing”).

What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Binding ESG screenings carried out in accordance with the investment strategy described above are applied to the entire Sub-fund, excluding:

- Liquidity

- Derivative instruments

- Collective investment undertakings

- Issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

The Sub-fund may invest or hold these types of assets in order to achieve its investment objectives, for portfolio diversification, liquidity management and for risk hedging purposes.

The remaining proportion will not exceed 20% of the Sub-fund.

There are no minimum environmental or social guarantees.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.dpamfunds.com (Fund/Sub-fund/Share class/“Sustainability transparency” tab).