DPAM

DEGROOF PETERCAM **ASSET MANAGEMENT**

DPAM L

Prospectus

January 2023

SICAV umbrella fund incorporated under Luxembourg law

Subscriptions may only be made on the basis of this prospectus ("the Prospectus") including the fact sheets for each of the sub-funds and on the basis of the key investor information document ("KIID"). The Prospectus may only be distributed if accompanied by the latest annual report and the latest half-yearly report if the latter is more recent than the annual report.

The fact that the SICAV is listed on the official list drawn up by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF") should not, under any circumstances or in any way whatsoever, be considered as a positive appraisal by the CSSF as to the quality of the shares offered for subscription. Any statement to the contrary would be unauthorised and illegal.

No reliance may be placed on any information other than that contained in the Prospectus and these Articles of Association, as well as in the documents mentioned by the latter.

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THE SICAV AND THE AGENTS

Name of the SICAV: DPAM L
Registered office of the SICAV: 12, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg
Luxembourg Trade and Companies Registry number: R.C.S. B 27.128
Legal form:
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable umbrella fund incorporated under Luxembourg law subject to Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment ("Law of 2010").
Board of Directors of the SICAV:
Ms France COLAS, Chair of the Board of Directors
Degroof Petercam Asset Management S.A.
Mr Yvon LAURET
Independent director
Mr Peter DE COENSEL
Degroof Petercam Asset Management S.A.
Mr Tomas MURILLO
Degroof Petercam Asset Management S.A.
Mr Jean-Michel LOEHR
Director
Philippe DENEF
Degroof Petercam Asset Management S.A.
Ms Sophie DOCCLO
Degroof Petercam Asset Management S.A.
Management Company of the SICAV:
DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET SERVICES, 12, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg
Management Board of the Management Company:
Sylvie HURET
Sandra REISER
Frank VAN EYLEN
France COLAS
Supervisory Board of the Management Company
Frédéric WAGNER
Annemarie ARENS
Peter DE COENSEL
Gauthier BATAILLE de LONGPREY
Managers:
Degroof Petercam Asset Management S.A., 18, rue Guimard, B-1040 Brussels
DPAM Succursale France, 44, rue de Lisbonne, F-75008 Paris
Domiciliary agent:
DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET SERVICES S.A., 12, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg
Custodian and Principal Paying Agent:
BANQUE DEGROOF PETERCAM LUXEMBOURG S.A., 12, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg

Central Administrative Agent:
DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET SERVICES S.A., 12, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg
Global distributor:
Degroof Petercam Asset Management S.A., 18, rue Guimard, B-1040 Brussels
Company Auditors:
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS Luxembourg, 2, rue Gerhard Mercator, L-2182 Luxembourg

INTRODUCTION

No person is authorised to provide information, make declarations or give confirmations regarding the offer, placement, subscription, sale, conversion, transfer or redemption of shares in the SICAV other than those contained in the Prospectus. If, however, such information, declarations or confirmations are provided, they cannot be considered to have been authorised by the SICAV. The provision of the Prospectus, of the offer, the placement, conversion, transfer, subscription or issue of shares in the SICAV does not imply and does not create an obligation for the information contained in the Prospectus to remain correct after the date of issue of said Prospectus, offer, investment, conversion, transfer, subscription or issue of shares in the SICAV.

This Prospectus may be updated. Potential subscribers are therefore requested to inquire with the SICAV as to the publication of any more recent Prospectuses.

Investing in the shares of the SICAV entails the risks stated in chapter "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN A SICAV".

The providing of the Prospectus and the offer or acquisition of shares in the SICAV may be forbidden or restricted in certain jurisdictions. The Prospectus does not constitute an offer, invitation or solicitation to subscribe to or acquire shares in the SICAV in any jurisdiction in which such offer, invitation or solicitation is not authorised or would be illegal. Persons in any jurisdiction whatsoever who receive the Prospectus may not consider the provision of the Prospectus as constituting an offer, invitation for solicitation to subscribe to or acquire shares in the SICAV unless, in the jurisdiction concerned, such offer, invitation or solicitation is authorised and no legal or regulatory constraints apply. It is the responsibility of any person in possession of the Prospectus and of any person wishing to subscribe to or acquire shares in the SICAV to obtain information on the legal and regulatory provisions in the respective jurisdictions and to comply with these.

The SICAV draws investors' attention to the fact that a nominative investor may fully exercise his rights directly vis-à-vis the SICAV, in particular the right to participate in general meetings of shareholders, only if he is listed in the SICAV’s register of shareholders or is himself the owner of a securities account in his own name. In cases where an investor invests in the SICAV through an intermediary investing in the SICAV in its name but on behalf of the investor, certain rights attaching to the status of shareholder may not necessarily be exercisable by the investor directly vis-à-vis the SICAV. Investors are recommended to obtain information on their rights.

By subscribing to shares in the SICAV, the investor becomes a shareholder of the SICAV and of the sub-fund concerned. The shareholding relationship between the investor and the SICAV is governed by Luxembourg law, and in particular by the Law of 2010, as well as by the law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, unless otherwise indicated in said Law of 2010. In general terms, the Luxembourg courts are competent to settle any disputes that might arise between a shareholder and the SICAV.

Regulation (EC) No. 593/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the law applicable to contractual obligations (Rome I) and Regulation (EC) No. 864/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the law applicable to non-contractual obligations (Rome II) (the "Rome Regulations") have the force of law in Luxembourg. Consequently, the choice of applicable law in any contract is subject to the provisions of the Rome Regulations. Regulation (EC) No. 44/2001 of the Council on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgements in civil and commercial matters has the force of law in Luxembourg.

In accordance with these provisions, a judgement obtained before a court in another jurisdiction of the European Union will generally be recognised and enforced in Luxembourg, without its substance being reviewed, except in certain exceptional circumstances.

Protection of personal data

In accordance with the provisions of the data protection act applicable in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and Regulation No. 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data applicable since 25 May 2018 (the “Data Protection Act”), the SICAV, acting as data controller, gathers, stores, modifies, processes and uses, in physical or electronic form, data provided by investors for the purposes of providing the services required by investors and complying with its legal and regulatory obligations. The data processed includes in particular the name, contact details (including postal or e-mail address), bank details and the amount invested by each investor (or, where the investor is a legal person, the data of its contact persons and/or owner(s)) ("Personal Data”).

Investors may, at their discretion, refuse to disclose their Personal Data to the SICAV. In this case, however, the SICAV will reject the subscription application.

In accordance with the conditions set out in the Data Protection Act, each investor has the right:

- to access their Personal Data;
- to request that their Personal Data be corrected if they are inaccurate or incomplete;
- to object, in certain circumstances, to the processing of its Personal Data;
- to request the deletion of their Personal Data;
- to request that their Personal Data be transferred.

Each investor may exercise the above rights by writing to the registered office of the SICAV.

Investors also acknowledge the existence of their right to file a complaint with a data protection supervisory authority.

The Personal Data provided by investors is processed in particular in order to process subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of shares and the payment of distributions to investors, account management, client relationship management, tax identification required by Luxembourg or foreign laws and regulations (including laws and regulations relating to CRS/FATCA) and compliance with applicable anti-money laundering rules. Personal Data provided by investors are also processed for the purpose of keeping the SICAV's shareholder register up to date. In addition, Personal Data may also be processed for commercial purposes. All investors have the right to object to the use of their personal data for commercial purposes by notifying the SICAV's registered office in writing of their refusal.

To this end, personal data may be transferred to affiliated and third-party entities supporting the activities of the SICAV, including the Management Company, the Manager, the Global Distributor, the Custodian, the Principal Paying Agent and Local Paying Agents, the Registered Auditor and/or any other agent/delegate of the SICAV, all acting as sub-contractors (the “Sub-contractors”).

The Sub-contractors are located in the European Union or may be based in countries where data protection standards and legal protections are equal to or lower than those in force in the European Union with respect to the storage, modification and processing of such data. The SICAV may transfer Personal Data to third parties such as governmental or regulatory agencies, including tax authorities, inside or outside the European Union, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In particular, such personal data may be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authorities, which, in turn, as data controller, may disclose them to foreign tax authorities.

Personal data will not be stored longer than necessary for the purposes of data processing, subject to the applicable legal retention periods provided for by law.

When communication takes place by telephone for the purpose of giving investment instructions or other instructions, potential investors and Shareholders are deemed to have agreed that their telephone calls with the SICAV, the Management Company or its representatives may be recorded, monitored and stored, and that the SICAV or the Management Company may use them for any permitted purpose, including in legal proceedings.

The SICAV takes reasonable measures to ensure the accuracy and confidentiality of Personal and/or Confidential Data and does not use or disclose them beyond what is described in this Prospectus without the consent of the Shareholder or the potential investor concerned. In parallel, the SICAV, the Management Company and the Degroof Petercam entities disclaim any liability for the sharing of Personal and/or Confidential Data with third parties, except in the event of negligence on the part of the SICAV, the Management Company, a Degroof Petercam entity or their employees or managers.

The Management Company's Privacy Policy is available at http://www.dpas.lu/ under the heading "Investor Information".

DESCRIPTION OF THE SICAV

DPAM L is a Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable ("SICAV") umbrella fund under Luxembourg law which is subject to Part I of the Law of 2010, which was established in the form of a société anonyme for an unlimited period on 23 December 1987.

The articles of association were last amended by the extraordinary general meeting of 2 January 2017. The deed of 2 January 2017 was published in the Luxembourg "Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations" (the "RESA") dated 6 January 2017, issue number RESA_2017_006.

The consolidation currency is the euro. The minimum share capital of the SICAV is one million two hundred and fifty thousand euros (EUR 1,250,000.00) or its equivalent in another currency. The SICAV's capital is equal to the sum of the net assets of the various sub-funds.

The financial year end is 31 December of each year.

The following sub-funds are currently offered for subscription:

Name	*Reference currency of the sub-fund*
DPAM L BALANCED CONSERVATIVE SUSTAINABLE	EUR
DPAM L BONDS CLIMATE TRENDS SUSTAINABLE	EUR
DPAM L BONDS CORPORATE EUR	EUR
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE SUSTAINABLE	EUR
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS HARD CURRENCY SUSTAINABLE	EUR
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS SUSTAINABLE	EUR
DPAM L BONDS EMU INV. GRADE GOV. INDEX	EUR
DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE 2026	EUR
DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE HIGH YIELD	EUR
DPAM L BONDS EUR HIGH YIELD SHORT TERM	EUR
DPAM L BONDS EUR INFLATION-LINKED	EUR
DPAM L BONDS EUR QUALITY SUSTAINABLE	EUR
DPAM L BONDS EUR SELECTION	EUR
DPAM L BONDS EUR SHORT TERM	EUR
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT GLOBAL	EUR
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE	EUR
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE HEDGED	EUR
DPAM L BONDS HIGHER YIELD	EUR
DPAM L BONDS UNIVERSALIS UNCONSTRAINED	EUR
DPAM L CONVERTIBLE EUROPE	EUR
DPAM L CONVERTIBLE WORLD SUSTAINABLE	EUR

DPAM L EQUITIES CONVICTION RESEARCH	EUR
DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MARKETS ESG LEADERS INDEX	EUR
DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MSCI INDEX	EUR
DPAM L EQUITIES EMU SRI MSCI INDEX	EUR
DPAM L EQUITIES EUROPE BEHAVIORAL VALUE	EUR
DPAM L EQUITIES US SRI MSCI INDEX	EUR
DPAM L EQUITIES WORLD SRI MSCI INDEX	EUR
DPAM L GLOBAL TARGET INCOME	EUR
DPAM L PATRIMONIAL FUND	EUR

The SICAV reserves the right to create new sub-funds. In this case, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The SICAV is a sole and single legal entity. The assets of a sub-fund correspond exclusively to the rights of the shareholders of that sub-fund and those of the creditors whose debt arose from the formation, operations or liquidation of this sub-fund.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SICAV

The SICAV's objective is to offer shareholders the opportunity to take part in the professional management of portfolios of transferable securities and/or other financial assets as defined in the investment policy of each sub-fund (see sub-fund fact sheets). The objective of each of the SICAV's sub-funds is to generate the highest possible ordinary income while ensuring the safety of the capital invested.

An investment in the SICAV should be considered as a medium to long-term investment. There is no guarantee that the investment objectives of the SICAV will actually be achieved.

The SICAV's investments are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent to any investment and no guarantee can be given that the SICAV's investments will be profitable. The SICAV intends to have a diversified investment portfolio in order to mitigate the investment risks.

When used in the description of the sub-funds, the term “largely” must be understood as equivalent to at least half and the term “predominantly” as equivalent to at least two thirds. These concepts of “largely” and “predominantly” can apply to the type of financial asset, the geographical or industrial area, the level of stock market capitalisation of the companies, the quality of issuers or the investment currency.

The use of these concepts in the description of the investment policy of the sub-funds indicates a minimum threshold defined as an objective by the SICAV’s Board of Directors and is not a constraint. The sub-fund may therefore temporarily make an exception to these minimum limits, for example: (i) to take account of specific market situations, (ii) following the availability of cash pending investment opportunities, or (iii) in the event of capital movements (subscriptions or redemptions) followed by purchases or sales of securities temporarily impacting a sub-fund due to the possible differences in accounting records.

It is further specified that the sub-funds of the SICAV may temporarily derogate from the minimum limits and/or other investment restrictions applicable to them, including a total or partial liquidation of the underlying assets, in the event of (i) liquidation, (ii) merger with another sub-fund of this SICAV or another structure, and/or (iii) a change in the investment objectives and/or policy. This temporary derogation must be concomitant with the above-mentioned events and may be applicable up to 5 working days before and/or after the defined date of the said events.

The term "investment grade issuer" means a quality issuer that has an investment grade rating from a rating agency.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS

1. The SICAV's investments are made up exclusively of one or more of the following components:

a) securities and money market instruments listed or traded on a regulated market within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 21 April 2004 regarding markets in financial instruments;

b) securities and money market instruments traded on another market located in a Member State of the European Union, which is regulated, operates on a regular basis, is recognised and open to the public;

c) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State of the European Union or traded on another market in a non-Member State of the European Union which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public;

d) newly-issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that:

- the terms of the issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or another regulated market, which operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public; and
- admission is obtained no later than one year from the date of issue;

e) units in UCITS approved in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC ("UCITS") and/or other UCIs within the meaning of article 1, paragraph (2), points a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, regardless of whether or not they are established in a Member State of the European Union ("other UCIs"), provided that:

- such other UCIs are authorised under a law which provides that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, Luxembourg's financial sector supervisory authority) to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently assured;
- the level of protection for unit holders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unit holders of UCITS and, in particular, that the rules on asset segregation, borrowings, lending and short selling of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC;
- the business of such other UCIs is reported in half yearly and annual reports enabling an assessment to be made of the assets, liabilities, revenues and operations over the reporting period;
- the proportion of the net assets that such UCITS or other UCIs may acquire in units of other UCITS or UCIs may not, according to their management regulations or formation documents, exceed 10%;

f) deposits with a credit institution repayable on demand or which can be withdrawn and maturing in no more than twelve months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State of the European Union or, if its registered office is in a non-Member State, that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law;

g) financial derivatives, including equivalent instruments giving rise to a settlement in cash, which are traded on a regulated market of the type referred to in points a), b) and c) above, or derivative financial instruments traded over-the counter (“OTC derivatives”), provided that:

- the underlying consists of instruments covered by this point 1, of financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or foreign currencies in which the SICAV may invest according to its investment objectives as set forth in this Prospectus and in its articles of association;
- the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF; and
- the OTC derivative instruments are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed out by an offsetting transaction at any time and at their fair value at the SICAV's initiative;

h) money market instruments other than those traded on a regulated market and covered by article 1 of the Law of 2010, insofar as the issue or issuer of these instruments are themselves subject to regulations protecting investors and savings and providing these instruments are:

- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local government authority, by a central bank of a Member State, by the European Central Bank, by the European Union or by the European Investment Bank, by another country or, in the case of a federal state, by one of the members of the federation, or by an international public body of which one or more Member States are members; or
- issued by a company whose shares are traded on the regulated markets referred to under points a), b) or c) above, or issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to prudential supervision in line with the criteria defined by Community law, or by an institution subject to and complying with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as strict as those stipulated in Community legislation; or
- issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF, insofar as investments in these instruments are subject to investor protection rules which are equivalent to those laid down under the first, second or third points, and that the issuer is a company with capital and reserves amounting to at least ten million euros (EUR 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts pursuant to the Fourth Directive 78/660/EEC, or a body which, within a group of companies including one or more listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group, or a body dedicated to financing securitisation vehicles benefiting from a line of bank finance.

2. However the SICAV may not:

a) invest its net assets in an amount of more than 10% in transferable securities or money market instruments other than those referred to in point 1 of this chapter;

b) acquire precious metals or certificates representative thereof.

3. The SICAV may:

a) acquire the moveable assets and real estate essential for the direct exercise of its activity;

b) hold, on an ancillary basis (i.e. within the meaning of the CSSF FAQ dated 3 November 2021), cash up to a maximum of 20% of the net assets of each sub-fund. This limit may only be temporarily waived by decision of the SICAV's Board of Directors for a period of time strictly necessary when, due to exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and such waiver is justified in the interest of investors.

This limit may also be waived in the event of the liquidation or merger of the SICAV (or any of its sub-funds) provided that this is in the interest of investors.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The principles and restrictions described below must be adhered to by each of the SICAV's sub-funds.

Restrictions relating to transferable securities and money market instruments

1. a. The SICAV may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer. The SICAV may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in deposits with the same entity. The SICAV's counterparty risk in an OTC derivative instrument transaction may not exceed 10% of its net assets if the counterparty is one of the credit institutions referred to in the chapter "ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS" point 1.f), or 5% of its assets in other cases.

   b. The total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments held by the SICAV with issuers in each of which it invests more than 5% of its net assets may not exceed 40% of the total value of its net assets. This limit does not apply to deposits with financial institutions which are subject to prudential supervision or to OTC derivative transactions with such institutions.

   Notwithstanding the individual limits set in point 1.a. above, the SICAV may not combine two or more of the following components if this would result in the investment of more than 20% of its net assets in a single entity:

   - investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by said entity,
   - deposits with said entity, or
   - risks stemming from OTC derivative instrument transactions with said entity.

   c. The limit set forth in the first sentence of point 1.a. above is raised to a maximum 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a European Union Member State, its regional public authorities, by a non-Member State or by public international bodies of which one or more European Union Member States are members.

   d. The limit set forth in sentence 1 of point 1.a. above is raised to a maximum of 25% for certain bonds when they are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a European Union Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision by the public authorities designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of these bonds must be invested, in accordance with the law, in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are able to cover the claims attaching to the bonds and which, in the case of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the repayment of principal and payment of accrued interest.

   If the SICAV invests more than 5% of its net assets in the bonds mentioned in the first indent issued by a single issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the net assets of the SICAV.

   e. The transferable securities and money market instruments mentioned in points 1.c. and 1.d. are not taken into consideration to apply the 40% limit mentioned in point 1.b.

   The limits stated in points 1.a., 1.b., 1.c. and 1.d. above may not be combined. Consequently the investments in the transferable securities and money market instruments issued by a single entity in deposits or in derivative instruments with this entity in accordance with points 1.a., 1.b., 1.c. and 1.d. above may not exceed 35% of the SICAV's net assets.

Companies that are grouped for purposes of consolidating accounts within the meaning of Directive 83/349/EEC or in accordance with recognised international accounting standards are considered as a single entity in calculating the limits set in this paragraph.

The SICAV may invest a cumulative figure of up to 20% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single group.

2. a. Without prejudice to the limits set forth in point 5 below, the limits set forth in point 1 above are increased to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or in debt securities issued by a single entity, if, in accordance with the articles of association, the SICAV's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a specific share or debt instrument index which is recognised by the CSSF, on the following basis:

   - the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
   - the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers;
   - it is published in an appropriate manner.

   b. The limit set forth in point 2.a. above will be 35% if and when this proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular on regulated markets where certain transferable securities or certain money market instruments are highly dominant. Investment up to this limit is permitted for only one issuer.

3. The SICAV may invest, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, up to 100% of its net assets in various issues of transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a European Union Member State, its regional authorities, by a Member State of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, by public international bodies of which one or more European Union Member States are members or by a non-Member State of the European Union approved by the CSSF, including Singapore, Brazil, Russia and Indonesia provided that it holds securities belonging to at least six different issues and the securities belonging to any one issue do not exceed 30% of the total amount.

Restrictions concerning UCITS and other UCIs

4. a. Unless stated in its fact sheet that a particular sub-fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the SICAV may acquire the units in UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in the chapter "ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS", point 1.e ("other UCIs") provided it does not invest more than 20% of its net assets in a single UCITS or other UCI.

   For the purposes of applying this investment limit, each sub-fund of an umbrella UCI is to be considered as a separate issuer, provided the principle of segregation of liabilities of the different sub-funds with regard to third parties is observed.

   b. Total investments in the units of other UCIs may not exceed a total of 30% of the SICAV's net assets.

   If the SICAV acquires units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of these UCITS or other UCIs are not combined for the purposes of the limits set forth in point 1. above.

   c. When the SICAV invests in the units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs which are managed, directly or by delegation, by the SICAV's Management or by any other legal entity to which the SICAV's Management is related by a co-management or co-control agreement, or by means of a significant

direct or indirect holding (each referred to as a "Related UCI"), the Management of the SICAV or the other legal entity may not charge subscription or redemption fees for the investment by the SICAV in the units of other Related UCIs.

d. If a SICAV invests a significant portion of its assets in other Related UCIs, the maximum level of management fees which may be charged to both the sub-funds concerned and to the other Related UCIs in which the sub-funds concerned intend to invest shall not exceed 4% of the assets under management. The SICAV will state in its annual report the percentage of management fees incurred both at the level of the sub-funds concerned and at that of the UCITS and/or other UCIs in which the sub-funds concerned invest.

e. A sub-fund of the SICAV ("Investor Sub-fund) may subscribe to, acquire and/or hold shares issued or to be issued by one or more other sub-funds of the SICAV (each referred to as a "Target Sub-fund"), without the SICAV being subject to the requirements stipulated by the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, in terms of the subscription, acquisition and/or holding by a company of its own shares, providing however that:

- the Target Sub-fund does not in turn invest in the Investor Sub-fund which is invested in this Target Sub-fund; and
- the total proportion of net assets that the Target Sub-funds to be acquired may invest in the shares of other Target Sub-funds of the SICAV in accordance with their fact sheets does not exceed 10%; and
- any voting rights attached to the shares held by the Investor Sub-fund in the Target Sub-fund are suspended for as long as they are held by the Investor Sub-fund in question, without prejudice to an appropriate treatment in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
- in all circumstances and as long as the shares of the Target Sub-fund are held by the Investor Sub-fund, their value is not included when calculating the net assets of the SICAV for the purposes of verification of the minimum net asset threshold imposed by the Law of 2010; and
- the management, subscription or redemption fees are not duplicated between these fees at the level of the Investor Sub-fund and this Target Sub-fund.

f. By way of exception to the principle of risk diversification in the chapter “ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS”, in this chapter “INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS”, points 1. and 5. b. 3rd points and the restrictions above, in accordance with the applicable legislation and regulations, each of the SICAV's sub-funds (hereinafter "feeder sub-fund") may be authorised to invest at least 85% of its net assets in units of another UCITS or investment sub-fund thereof (hereinafter "master UCITS").

A feeder sub-fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in one or more of the following components:

- cash on an ancillary basis in accordance with the chapter “ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS”, point 3.b;
- derivative financial instruments, which can be used only for the purpose of hedging, in accordance with the chapter “ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS”, point 1.g and this chapter “INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS” points 10 and 11;
- the moveable assets and real estate essential for the direct exercise of its activity.

For the purpose complying with this chapter "INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS", point 10., the feeder sub-fund calculates its total risk from derivative financial instruments by combining its own direct risk in respect of this point f., first subparagraph, 2nd point with:

- either the real risk of the master UCITS in terms of derivative financial instruments in proportion to the feeder sub-fund's investments in the master UCITS; or
- the total potential maximum risk of the master UCITS from derivative financial instruments stated in the management regulations or the formation documents of the master UCITS in proportion to the feeder sub-fund's investment in the master UCITS.

g. A sub-fund of the SICAV may also and to the greatest extent provided for by applicable legislation and regulations, but in compliance with the conditions stated therein, be created as or converted into a master UCITS within the meaning of article 77 (3) of the Law of 2010.

Restrictions on acquisition of control

5. a. The SICAV may not acquire shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise a significant influence over the management of an issuer.

b. In addition, the SICAV may not acquire more than:

- 10% of the non-voting shares of a single issuer;
- 10% of the debt securities of a single issuer;
- 25% of the units of a single UCITS and/or other UCI;
- 10% of the money market instruments issued by a single issuer.

The limits laid down in the second, third and fourth points above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if, at that time, the gross amount of the bonds or money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities issued, cannot be calculated.

c. The limits laid down in points a) and b) above do not apply to:

- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a European Union Member State or its regional public authorities;
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State of the European Union;
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more European Member States are members;
- shares held by the SICAV in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State of the European Union investing its assets mainly in the securities of issuers from said State where, by virtue of the legislation of that State, such investment is the only way for the SICAV to invest in the securities of issuers from that State. However, this exception applies only on condition the company in the non-Member State of the European Union observes the limits set forth in points 1, 4, 5.a. and 5.b. in its investment policy. In the event that the limits stipulated in points 1 and 4 are exceeded, point 6 shall apply mutatis mutandis;

- shares held by the SICAV in the capital of subsidiaries carrying on the activities of management, advisory services or sales in the country where the subsidiary is based, as regards the redemption of shares at the request of bearers, exclusively on its or their behalf.

Exceptions

6. a. The SICAV does not necessarily have to comply with the limits stated in this chapter when exercising subscription rights relating to transferable securities or money market instruments forming part of its assets. While ensuring compliance with the principle of risk diversification, the SICAV may deviate from points 1, 2, 3 and 4 a, b, c and d for a period of six months following the date of its being approved.

   b. If the limits set forth in point 6.a. are exceeded unintentionally by the SICAV or as a result of exercising subscription rights, its priority objective in its selling transactions must be to rectify this situation, taking into account the interests of the shareholders.

Restrictions on borrowings, loans and short selling

7. The SICAV may not borrow, except for:

   - the acquisition of foreign currencies through back-to-back loans;
   - borrowings of up to a maximum of 10% of its net assets provided these are of a temporary nature;
   - borrowings of up to 10% of its net assets, provided they are for the acquisition of property indispensable to the direct exercise of its activities, in which case, these borrowings and those referred to in the second point of this point may not, under any circumstances, jointly exceed 15% of the SICAV's assets.

8. Without prejudice to the application of the provisions of the chapter “ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS” above and this chapter “INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS” points 10 and 11, the SICAV may not grant credit or act as guarantor for third parties. This restriction does not prevent the acquisition by the SICAV of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in the chapter “ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS” points 1.e., 1 g and 1 h which are not fully paid-up.

9. The SICAV may not short-sell transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in the chapter “ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS” points 1.e., 1 g and 1 h.

Restrictions relating to derivative financial instruments

10. Derivative financial instruments may be used for the purpose of investment, hedging and the efficient management of the portfolio. Additional restrictions or exceptions, where applicable, may be described for some sub-funds in the fact sheets of the sub-funds concerned.

    The total risk of each sub-fund arising from derivative instruments may not exceed the total net asset value of the sub-fund in question.

Risk is calculated taking account of the current value of the underlying assets, counterparty risk, foreseeable market trends and the time available to liquidate the positions.

The SICAV may, within the framework of its investment policy and subject to the limits set forth in point 1 e. above, invest in derivative financial instruments provided that, overall, the risks to which the underlying assets are exposed do not exceed the investment limits set forth in point 1. If the SICAV invests in derivative financial instruments which are based on an index, these investments will not be combined with the limits set forth in point 1.

If a transferable security or money market instrument includes a derivative instrument, this derivative must be taken into account when applying the provisions of this point.

If the SICAV enters into OTC derivative financial instrument transactions, the financial guarantees serving to reduce the exposure to counterparty risk must at all times comply with the following criteria:

- Liquidity: any asset (other than cash) received as a financial guarantee must be liquid and traded on a regulated market (or a multilateral trading system) offering transparent prices, such that it may be sold quickly at a price close its valuation prior to the sale. The assets received by way of a financial guarantee must also satisfy the provisions of article 56 of directive 2009/65/EC.
- Valuation: the assets received by way of financial guarantee must be valued on a daily basis. Assets with high volatility levels cannot be accepted as financial guarantees unless sufficiently prudent discounts are applied.
- Credit quality of issuers: the assets received as a financial guarantee must be of a high quality.
- Correlation: the assets received as a financial guarantee must be issued by an entity which is independent of the counterparty of the SICAV and their performance must not be closely correlated to that of the counterparty.
- Diversification of assets: the assets received as a financial guarantee must be sufficiently diversified in terms of countries, markets and issuers. The diversification criterion will be considered to have been met if the SICAV receives a basket of assets from a counterparty with an exposure to a given issuer of no more than 20% of its net asset value. If the SICAV has more than one counterparty, the various baskets of assets received as financial guarantee must be aggregated when calculating the 20% exposure limit.
- The risks of managing financial guarantees such as operational risks and legal risks, must be identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process.
- Assets received as financial guarantee (by means of a transfer of ownership by way of guarantee) must be deposited with the SICAV's custodian. Other types of financial guarantee contracts may be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision and which does not have any connection with the provider of the financial guarantees.
- The SICAV must be able to execute its financial guarantee at any time and without prior consultation or approval of the counterparty.
- Assets, other than cash, received by way of financial guarantee may not be sold, reinvested or pledged.

- Cash received as a financial guarantee must be:
  - deposited with entities listed in article 50, point f) of directive 2009/65/EC;
  - invested in high-quality government bonds; or
  - invested in short-term monetary UCITS.

Risk management method

11. The SICAV's management uses a risk management method that enables it at all times to monitor and measure the risk associated with positions and the contributions of these positions to the general risk profile of the portfolio and to carry out an accurate and independent valuation of OTC derivative instruments. The risk management method employed is based on the specific investment policy of each sub-fund. Unless otherwise stipulated for a specific sub-fund in the corresponding fact sheet, the commitment-based approach will be used to measure total risk.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV

Before deciding to subscribe to shares of the SICAV, investors are urged to study closely the information contained in the Prospectus and to take account of their personal present and future financial and tax position. Investors should pay particular attention to the risks described in this chapter, the fact sheets and the Key Information. The risk factors listed above are likely, individually or collectively, to reduce the return on the investment in the shares of the SICAV and could result in the loss of some or all of the value of the investment in the shares of the SICAV.

The value of the investment in the shares of the SICAV may rise or fall and there is no form of guarantee whatsoever. The shareholders run the risk that the redemption price of their shares or the amount of the liquidation surplus corresponding to their shares may be significantly lower than the price the shareholders paid to subscribe to the shares of the SICAV or otherwise buy the shares of the SICAV.
An investment in the shares of the SICAV is exposed to risks which may include or be related to equity, bond, foreign exchange, interest rate, credit, counterparty and volatility risks as well as political risks and the risk of the occurrence of events of force majeure. Each type of risk may also occur in combination with other risks.

The risk factors listed in the Prospectus and the Key Information are not exhaustive. Other risk factors may exist, which an investor should take into consideration depending on his personal situation and specific present and future circumstances.

Investors must also be fully aware of the risks relating to investing in shares of the SICAV and obtain the services of their legal, tax and financial, accounting or other adviser in order to obtain information on (i) the appropriateness of an investment in these shares based on their personal financial and tax position and specific circumstances, (ii) the information contained in the Prospectus, the fact sheets and the Key Information, before deciding whether to invest.

The diversification of the portfolios of the sub-funds as well as the conditions and limits stated in the chapters “ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS” and “INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS” are intended to set and limit the risks without, as such, excluding them. No guarantee can be given that an investment strategy used by the SICAV in the past and which proved to be successful will continue to be successful in the future. Similarly, no guarantee can be given that the past performance of the investment strategy used by the SICAV will be similar to future performance. The SICAV cannot therefore guarantee that the objective of the sub-funds will be achieved or that investors will recover the amount of their initial investment.

Market risk

Risk of a general nature which affects all types of investment. Trends in prices of transferable securities and other instruments are basically determined by trends on the financial markets, as well as by the performance of the issuers, who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation, and by the economic and political conditions prevailing in their countries.

Risks relating to equities markets

The risks associated with investing in equities and similar instruments encompass significant fluctuations in prices, negative news about the issuer or the market and the subordinated nature of shares compared with bonds issued by the same company. Fluctuations are also often amplified in the short term. The risk that one or more companies

will suffer a downturn or fail to grow can have a negative impact on the performance of the overall portfolio at any given time.

Some sub-funds may invest in initial public offerings ("IPOs"). In this case, the risk is that the price of the newly listed share may be highly volatile as a result of factors such as the absence of an existing public market, unseasonal transactions, the limited number of tradable securities and the lack of information on the issuer.

Sub-funds investing in growth stocks may be more volatile than the market in general and may react differently to economic, political and market developments and to specific information about the issuer. Growth stocks traditionally show higher volatility than other stocks, especially over very short periods. These stocks may also be more expensive in relation to their profits than the market in general. Consequently, growth stocks may react more violently to variations in their profit growth.

Risk relating to investing in bonds, debt securities, fixed-income products (including high yield stocks) and convertible bonds

For sub-funds which invest in bonds or other debt securities, the value of these investments will depend on market interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and liquidity considerations. The net asset value of a sub-fund investing in debt securities will fluctuate in line with interest rates, the perception of the credit quality of the issuer, the liquidity of the market and also foreign exchange rates (when the investment currency differs from the reference currency of the sub-fund holding this investment). Some sub-funds may invest in high yield debt securities when the level of return is possibly relatively high compared with investing in high-quality debt securities. However the risk of impairment and of realising capital losses on such debt securities held will be higher than for lower yield debt securities.

Investing in convertible bonds has a sensitivity to the fluctuations in the prices of the underlying equities (“equity component” of the convertible bond) while offering some form of protection of some of the capital (“bond floor” of the convertible bond). The higher the equity component, the weaker the capital protection will be. As a consequence a convertible bond that has experienced a significant rise in its market value as a result of the rise in price of the underlying equity will have a risk profile which is closer to that of a share. On the other hand, a convertible bond that has experienced a fall in its market value to its bond floor as a result of the fall in price of the underlying share will have from this level a risk profile close to that of a conventional bond.

Convertible bonds, like other types of bonds, are subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to meet its obligations in terms of the payment of interest and/or redemption of the capital on maturity (credit risk). The perception by the market of the increase in the probability of occurrence of this risk for a given issuer results in a sometimes considerable fall in the market value of the bond and therefore the protection offered by the bond content of the convertible bond. Bonds are also exposed to the risk of a fall in market value following a rise in the reference interest rates (interest rate risk).

Risk related to investments in contingent convertible bonds (“CoCo bonds”)

Some sub-funds may invest in contingent convertible bonds. Given the terms of these securities, certain triggering factors, including events under the control of the issuer’s management, may result in a permanent loss of principal and accrued interest or a conversion into capital shares. These triggers include (i) a reduction in the Core Tier 1/Common Equity Tier 1 (CT1/CET1) ratio (or other capital ratios) below a predetermined threshold, (ii) a subjective decision made at any time by a regulator to declare the issuing institution “non-viable”, i.e. requiring public sector

intervention to prevent its insolvency, its bankruptcy or its inability to honour a substantial portion of its debts as they fall due or to continue its activities in any other way, either to convert the contingent convertible bonds into equity shares in circumstances beyond the issuer's control or (iii) a decision by a national authority to inject capital.

Investors of sub-funds authorised to invest in convertible bonds are informed of the following risks associated with investing in this type of instrument:

- **Risk of inversion of the capital structure**
  Unlike a traditional capital hierarchy, holders of contingent convertible bonds can suffer a capital loss where holders of equity securities are protected against it. In some scenarios, holders of contingent convertible bonds will incur losses before holders of equity securities. This is contrary to a normal capital structure in which the holders of capital securities suffer losses first.
- **Risk of extension of repayment**
  Most contingent convertible bonds are issued in the form of perpetual instruments, repayable at pre-established levels only with the approval of the competent authority. It cannot be assumed that contingent convertible bonds will be redeemed at the redemption date. Perpetual contingent convertible bonds are a form of permanent capital. The investor might not recover the invested principal if he/she plans to recover it at the redemption date or any date.
- **Risk related to lack of experience**
  Due to their innovative structure, there is a lack of clarity regarding contingent convertible bonds. It is not clear how they will behave in a pressurised environment in which the underlying characteristics of these instruments are tested. In case of activation of the trigger factor or a suspension of coupon by a given issuer, will the market consider that this is an idiosyncratic or a systemic event? In the second case, it is possible that there may be a contagion effect on the prices and potential volatility of the whole class of assets. This risk may be worsened, depending on the level of arbitrage on the underlying instrument. In addition, pricing pressure could be increased in a market lacking liquidity.
- **Sectoral concentration risk**
  Contingent convertible bonds are issued by banks/insurance institutions. If a Sub-fund invests heavily in contingent convertible bonds, its performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall situation of the financial services sector than a Sub-fund adopting a more diversified strategy.
- **Liquidity risk**
  In certain circumstances, finding the right buyer for contingent convertible bonds may be difficult and the seller may have to accept a significant discount on the expected value of the bond in order to sell it.

Risks relating to structured products

Certain sub-funds may invest in structured products. Structured products can take the form of securities (usually bond instruments or notes) repayment of which is guaranteed by certain types of assets (which may include mortgage backed securities, or MBS and other types of assets such as trade receivables, rental payments or other income from tradable assets (asset backed securities or ABS)). They can also take the form of bonds (i) in the form of credit-linked notes or similar, repayment of which depends on the performance not only of their issuer but also of another entity or other reference assets, trends in which (particularly in the event of materialisation of a credit risk such as a bankruptcy or a rating downgrade) may have a negative effect on repayment of the product or (ii) in the form of fiduciary notes having the same characteristics as credit-linked notes but for which the issuer acts as a trustee.

Asset backed securities (ABS) and/or mortgage backed securities (MBS)

Some sub-funds may be exposed to a range of securities backed by assets (groupings known as pool(s) of receivables of different types), such as asset-backed securities or "ABS" (securities backed by a pool of receivables deriving for example from car loans or student loans) or mortgage-backed securities or "MBS" (securities backed by a pool of receivables deriving from mortgage loans for residential and/or commercial property).

The assets underlying these securities may be subject to higher credit, liquidity and interest rate risks than other debt securities such as government bonds.

ABS and MBS confer the right to payments, the amounts of which depend mainly on the flows generated by the underlying assets.

ABS and MBS are often exposed to risks of expansion and early repayment, which may have a considerable effect on the maturity schedule and the amounts of financial flows generated by the assets by which they are backed, and may have a negative effect on their performance.

The average term of each individual security may be affected by a large number of factors such as the existence and frequency of exercise of optional or mandatory early repayment clauses, the predominant level of interest rates, the actual default rate of the underlying assets, the time needed to return to normal and the rotation rate of the underlying assets.

Credit linked notes (CLN) and fiduciary notes

Sub-funds investing in credit linked notes are exposed to the risk of credit deterioration of the underlying reference as well as a separate risk of default by the issuer which could result in a total loss of the amount invested. Sub-funds investing in Fiduciary Notes are exposed only to a risk of deterioration of the underlying reference credit.

Credit linked notes and fiduciary notes are securities in the meaning of article 2 of the Grand Duchy regulation of 8 February 2008.

Derivatives risk

Within the limits of the investment policy described in each of the fact sheets for the sub-funds, the manager may use derivative financial instruments. These products may be used for the purposes of hedging but also, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the objectives. The use of derivative financial instruments may expose the sub-fund which uses them to additional costs and/or risks.

Apart from the other risks stated in this section, some risks are specific to the use of derivative products:

- **Valuation risk**
  Derivative instruments are more likely to be over- or under-valued than other assets because the accuracy of their valuation depends not only on the accuracy of the manager's predictions (as regards movements in interest rates, foreign exchange markets and/or the prices of financial instruments) but also on the fact that, due to the complexity of some products, the counterparty may apply a different valuation to that used by the sub-fund.

- **Correlation risk**
  Due to its structure, the value of a derivative product depends on the value of its underlying instrument(s). This being the case, since the correlation between the value of a derivative product and that of the underlying may be imperfect, it is possible that the use of a derivative financial instrument does not allow the objective relating to the sub-fund's investment policy to be achieved.
- **Liquidity risk**
  To the extent that market makers may, under certain circumstances, stop offering prices, the manager may, despite the fact that the instrument is listed, be compelled to execute the transaction on less favourable price terms. Consequently the value of the sub-fund may be negatively affected (see also below, "Liquidity Risk").
  If a derivative financial instrument has to be unwound, it may be difficult in practice, depending on the type of instrument, to find a counterparty to agree to execute the transaction at the expected price.
  The sub-fund is thus exposed to the risk of its transactions being conducted on terms that are ultimately disadvantageous and may, in both cases, find it impossible to meet any requests for redemption that might be made.
- **Counterparty risk**
  OTC derivative transactions are carried out outside regulated markets and without any central counterparty being involved. Accordingly there is a particular exposure to the risk of default by the counterparty. Since OTC derivative instruments are agreed with a specific counterparty, the inability of this counterparty to honour all or part of its commitments gives rise to the risk that the manager may not be able to liquidate the position (see also below "Counterparty Risk").
- **Leverage effect**
  The usage of derivative instruments may generate a leverage effect when the capital invested to acquire said instrument is less that the capital which would have been needed to acquire the underlying assets. The higher the leverage effect, the greater the variation in price of the derivative financial instrument in the event of fluctuation in the price of the underlying asset.
- **Risks arising from short selling**
  The loss from the short selling of a derivative financial instrument is potentially unlimited.
- **Legal and regulatory risk**
  The regulatory and tax laws on derivatives are prone to change, which could possibly generate losses for the sub-fund.
- **Risk arising from assets received as a financial guarantee**
  The value of assets received by way of financial guarantee in transactions in derivative products may be less than the value of the derivative product due to several factors such as a turnaround in the markets, an incorrect valuation of the assets used as a guarantee or a lack of liquidity on the market on which the assets received in guarantee are exchanged. The timescales needed to settle the derivative transaction and, where applicable, settle the securities received in guarantee may delay the sub-fund's ability to satisfy any redemption requests.

The value of the assets given as a financial guarantee in transactions in derivative products may be less than the value of the derivative product due to several factors such as a rise in the value of the assets given as a guarantee or an improvement in the rating of the issuer of the securities. The timescales needed to settle the derivative transaction and, where applicable, recover the assets given as a guarantee may delay the sub-fund's ability to satisfy any redemption requests.

Risks relating to investing in emerging and frontier markets

Suspensions and stoppages of payment by developing countries are due to various factors such as political instability, poor economic management, a lack of foreign currency reserves, capital flight, internal conflicts or the lack of political will to pursue the service of the previously contracted debts.

The ability of private sector issuers to meet their obligations may also be affected by these same factors. In addition, these issuers are subject to the effects of the decrees, laws and regulations introduced by the government authorities. Examples include amendments to foreign exchange controls and the legal and regulatory regime, expropriations and nationalisations and the introduction or increase of taxes such as withholding taxes.

The transaction settlement or clearing systems are often less well organised than in developed markets. This results in a risk that the settlement or clearing of transactions may be delayed or cancelled. Market practices may require payment for transactions to be made prior to receipt of the transferable securities or other instruments acquired or transferable securities or other instruments sold to be delivered prior to receipt of payment. Under these circumstances, default by the counterparty through which the transaction is executed or settled may result in losses for the sub-fund investing in these markets.

Uncertainty stemming from the lack of clarity in the legal environment and the inability to establish well-defined property and legal rights are other determining factors. Added to that is the lack of reliability of the sources of information in these countries, the non-compliance of accounting methods with international standards and the absence of financial or commercial controls.

At present, investments in Russia are subject to greater risks regarding the ownership and custodianship of Russian transferable securities. It is possible that the ownership and custody of transferable securities is represented only by records in the books of the issuer or of the holder of the register, who are neither agents of nor responsible to the depositary. No certificates representing the title of ownership in transferable securities issued by Russian companies will be held by the depositary or by a local correspondent of the depositary or by a central depositary. Due to these market practices and the absence of regulation and effective controls, the SICAV could lose its status as owner of the transferable securities issued by Russian companies as a result of fraud, theft, destruction, negligence, loss or disappearance of the transferable securities in question. In addition, due to market practices, it is possible that Russian transferable securities will have to be deposited with Russian institutions that do not have adequate insurance to cover the risks of losses arising from the theft, destruction, loss or disappearance of these deposited securities.

The countries which do not appear in the list below considered to be emerging countries: Eurozone member states, Scandinavian member states, Switzerland, United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Investment in these emerging countries is carried out compliance with article 41 of the Law of 2010. Investors who wish to obtain a list of the emerging countries in which the SICAV is currently invested may request this, at no additional cost, from the Management Company, as defined below.

Concentration risk

Depending on conditions in the financial markets at the time of the investment and/or the prospects offered by these markets, investments of the SICAV's sub-funds may be concentrated in one or more countries, geographical regions, economic sectors, asset classes, types of instruments or currencies, such that these sub-funds may be more

affected in the event of economic, social, political or tax events affecting the countries, geographical regions, economic sectors, asset classes, types of instruments or currencies in question.

Interest rate risk

The value of an investment may be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. Interest rates may be influenced by numerous factors or events such as monetary policy, discount rates, inflation etc. Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that a rise in interest rates results in a decrease in the value of investments in bond instruments and debt securities.

Credit risk

This is the risk that may result from the deterioration in the creditworthiness of an issuer of bonds or debt securities and therefore be likely to reduce the value of the investments. This risk is linked to an issuer's ability to honour its debts.

The downgrading of the rating of an issue or an issuer could lead to a fall in the value of the debt securities in question in which the sub-fund is invested. Bonds or debt securities issued by entities with a low rating are as a general rule considered to have a higher credit risk and probability of default of the issuer than are those of issuers with higher ratings. If an issuer of bonds or debt securities finds itself in financial or economic difficulties, the value of the bonds or debt securities and of the payments made in respect of these bonds or debt securities may be affected by this, and may even be reduced to zero.

Exchange risk

If a sub-fund has assets denominated in currencies other than its reference currency, it may be affected by any fluctuations in exchange rates between its reference currency and such other currencies or by any change in exchange controls. If the currency in which a share is denominated appreciates against the reference currency of the sub-fund, the equivalent value of the security in this reference currency will appreciate. Conversely if the same currency depreciates, this will result in the depreciation of the equivalent value of the security.
If the sub-fund carries out hedging transactions against foreign exchange risk, it cannot be guaranteed that such transactions will be fully effective.

Liquidity risk

There is a risk that the investments made by the sub-funds may become illiquid due to an excessively restricted market, often reflected by a very wide bid-ask spread or large movements in prices, or if their rating falls, or if the economic situation deteriorates. Consequently it may not be possible to sell or buy these investments quickly enough to prevent or reduce as much as possible a loss in the sub-funds. Lastly there is a risk that securities traded in a narrow market segment, such as the small cap companies market, may fall prey to a high degree of price volatility.

Counterparty risk

When entering into over-the-counter contracts, the SICAV may be exposed to risks relating to the solvency of its counterparties and their ability to meet the conditions of these contracts. The SICAV may therefore enter into futures, options and swap contracts or use other derivative techniques which will each present the risk to it that the counterparty will not meet its commitments under the respective contract.

Inflation risk

The value of an investment may be subject to inflation risk to various degrees depending on the type of securities or financial instruments.

The purchasing power of the currency of a given country falls as inflation rises.

Some securities such as bonds pay a set nominal rate. The "real rate" is calculated by deducting inflation from this nominal rate. Consequently the higher the inflation rate, the lower the real rate, which results in a fall in the value of the bond.

Risks relating to investing in units of UCIs

Investments made by the SICAV in units of UCIs, including investments by certain sub-funds of the SICAV in units of other sub-funds of the SICAV, expose the SICAV to risks arising from the financial instruments that these UCIs hold in their portfolios as described above. Some risks are, however, specific to the holding by the SICAV of UCI units. Some UCIs may have recourse to leverage effects either by using derivative instruments or by borrowing. The use of leverage effects increases the price volatility of these UCIs and therefore the risk of the loss of capital. Most of these UCIs also provide for the possibility of temporarily suspending redemptions in specific circumstances of an exceptional nature. Investments made in units of UCIs may accordingly present a liquidity risk which is higher than that associated with investing directly in a portfolio of transferable securities. On the other hand, investing in units of UCIs allows the SICAV to gain flexible and efficient access to various professional management styles and to diversify its investments. If a sub-fund invests primarily through UCIs it must ensure that its UCI portfolio has the appropriate liquidity characteristics to allow it to meet its own redemption obligations.

Investing in the units of UCIs may involve a duplication of certain costs in the sense that in addition to the costs deducted at the level of the sub-fund in which an investor is invested, the investor in question is subject to a portion of the costs deducted at the level of the UCI in which the sub-fund is invested. The SICAV offers investors a choice of portfolios which may present a different degree of risk and therefore, in principle, the prospect of long-term overall yield in relation to the degree of risk accepted.

Investors will find the degree of risk of each class of shares offered in the Key Information.

The higher the risk level, the longer the investor's investment horizon should be and the more he should be prepared to accept the risk of a significant loss of the capital invested.

Taxation

Investors should bear in mind that (i) the proceeds from the sale of securities in certain markets or the collection of dividends or other income may be or may become subject to duties, taxes, duties or other costs or charges imposed by the authorities of such markets, including the withholding of tax at source and/or (ii) the sub-fund's investments may be subject to specific taxes or charges imposed by the authorities of certain markets. The tax laws and practices of certain countries in which the sub-fund invests or may invest in the future are not clearly established. Consequently it is possible that the current interpretation of the legislation or the understanding of a practice may change, or that the legislation may be amended with retroactive effect. It is therefore possible that the sub-fund may be subject to additional taxation in such countries although such taxation was not anticipated on the date of this Prospectus or on the date on which the investments were made, valued or sold.

Specific risks associated with an investment in China A-shares

Subject to specific mention in its investment policy, a Sub-fund may invest in and have direct access to certain eligible China A-shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme ("Stock Connect"). Stock Connect is an interconnected securities trading and clearing programme developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEx), the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (together with the Shanghai Stock Exchange, SSE) and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (ChinaClear), aimed at allowing reciprocal stock market access between mainland China and Hong Kong.

Stock Connect features a North-South trading channel, the Northbound Trading Link, dedicated to investments in China A-shares, which allows investors, through the intermediary of their Hong Kong stockbrokers and a securities trading company established by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK), to pass orders on eligible securities listed on the SSE by transferring these orders to the SSE.

With Stock Connect, international investors (including the Sub-fund) will, subject to the rules and regulations that are regularly issued and amended, be able to trade in China A-shares listed on the SSE (the "SSE securities") through the intermediary of the Northbound Trading Link. SSE securities comprise at any given time all the securities listed in the SSE 180 and SSE 380 indices and all China A-shares not listed in these indices but for which there are H-shares listed on the SEHK, with the exception of (i) shares listed on the SSE but not available for trading, in renminbi (RMB) and (ii) shares listed on the SSE appearing on the "risk alert board". The list of eligible securities may be changed at any time after examination and agreement by the competent regulators of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

You will find more extensive information on Stock Connect at the following address: http://www.hkex.com.hk/eng/market/sec_tradinfra/chinaconnect/chinaconnect.htm.

- **Quota risk**

Stock Connect is subject to investments quotas, which may restrict the Sub-fund's ability to invest quickly in China A-shares through the intermediary of Stock Connect, and the Sub-fund may not be able to implement its investment policy effectively.

- **Risk of suspension**

The SEHK and the SSE reserve the right to suspend trading if necessary in order to ensure the equitable and orderly functioning of the market and to manage risks prudently, which would affect the Sub-fund's ability to access the market of mainland China through the intermediary of Stock Connect.

- **Different trading days**

Stock Connect operates when the stock markets of mainland China and Hong Kong are both open for trading and when the banks in both these two markets are open on the corresponding settlement dates. It may be therefore that international investors (such as the Sub-fund) are unable to pass orders on China A-shares even though the date corresponds to a trading day in mainland China. Consequently, the Sub-fund may be exposed to the risk of price fluctuations in China A-shares during the period when Stock Connect is not functioning.

- **Clearing and settlement risks, custodian risk**

Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the HKEx, and ChinaClear have established clearing links, and each is a member of the other so as to facilitate clearing and settlement of

international trades. As national central counterparty for mainland China's securities market, ChinaClear manages a comprehensive network of structures for the clearing, settlement and holding of securities. ChinaClear has put in place a risk management framework and measures which have been approved by and are overseen by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC). The likelihood of ChinaClear's defaulting is considered remote.

In the unlikely event that ChinaClear should default and/or be declared bankrupt, HKSCC would seek in all good faith to recover the securities and funds from ChinaClear through existing legal channels or by means of the liquidation of ChinaClear. In such case, the Sub-fund might suffer a delay in the recovery process or not be able to recover all its losses from ChinaClear.

China A-shares traded through the intermediary of Stock Connect are issued in dematerialised form, and investors such as the Sub-fund will not hold any China A-shares in physical form. Hong Kong investors and international investors such as the Sub-fund who have acquired securities on the SSE through the intermediary of the Northbound Trading Link must keep them in securities accounts opened by their stockbrokers or custodians with the Central Clearing and Settlement System operated by HKSCC for clearing of securities listed or traded on the SEHK. More detailed information on the custody arrangements for Stock Connect is available on request from the Fund's registered office.

- **Nominee holding arrangements for China A-shares**

HKSCC is the nominee holder of the SSE securities acquired by international investors (notably the Sub-fund) through the intermediary of Stock Connect. The CSRC rules as they apply to Stock Connect stipulate explicitly that investors such as the Sub-fund have the rights and benefits of the SSE securities acquired through the intermediary of Stock Connect in accordance with applicable legislation. The CSRC has specified, in a FAQ forum published on 15 May 2015, that (i) the concept of nominee shareholder is recognised in mainland China, (ii) international investors must hold SSE securities through the intermediary of HKSCC and benefit from ownership interests in these securities in their capacity as shareholders, (iii) the legislation of mainland China does not explicitly provide that the beneficial owner in a nominee holding structure can instigate legal proceedings, but nor does it prohibit him from doing so, (iv) insofar as the certification issued by HKSCC is considered as legitimate proof of the holding by a beneficial owner of SSE securities by virtue of the legislation of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, such certification will be fully recognised by the CSRC and (v) insofar as an international investor can show proof of his direct interest as beneficial owner, this investor may instigate legal proceedings in his own name before the courts of mainland China.

By virtue of the rules of the Central Clearing and Settlement System operated by HKSCC for clearing securities listed or traded on the SEHK, HKSCC as nominee holder will have no obligation to instigate legal proceedings or take legal action to assert or defend rights on behalf of investors in respect of SSE securities in mainland China or elsewhere. Consequently, even though the Sub-fund's status as owner may ultimately be recognised and even though HKSCC confirms its readiness to assist beneficial owners of SSE securities if necessary, the Sub-fund could experience delays or difficulties in exercising its rights to China A-shares. Furthermore, it remains to be seen whether the courts of mainland China will accept suit brought independently by an international investor with a certification of holding of SSE securities issued by HKSCC.

Insofar as HKSCC is deemed to perform custodial functions for the assets held through its intermediary, it should be noted that neither the custodian bank nor the Sub-fund will have any legal link with HKSCC or would have any legal recourse against it if a Fund were to incur losses by reason of HKSCC's poor performance or insolvency.

- **Investor compensation**

The Sub-fund's investments through the intermediary of North-South trades under Stock Connect will not be covered by the Hong Kong Investor Compensation Fund. This fund was set up to pay compensation to investors of any nationality suffering financial loss as a result of the default of an approved intermediary or financial institution in relation to products traded on the Hong Kong stock exchange.

Since any defaults occurring in respect of North-South trading through the intermediary of Stock Connect do not concern products listed or traded on the SEHK or on the Hong Kong Futures Exchange, they will not be covered by the investor compensation fund. Similarly, since the Sub-fund makes North-South trades through the intermediary of stockbrokers in Hong Kong and not through stockbrokers in mainland China, it is not covered by mainland China's compensation fund for investors in Chinese securities.

- **Operational risk**

Stock Connect provides Hong Kong investors and international investors such as the Sub-fund with a new direct access channel to the stock market of mainland China.

Stock Connect relies on the smooth workings of the operating systems of the participants in the market concerned. Market operators can take part in this programme providing they meet a number of requirements, notably as regards IT and risk management capabilities as specified by the stock exchange or clearing house concerned.

It must be borne in mind that the negotiable securities regimes and the legal systems of the two markets differ appreciably, and in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the pilot scheme, market operators will probably be obliged to address the problems created by these differences as and when they arise.

Furthermore, the connectivity in the Stock Connect programme requires cross-border orders to be sent. This requires the development of new IT systems by SEHK and the market participants. More precisely, a new order transmission system (China Stock Connect System) must be put in place by the SEHK and the market participants will have to connect to it. There is no guarantee that the systems of the SEHK and of the market participants will function correctly or that they will continue to be adapted to the changes and developments in the two markets. If the systems concerned were not to function correctly, trading on both markets through the intermediary of the programme could be interrupted. That would have a negative effect on the Sub-fund's ability to access the China A-shares market (and therefore to implement its investment strategy).

- **Transaction costs**

In addition to the transaction fees and the stamp duty associated with trading in China A-shares, the Sub-fund may also have to pay new portfolio fees, tax on dividends and income tax generated by the transfers of securities, which remain to be defined by the competent authorities.

- **Regulatory risk**

The CSRC rules for Stock Connect are administrative regulations with the force of law in the People's Republic of China. However, the application of these rules has not yet been put to the test, and there is no guarantee that the courts of mainland China will recognise them, for example as they relate to the liquidation of mainland Chinese companies.

Stock Connect is an innovative system, and the programme is subject to regulations issued by the regulatory authorities and the rules for implementation laid down by the stock exchanges of both mainland China and Hong

Kong. Furthermore, new rules may be announced frequently by the regulators in respect of transactions and the international legal application as to cross-border trades in the context of Stock Connect.

The regulations have yet to be put to the test, and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. Moreover, they are likely to evolve. There can be no guarantee that Stock Connect will not be closed down. The Sub-fund could be penalised by such changes.

- **Tax risks linked to Stock Connect**

In accordance with Caishui 2014 no. 81 ("Notice 81"), foreign investors investing in China A-shares listed on the Shanghai or Shenzhen stock exchange through the intermediary of Stock Connect would be temporarily exempt from corporation tax and commercial tax in China on capital gains realised on the sale of these China A-shares. Dividends would be subject to mainland China corporation tax based on a withholding tax of 10%, except where there is a double taxation treaty with China allowing this rate to be reduced subject to prior request for approval and granting of such approval by the competent Chinese tax authorities.

It should be noted that Notice 81 stipulates that the exemption from corporation tax in force since 17 November is temporary. Accordingly, once the PRC authorities announce the expiry date of this exemption, the Sub-fund will have to take steps to take account of the tax due, which could have a clearly negative effect on the Sub-fund's Net Asset Value.

Risk linked to Bond Connect

Bond Connect is a mutual bond market access link established between Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China (PRC) that facilitates investment in the China Interbank Bond Market (CIBM) through mutual access and connection arrangements for trading, custody and settlement between related financial infrastructures in Hong Kong and the PRC.

A sub-fund may purchase interest rate instruments traded on the CIBM through Bond Connect (the "Bond Connect Securities"). As the sub-fund's investments in the CIBM are made through the Bond Connect, these investments may be exposed to additional risk factors.

Under current PRC regulations, eligible overseas investors wishing to invest in Bond Connect Securities may do so through an offshore custodian approved by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (the "Offshore Custodian"), which will be responsible for opening an account with the relevant onshore custodian approved by the PRC central bank. As the opening of an account to invest in the CIBM market through Bond Connect must be done through an Offshore Custodian, the relevant sub-fund is exposed to the risks of default or errors on the part of the Offshore Custodian.

Trading in Bond Connect Securities may be subject to clearing and settlement risk. If the PRC clearing house defaults on its obligation to deliver securities/make a payment, the sub-fund may experience delays in recovering its losses or may not be able to recover its losses in full.

Investments through Bond Connect are not subject to a quota but the competent authorities may suspend the opening or trading through Bond Connect, and in the absence of direct access to the CIBM or an RQFII quota, the ability of the sub-fund to invest on the CIBM will be limited and the sub-fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategy or it may adversely affect the performance of the sub-fund. The sub-fund may also suffer losses as a result.

The Bond Connect Securities of a sub-fund will be held in accounts with the Central Moneymarkets Unit (CMU), as the central securities depository in Hong Kong.

As CMU is only a holder and not the beneficial owner of the Bond Connect Securities, in the unlikely event that CMU becomes subject to winding-up proceedings in Hong Kong, investors are advised that the Bond Connect Securities will not be considered part of the general assets of CMU available for distribution to creditors, even under PRC law.

However, CMU will not be required to institute any legal proceedings or take any action in the courts to enforce any rights on behalf of investors in Bond Connect Securities in the PRC. A failure or delay by CMU to perform its obligations may result in a failure to settle, or the loss of, Bond Connect Securities and/or monies related thereto and a sub-fund and its investors may suffer losses as a result. The SICAV, the Management Company and the Manager shall not be responsible or liable for any such loss.

A sub-fund's ownership of or interest in Bond Connect Securities and its rights therein (whether legal, equitable or otherwise) will be subject to applicable requirements, including laws relating to any foreign ownership disclosure requirements or restrictions, if any. Chinese courts may not recognise investors' ownership of securities and investors may not be able to bring legal proceedings against Chinese entities in the event of a dispute. Bond Connect Securities may be declared ineligible for trading through Bond Connect for various reasons, in which case Bond Connect Securities may be sold, but not purchased. This may affect the portfolio or the investment strategies of the sub-fund. Transactions conducted through Bond Connect are not covered by the Hong Kong Investor Compensation Fund or the Chinese Securities Investor Protection Fund. Investments in Bond Connect Securities are exposed to various risks related to the legal and technical framework of Bond Connect. Due to differences in public holidays between Hong Kong and the PRC or for other reasons such as adverse weather conditions, there may be differences in trading days and times on the markets accessible through Bond Connect. Bond Connect only operates on days when these markets are open simultaneously and when the banks in these markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. There may be occasions when, on a normal trading day for the PRC CIBM, it is not possible to trade Bond Connect Securities in Hong Kong.

Risk of changes in the benchmark by the index provider

Shareholders' attention is drawn to the fact that the benchmark provider has sole discretion regarding making decisions on and modifying the characteristics of the relevant benchmark for which it acts as sponsor. Depending on the terms of the licence agreement, an index provider may not be required to provide licensees using the relevant benchmark (including the SICAV) with sufficient notice of any changes to that benchmark. As a result, the SICAV will not necessarily be able to inform the shareholders of the relevant sub-funds in advance of changes made by the relevant index provider to the characteristics of the relevant benchmark.

The above information is not exhaustive. It is not intended to constitute, nor does it constitute, a legal opinion. In case of doubt, potential investors must carefully read the Prospectus and consult their own professional advisers about the consequences of subscribing or trading shares.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION

SFDR and sustainability risks

Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR") establishes harmonised rules for financial market participants and financial advisors on transparency with regard to the integration of sustainability risks and the consideration of negative sustainability effects in its processes and the provision of sustainability information.

For example, environmental, social and personnel issues, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and bribery may represent a risk defined as an event or situation in the environmental, social or governance areas which, if it occurs, could have a material adverse effect, actual or potential, on the value of the SICAV's investments.

The likely effects of these risks on the value of the SICAV's investments are essentially:

- that one or more investments of the SICAV which have been made after taking into account sustainability factors will underperform as a result of a sustainability risk compared to one or more investments which have not been made after taking into account such factors, or
- that investments outperform comparable investments made by the SICAV after taking into account sustainability factors.

Although common standards have been established, there may still be a divergence between actors in their approaches to this subject and thus introduce a certain subjectivity by these actors with respect to environmental, social or governance factors by introducing a judgment factor and various interpretations applied within this area. A further point to mention in relation to the above is that environmental, social or governance information from data providers may therefore be incomplete, unavailable or inaccurate.

Finally, the approach to issues in the environmental, social or governance areas is likely to evolve as a result of applicable new legal and regulatory developments, as well as market practice.

According to SFDR, the sub-funds can be classified into 3 categories:

- Sub-funds that have sustainable investment as their objective (referred to as "Article 9" sub-funds): sustainable investment is defined as an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, measured for example by means of key resource efficiency indicators relating to the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, waste production and greenhouse gas emissions or effects on biodiversity and the circular economy, or an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective, in particular an investment that contributes to the fight against inequality or promotes social cohesion, social inclusion and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not materially prejudice any of these objectives and that the companies in which the investments are made apply good governance practices, in particular with regard to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of competent staff and compliance with tax obligations.

- Sub-funds promoting, among other aspects, environmental or social aspects or a combination of these aspects, provided that the companies in which investments are made apply good governance practices (referred to as "Article 8" sub-funds).
- Sub-funds for which sustainability risks are either integrated taking into account the assessment of the likely impact of sustainability risks on the performance of financial products or are not relevant (referred to as "Article 6" sub-funds).

Sustainability risk is the risk of the probability of occurrence of an environmental, social or governance event that could lead to an actual or potential material loss in the value of the sub-fund as a result of that event.

Sustainability risks include two main risk factors: physical risk (related to climate change and environmental degradation) and transition risk (related to the process of adapting to a more sustainable economy in environmental, social or governance terms). These risks affect the resilience of institutions in the medium to long term, especially in sectors and markets vulnerable to climate and environmental risks.

Physical and transition risks can also lead to reputational risk as investors associate the company with negative environmental impacts.

The way in which sustainability risks are integrated by Degroof Petercam Asset Management S.A. and DPAM Succursale France, to whom the Management Company of the SICAV has delegated the discretionary management of the SICAV's sub-funds in the investment decisions, are described in the responsible and Sustainable Investment Policy, which can be accessed via the website www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment Policy).

The sustainability classification and risk of the SICAV's sub-funds are as follows:

Sub-fund	Classification	Sustainability risk
DPAM L BONDS CLIMATE TRENDS SUSTAINABLE DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS HARD CURRENCY SUSTAINABLE DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS SUSTAINABLE DPAM L BONDS EUR QUALITY SUSTAINABLE DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE HEDGED DPAM L CONVERTIBLE WORLD SUSTAINABLE	Article 9	**Low.** Sustainability considerations are an inherent part of the sub-fund's investment process, as the sub-fund aims to achieve an environmental and social objective through its investment selection. Potential sustainability risks are therefore mitigated by a strict sustainability screening process (qualitative process), the application of exclusion filters and the monitoring of the "Best-in-class" approach, which integrates social and environmental aspects and thereby ensures that all portfolio investments aim to promote best social and environmental practices.
DPAM L BALANCED CONSERVATIVE SUSTAINABLE DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE SUSTAINABLE DPAM L EQUITIES EMU SRI MSCI INDEX DPAM L EQUITIES US SRI MSCI INDEX DPAM L EQUITIES WORLD SRI MSCI INDEX	Article 8	**Low.** Sustainability considerations are an inherent part of the sub-fund's investment process, with the sub-fund emphasising either environmental and/or social aspects or a sustainable objective. Potential sustainability risks are therefore mitigated by the sustainability screening and exclusion filters that are applied to the investment universe of the sub-fund.

DPAM L BONDS CORPORATE EUR DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE 2026 DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE HIGH YIELD DPAM L BONDS EUR HIGH YIELD SHORT TERM DPAM L BONDS EUR INFLATION-LINKED DPAM L BONDS EUR SELECTION DPAM L BONDS EUR SHORT TERM DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT GLOBAL DPAM L BONDS HIGHER YIELD DPAM L BONDS UNIVERSALIS UNCONSTRAINED DPAM L CONVERTIBLE EUROPE DPAM L EQUITIES CONVICTION RESEARCH DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MARKETS ESG LEADERS INDEX DPAM L EQUITIES EUROPE BEHAVIORAL VALUE DPAM L GLOBAL TARGET INCOME DPAM L PATRIMONIAL FUND	Article 8	**Moderate.** Sustainability aspects are taken into account in the selection and screening process of the sub-fund's investments, with environmental and/or social characteristics being emphasized. A review of compliance with Global Standards and a negative screening of the seriousness of controversies is applied. Sustainability risk remains, however, and the impact of adverse sustainability events could have negative effects on the performance of the sub-fund.
DPAM L BONDS EMU INV. GRADE GOV. INDEX DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MSCI INDEX	Article 6	**High.** Sustainability considerations are not systematically part of the sub-fund's investment selection process, with the exception of investments in companies with exposure to controversial activities such as tobacco, the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, and depleted uranium ammunition and armour which are basically excluded. The impact of adverse sustainability events could have negative effects on the performance of the sub-fund.

As the SFDR classification may change over time, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

Additional information is provided in the sub-fund factsheet for Article 8 and Article 9 sub-funds.

Alignment with the Taxonomy

Given the different interpretations in different Member States of what constitutes a "sustainable" investment, the European Commission decided that a common taxonomy was needed.

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on establishing a framework for sustainable investment and amending the SFDR ("Taxonomy Regulation") establishes a classification system (or taxonomy) that provides companies with a common language for determining whether or not a given economic activity should be considered "environmentally sustainable". The Taxonomy Regulation also establishes disclosure obligations that complement SFDR and Directive 2014/95/EU with regard to activities that contribute to an environmental objective.

The Taxonomy Regulation includes six environmental objectives:

1. Mitigation of climate change;
2. Adaptation to climate change;
3. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
4. Transition to a circular economy;
5. Pollution prevention and control;
6. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

An economic activity is considered environmentally sustainable when that economic activity:

- contributes substantially to one or more of the six environmental objectives,
- does not cause significant harm to any of the environmental objectives ("do not significantly harm" or "DNSH" principle),
- is exercised in compliance with the minimum guarantees provided for in Article 18 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

In accordance with Article 7 of the Taxonomy Regulation, the investments underlying the so-called Article 6 sub-funds do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

In accordance with Article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation, the principle of "not causing significant harm" applies only to the investments underlying the so-called Article 8 sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of the so-called Article 8 sub-funds do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

To date, the Taxonomy Regulation does not provide a methodology for assessing the alignment of sovereign bonds with the Taxonomy Regulation. For the sub-funds that invest primarily in sovereign bonds, the Managers are therefore currently unable to describe:

a) the extent and proportion, as a percentage of the sub-fund's portfolio, to which the sub-fund's investments are made in environmentally sustainable economic activities and are aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation; or

b) the proportion, as a percentage of the sub-fund's portfolio, of investments in enabling and transitional activities within the meaning of Articles 16 and 10(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation.

The Managers are currently improving their data collection to align with the Taxonomy Regulation to ensure the accuracy and adequacy of their sustainability reporting under the Taxonomy Regulation. Subsequent updates of the prospectus will be made accordingly.

Pre-contractual information

SFDR, which is designed to reduce information asymmetry with regard to the promotion of environmental or social characteristics and sustainable investment objectives, requires pre-contractual information be communicated to investors. For the purpose of ensuring comparability of the material adverse effect statement, pre-contractual information and periodic reports under the SFDR, and to ensure that this information is easily understandable for investors, the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022 supplementing the SFDR sets out standard formats for the presentation of such information.

The pre-contractual information for the sub-funds referred to in Article 8 of the SFDR and Article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation and for the sub-funds referred to in Article 9 of the SFDR and Article 5 of the Taxonomy Regulation is available in Appendix 1 below.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the SICAV (hereinafter the "Board of Directors") is invested with the widest possible powers to act in any circumstances, on behalf of the SICAV, subject to the powers expressly reserved by Luxembourg law to the general meeting of shareholders.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the general management and administration of the SICAV, including, among other things, the appointment and supervision of the management company, the custodian and other service providers, the determination of the investment objectives and policies of the sub-funds, the exercise of any rights attached directly or indirectly to the assets of the SICAV's sub-funds, the creation of additional sub-funds, etc.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus and has taken all reasonable precautions to ensure that it is accurate and complete as of the date of publication. Consequently, any information or statement not contained in the Prospectus, in the annexes to the Prospectus, if any, in the KIID(s) or in the financial reports forming an integral part thereof, must be considered as unauthorised.

THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY AND DELEGATE(S)

The Board of Directors has appointed DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET SERVICES S.A. (DPAS) as management company (the "Management Company") of the SICAV, charged with performing all the collective portfolio management functions referred to in appendix II to the Law of 2010, namely portfolio management and administration and marketing of the SICAV, as well as the function of domiciliary agent. As such, it assumes the administrative functions required by Luxembourg Law and the regulatory provisions in force, such as keeping the accounts and company books, including the shareholders' register. It shall also take charge of the calculation of the net asset value per share in each sub-fund and in each class, if applicable. These functions are referred to generically as Central Administration.

DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET SERVICES S.A. is authorised as a management company within the meaning of chapter 15 of the Law of 2010. The Management Company exercises its mandate for an indefinite period and the Board of Directors may replace it.

Subject to the applicable legal provisions, the Management Company may delegate, under its control and supervision, the exercise of one or more of its functions to third parties holding the required approvals and licences to perform the functions that the Management Company intends to delegate to them.

The Management Company, under its responsibility and control, delegated the management of the sub-funds' portfolios to

Sub-fund	*Manager*
DPAM L BALANCED CONSERVATIVE SUSTAINABLE	DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A./N.V.
DPAM L BONDS CLIMATE TRENDS SUSTAINABLE	
DPAM L BONDS CORPORATE EUR	
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS SUSTAINABLE	
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE SUSTAINABLE	
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS HARD CURRENCY SUSTAINABLE	
DPAM L BONDS EMU INV. GRADE GOV. INDEX	
DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE 2026	
DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE HIGH YIELD	
DPAM L BONDS EUR HIGH YIELD SHORT TERM	
DPAM L BONDS EUR INFLATION-LINKED	
DPAM L BONDS EUR QUALITY SUSTAINABLE	
DPAM L BONDS EUR SELECTION	
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT GLOBAL	
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE	
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE HEDGED	
DPAM L BONDS HIGHER YIELD	

DPAM L BONDS UNIVERSALIS UNCONSTRAINED	
DPAM L EQUITIES CONVICTION RESEARCH	
DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MARKETS ESG LEADERS INDEX	
DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MSCI INDEX	
DPAM L EQUITIES EMU SRI MSCI INDEX	
DPAM L EQUITIES EUROPE BEHAVIORAL VALUE	
DPAM L EQUITIES US SRI MSCI INDEX	
DPAM L EQUITIES WORLD SRI MSCI INDEX	
DPAM L GLOBAL TARGET INCOME	
DPAM L PATRIMONIAL FUND	
DPAM L BONDS EUR SHORT TERM	DPAM Succursale France
DPAM L CONVERTIBLE EUROPE	
DPAM L CONVERTIBLE WORLD SUSTAINABLE	

DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A./N.V., in short Petercam AM or DPAM, was incorporated on 29 December 2006 as a société anonyme under Belgian law and is subject to the supervision of the Autorité des Services et Marchés Financiers, Belgium (“FSMA”).

DPAM Succursale France, which was established on 15 October 2020 and started operations on 1 March 2021, is the French branch of DPAM. Its registered office is located at 44 rue de Lisbonne, 75008 Paris, France, and it is registered with the RCS Paris under number 890 071 764.

Similarly the Management Company, under its responsibility and control, delegated the sale of units of SICAV sub-funds to DPAM acting as Principal Distributor of the SICAV.

The Management Company's remuneration in respect of management of the SICAV's various sub-funds is described in the chapter “COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus. The Managers are remunerated directly by the Management Company.

CUSTODIAN

The Board of Directors has appointed Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg S.A. as the SICAV's custodian (hereinafter the "Custodian") within the meaning of Article 33 of the Law of 2010.

Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg S.A. is a Luxembourg registered public limited liability company. It was incorporated in Luxembourg on 29 January 1987 for an unlimited period, under the name Banque Degroof Luxembourg S.A. It is headquartered at L-2453 Luxembourg, 12, Rue Eugène Ruppert, and has performed banking activities since its incorporation.

The Custodian fulfils its duties under the terms of an open-ended custodian agreement.

Under the terms of that agreement, Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg S.A. also acts as a paying agent for the financial service relating to the SICAV's shares.

The Custodian shall fulfil the obligations and duties set out under the laws of Luxembourg and, in particular, the missions stipulated in articles 33 to 37 of the Law of 2010.

The Custodian should act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interest of the SICAV and of the shareholders of the SICAV only.

The Custodian shall not carry out activities with regard to the SICAV or the Management Company acting on behalf of the SICAV that may create conflicts of interest between the SICAV, the shareholders, the Management Company and itself. An interest is a source of incentive of any nature whatsoever and a conflict of interest is a situation in which the Custodian’s interests, when carrying out its activities, are not in line with those of the SICAV, the shareholders and/or the Management Company.

The Custodian may provide a number of banking services for the SICAV, either directly or indirectly, in addition to its custodian services, in the strict meaning of the term.

The provision of additional services, and capital links between the Custodian and some of the SICAV’s partners, may lead to conflicts of interest between the SICAV and the Custodian.

Situations that may potentially lead to conflicts of interest for the Custodian in the exercise of its activities include the following:

- if the Custodian is likely to make a financial gain or avoid a financial loss at the expense of the SICAV;
- if the Custodian’s interest in exercising its activities is not in line with the interest of the SICAV;
- if the Custodian, motivated by financial or other reasons, puts a client’s interests before those of the SICAV;
- If the Custodian receives or will receive a benefit for exercising its activities, in addition to its normal fees, from a counterparty other than the SICAV;

- if the Custodian and the Management Company are directly or indirectly linked to Banque Degroof Petercam S.A. and if certain employees of Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg S.A. are members of the Management Company;
- If the Custodian employs delegates and sub-delegates to perform its duties;
- If the Custodian provides a number of banking services for the SICAV in addition to its custodian services.

The Custodian may exercise this type of activity provided that it has separated, according to function and hierarchy, its Custodian duties and its other tasks that could give rise to a potential conflict of interests and if the potential conflicts of interest have been duly detected, managed, monitored and notified to the SICAV's shareholders.

The Custodian has implemented procedures and measures on conflicts of interest to mitigate, identify, prevent and ease potential conflicts of interest, to ensure, in particular, that in the event of a conflict of interest, the Custodian's interest is not unjustly favoured. To that end: no employee of Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg S.A. performing or participating in safekeeping, surveillance and/or monitoring of cash flow duties may be a member of the Board of Directors of the SICAV;

The Custodian has published a list of its delegations and sub-delegations at *https://www.degroofpetercam.lu/fr/protection-de-linvestisseur*, under the heading "List of investment markets and sub-custodians of Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg".

The Custodian's selection and management of sub-delegates complies with the Law of 2010. The Custodian shall manage any conflicts of interest that may arise with its sub-delegates.

If a potential conflict of interest arises with the Custodian, despite the measures put in place to mitigate, identify, prevent and ease them, the Custodian must comply with its legal and contractual obligations to the SICAV at all times. If a conflict of interest is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the SICAV or the shareholders of the SICAV and cannot be resolved, the Custodian shall duly inform the SICAV, which will take appropriate action.

The shareholders can obtain up-to-date information about the Custodian on request.

The remuneration of the Custodian with respect to the different sub-funds of the SICAV is described in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES".

COMPANY AUDITOR

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS Luxembourg, appointed as statutory auditor of the SICAV at the annual general meeting of shareholders, fulfils the obligations and duties prescribed by law and carries out, in particular, an independent analysis of the financial statements of the SICAV and all the sub-funds once a year.

LOCAL AGENTS

In certain countries or markets, the SICAV may employ local agents whose tasks include making available applicable documents (such as the prospectus, KIID and financial reports), where applicable in the local language. In some countries, the use of an agent is mandatory and its role is not limited to facilitating transactions, but it may also hold shares in its name on behalf of investors. Local agents in the different countries are mentioned in the financial reports.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHARES, MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION AMOUNT, RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS AND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Types of shares

Shares of each class may be issued in the form of registered or dematerialised shares as defined in Article 7.2 of the Articles of Association of the SICAV. At the date of this prospectus, the shares of each class are issued as registered shares only.

The shares issued bear no reference to value, and are fully paid up, freely negotiable and confer no preferential or pre-emptive rights.

Shares may be issued in fractions of up to one thousandth of a share.

The rights attaching to fractions of shares can be exercised in proportion to the fraction held by the shareholder, with the exception of voting rights, which can be exercised only for a whole number of shares.

Description of the shares

The following share classes may be issued for the sub-funds currently offered for subscription:

Class A shares: distribution shares offered to the public.

Class A CHF shares: distribution shares which differ from class A shares in that they are denominated in Swiss francs.

Class A CHF Hedged shares: distribution shares which differ from class A CHF shares in that the exchange risk against the Swiss franc is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES"*.

Class A EUR HEDGED shares: distribution shares which differ from class A shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES"*.

Class A USD shares: distribution shares which differ from A class shares in that they are denominated in US dollars.

Class B shares: capitalisation shares offered to the public.

Class B CHF shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class B shares in that they are denominated in Swiss francs.

Class B CHF Hedged shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class B CHF shares in that the exchange risk against the Swiss franc is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class B EUR Hedged shares : capitalisation shares which differ from class B shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class B LC shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class B shares by the fact that (i) they are reserved for investors affected, directly or indirectly, by one or more current "Services Agreement Life Cycle" contracts with Degroof Petercam Asset Management, (ii) and that they have a different management fee.

Class B USD shares : capitalisation shares which differ from B class shares in that they are denominated in US dollars.

Class B USD Hedged shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class B USD shares in that the exchange risk against the US dollar is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class B BIS USD Hedged shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class B USD shares in that the subscription currency of the share class is hedged against the reference currency of the relevant sub-fund. However, the extent of hedging may fluctuate slightly around the full hedging level. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class E shares: distribution shares which differ from class A shares in that they are reserved for institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174 (2) of the Law of 2010.

Class E CHF shares: distribution shares which differ from class E shares in that they are denominated in Swiss francs.

Class E CHF Hedged shares: distribution shares which differ from class E CHF shares in that the exchange risk against the Swiss franc is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class E EUR Hedged shares:: distribution shares which differ from class E shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class E USD shares: distribution shares which differ from class E shares in that they are denominated in US dollars.

Class F shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class B shares in that they are reserved for institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174 (2) of the Law of 2010.

Class FCHF shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class F shares in that they are denominated in Swiss francs.

Class F CHF Hedged shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class F CHF shares in that the exchange risk against the Swiss franc is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class F EUR hedged shares:capitalisation shares which differ from class F shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class F LC shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class F shares by the fact that (i) they are reserved for investors affected, directly or indirectly, by one or more current "Services Agreement Life Cycle" contracts with Degroof Petercam Asset Management, (ii) they have no minimum initial subscription amount (iii) and that they have a different management fee.

Class F BIS USD Hedged shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class F USD shares in that the subscription currency of the share class is hedged against the reference currency of the relevant sub-fund. However, the extent of hedging may fluctuate slightly around the full hedging level. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class F USD shares: capitalisation shares which differ from F class shares in that they are denominated in US dollars.

Class I shares: distribution shares that differ from class E shares in that (i) they are reserved (i) to institutional or professional investors having one or more current discretionary management mandates with one or more companies belonging to Degroof Petercam Group, (ii) to the account(s) to which these discretionary management mandates apply, and in that (iii) they have a different management fee.

Class I EUR Hedged shares: distribution shares which differ from class I shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class I USD shares: distribution shares which differ from class I shares in that they are denominated in US dollars.

Class J shares: capitalisation shares that differ from class F shares in that (i) they are reserved (i) to institutional or professional investors having one or more current discretionary management mandates with one or more companies belonging to Degroof Petercam Group, (ii) to the account(s) to which these discretionary management mandates apply, and in that (iii) they have a different management fee.

Class J EUR Hedged shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class J shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class J USD shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class J shares in that they are denominated in US dollars.

Class L shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class B shares by the fact they have (i) a minimum initial subscription, (ii) a different maximum marketing fee and (iii) a management fee that may be different.

L EUR Hedged shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class L shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class L USD shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class L shares in that they are denominated in US dollars.

Class M shares: distribution shares which differ from class A shares due to the fact that they (i) are reserved for investors currently holding one or more discretionary management mandates with one or more Degroof Petercam Group companies, and that (ii) they are reserved for the account(s) to which these discretionary management mandates apply, and (iii) they are reserved for all-in mandates and due to the fact that (iv) they have a different management fee. *In this context, "all-in" includes at least the management fees and custody fees charged to the account(s) to which these "all-in" discretionary management mandates apply.*

Class M EUR Hedged shares: distribution shares which differ from class M shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class M USD shares: distribution shares which differ from M class shares in that they are denominated in US dollars.

Class N shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class B shares due to the fact that they (i) are reserved for investors currently holding one or more discretionary management mandates with one or more Degroof Petercam Group companies, and that (ii) they are reserved for the account(s) to which these discretionary management mandates apply, and (iii) they are reserved for all-in mandates and due to the fact that (iv) they have a different management fee. *In this context, "all-in" includes at least the management fees and custody fees charged to the account(s) to which these "all-in" discretionary management mandates apply.*

Class N EUR Hedged shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class N shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class N USD shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class N shares in that they are denominated in US dollars.

Class P shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class F shares by the absence of (i) a management fee and (ii) a minimum initial subscription amount and in that they are (i) they are reserved for investors currently holding one or more discretionary management mandates with Degroof Petercam Asset Management and (ii) they are reserved for the account(s) to which these discretionary management mandates apply.

Class P EUR Hedged shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class P shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class V shares: distribution shares which differ from class A shares in that (i) at the discretion of the Management Company they may be offered to distributors and platforms in the United Kingdom, Switzerland and European Union Member States, except to Banque Degroof Petercam Belgique and Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg, (ii) that they may be offered by distributors and platforms which have separate remuneration agreements with their clients that are not subject to any rebate, and (iii) there is no rebate on the management fee.

Class V CHF shares: distribution shares which differ from class V shares in that they are denominated in Swiss francs.

Class V CHF Hedged shares: distribution shares which differ from class V CHF shares in that the exchange risk against the Swiss franc is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class V EUR Hedged shares: distribution shares which differ from class V shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class V USD shares: distribution shares which differ from V class shares in that they are denominated in US dollars.

Class V BIS USD Hedged shares: distribution shares which differ from class V USD shares in that the subscription currency of the share class is hedged against the reference currency of the relevant sub-fund. However, the extent of hedging may fluctuate slightly around the full hedging level. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class W shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class B shares in that (i) at the discretion of the Management Company they may be offered to distributors and platforms in the United Kingdom, Switzerland and European Union Member States, except to Banque Degroof Petercam Belgique and Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg, (ii) that they may be offered by distributors and platforms which have separate remuneration agreements with their clients that are not subject to any rebate, and (iii) there is no rebate on the management fee.

Class W CHF shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class W shares in that they are denominated in Swiss francs.

Class W CHF Hedged shares : capitalisation shares which differ from class W CHF shares in that the exchange risk against the Swiss franc is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class W EUR Hedged shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class W shares in that the exchange risk against the euro is hedged. The Manager must take measures to systematically hedge the exchange risk in relation to the sub-fund's reference currency within a tolerance threshold defined in the section "Minimum Hedged Currency Exposure" below. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class W USD shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class W shares in that they are denominated in US dollars.

Class W BIS USD Hedged shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class W USD shares in that the subscription currency of the share class is hedged against the reference currency of the relevant sub-fund. However, the extent of hedging may fluctuate slightly around the full hedging level. *Investors are advised that implementing an exchange risk hedging policy may result in additional costs as mentioned in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES".*

Class Z shares: capitalisation shares which differ from class F shares in that they are reserved (i) for investors initially subscribing the minimum amount of EUR 25,000,000 and in that (ii) they have a different management fee, it being understood that shareholders investing in this class may not request the redemption of their shares so as to reduce their level of investment to below the minimum initial subscription amount.

Dividends payable on any distribution class may, at the request of the shareholder, be paid in cash or in the form of new shares of the respective class.

The available share classes for each sub-fund are shown in the fact sheet for each sub-fund.

Minimum initial subscription

Share classes	Minimum subscription amount
E F, F EUR Hedged	EUR 25,000.00
E CHF, E CHF Hedged F CHF, F CHF Hedged	CHF 25,000
E USD F BIS USD Hedged, F USD	USD 25,000
L, L EUR Hedged	EUR 1,000
L USD	USD 1,000
Z	EUR 25,000,000
The other share classes	N/A

Minimum exposure to the hedged currency

The minimum exposure to the hedged currency for the following sub-funds is:

Sub-funds	Minimum exposure in % of the net asset value of the hedged class
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE SUSTAINABLE	95%
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS HARD CURRENCY SUSTAINABLE	95%
DPAM L BONDS EUR QUALITY SUSTAINABLE	95%

Sub-funds	Minimum exposure in % of the net asset value of the hedged class
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT GLOBAL	80%
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE	80%

SUBSCRIPTIONS, REDEMPTIONS, CONVERSIONS AND TRANSFERS

Subscriptions, redemptions, conversions and transfers

Subscriptions, redemptions, conversion and transfers of shares of the SICAV will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association included in this Prospectus and as mentioned in the fact sheets of the sub-funds.

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions are carried out in the currency of the share class, as mentioned in the fact sheet of the sub-fund.

Subscription, redemption, conversion and transfer forms may be obtained on requested from:

- the registered office of the SICAV;
- at the registered office of DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A/N.V. and DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET SERVICES S.A.

Subscription, redemption, conversions and transfer orders for the SICAV should be sent to DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET SERVICES S.A., 12, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg or to the entities authorised to receive subscription, redemption, conversion and transfer orders on behalf of the SICAV in the countries where the SICAV's shares are offered for subscription to the public.

Investors may subscribe to registered shares in the SICAV through a nominee who acts as an intermediary between the investors and the SICAV by subscribing to the shares in its name but on behalf of such investors. In this capacity, the nominee may subscribe, convert and redeem shares on behalf of the investors and request registration of these transactions in the register of registered shares of the SICAV in its name. The nominee keeps a separate register in order to provide investors, by means of its intermediary, with the personalised information on the shares which they indirectly hold in the SICAV. Unless otherwise provided by laws and regulations, investors may invest directly in the SICAV without using a nominee. Unless it is essential or compulsory for legal, regulatory or restrictive practice reasons to use the services of a nominee, investors who hold shares through a nominee may at any time request direct ownership of the shares to which they subscribed in this way and demand that the shares be included in the register of registered shares of the SICAV in their own names.

Restrictions on the acquisition or holding of shares

Subscribers are advised that certain sub-funds or classes may not be accessible to all investors. The SICAV therefore reserves the right to limit the subscription to or acquisition of sub-funds or classes to investors who meet the criteria set by the SICAV. These criteria may relate inter alia to the country of residence of the investor in order to allow the SICAV to comply with the laws, customs, commercial practices, tax implications or with other considerations relating to the countries in question or the status of the investor (for example, the status of institutional investor).

Furthermore, the Board of Directors has the power to take such measures as it deems appropriate (such as, but without limitation, measures aimed at delaying or refusing approval of a request for subscription or for redemption of all or part of the shares held by a person who is not eligible):

- ensure that no share of the SICAV is acquired or held by or on behalf of (a) any person whose situation, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, may lead to the SICAV or its shareholders incurring tax charges or any other disadvantage (notably regulatory or financial) that it would not otherwise have incurred or (b) a person not meeting the eligibility criteria established in this Prospectus or falling into one of the categories of shareholders prohibited by this Prospectus; or, more generally,
- when it appears that a potential investor or a shareholder of the SICAV (investing in his name, whether for his own account or on behalf of a beneficial owner) is not compliant with the applicable legal or regulatory provisions (including FATCA, the IGA and/or any relevant transposition measure) and/or when the acquisition or holding of shares of the SICAV entails or might entail non-compliance by the SICAV with its legal or regulatory obligations (including the obligations imposed by FATCA, the IGA and/or any relevant transposition measure).

The SICAV reserves the right, (a) when a shareholder fails to provide it with the required information (concerning his tax status, identity or residence) to meet such disclosure or other requirements as might apply to the SICAV by virtue of laws in force, or (b) if it learns that a shareholder (i) does not comply with the laws in force or (ii) might cause the SICAV to become non-compliant with its legal obligations (or to find itself subject, in any other way, to a FATCA withholding at source on payments it receives):

- to delay or refuse the subscription to shares by said shareholder;
- to require said shareholder to sell his shares to a person eligible to acquire or hold them; or
- to redeem the shares concerned at their net asset value as determined on the Valuation Date following notification to the shareholder of the forced redemption.

Insofar as necessary, it is stipulated that any reference above to applicable laws or legal obligations includes the laws and obligations deriving from or otherwise imposed by the IGA or any legislation implementing it.

In the event of closures to new subscriptions or conversions, the *https://funds.degroofpetercam.com* and *http://www.dpas.lu/funds/list* website will be amended to show the change of position in the class of shares or sub-fund in question. Investors are invited to check the current status of the sub-funds or the classes of shares on the *https://funds.degroofpetercam.com* and *http://www.dpas.lu/funds/list* websites.

Restrictions on subscription and transfer of shares

The sale of the shares of the SICAV may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. Persons in possession of the Prospectus must obtain information on such restrictions from the Management Company and agree to comply with them.

The Prospectus does not constitute a public offer or solicitation to acquire shares of the SICAV made to persons in jurisdictions in which such a public offer of the shares of the SICAV is not authorised or if it is considered that such an offer is not authorised in respect of such person.
The SICAV is also entitled to:

- refuse a share subscription application as it wishes,
- forcibly redeem shares in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association.

Restrictions on the subscription and transfer of shares applicable to US Persons as defined by Regulation S

In particular, the shares of the SICAV have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") or any other similar law promulgated by the United States including any state or other political subdivision of the United States or its territories, possessions or other regions subject to United States jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to collectively under the term "United States"). Furthermore, the SICAV has not been and will not be registered in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940.

Consequently, the shares of the SICAV may not be offered, sold or assigned in the United States or to U.S. Persons as defined by Regulation S.

For the purposes of this prospectus, the term "U.S. Resident as defined by Regulation S" shall be understood to comprise the persons referred to in Regulation S of the Securities Act, and refers in particular to any natural person resident in the United States, and any legal person (partnership, joint stock company, limited liability company or any similar entity) or any other entity incorporated or organised under the laws of the United States (including any estate or trust of such a person created in the United States or organised under the laws of the United States or any investor acting on behalf of such persons).

Investors are obliged to inform the SICAV immediately if they are or if they become U.S. Residents as defined by Regulation S. If the SICAV learns that an investor is a U.S. Resident as defined by Regulation S, the SICAV shall be entitled to carry out the forced reimbursement of the shares concerned in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association and of this Prospectus.

These restrictions apply without prejudice to other restrictions, including in particular those arising from legal and/or regulatory requirements associated with the implementation of FATCA (as defined hereunder). Investors are urged to read attentively chapters 7 ("RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE SICAV"), 11 ("DESCRIPTION OF THE SHARES, SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS AND DISTRIBUTION POLICY"), 14 ("TAXATION OF THE SICAV AND OF SHAREHOLDERS") before subscribing to shares of the SICAV.

Before deciding to subscribe to or acquire shares of the SICAV, investors are urged to consult their legal, tax and financial adviser, accounting or other professional adviser.

Forced redemption

In all the cases referred to in the chapter "TAXATION OF THE SICAV AND OF SHAREHOLDERS" (and particularly if it appears to the board of directors of the SICAV that shares are held (i) by a shareholder (acting on his own behalf or on behalf of a beneficial owner) who is not or who is no longer an eligible investor; (ii) in breach of a law or other regulation; or (iii) in all any circumstances likely to entail adverse regulatory or tax consequences or any other harm to the SICAV) and without prejudice to the provisions of this chapter, the Board of Directors shall be entitled to proceed to forced redemption in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association.

Shareholders are obliged to inform the Central Administrative Agent as soon as they cease to meet the conditions of eligibility established in this Prospectus or as soon as they hold shares on behalf of a person who (i) does not meet, or no longer meets, these eligibility conditions, (ii) holds the shares in breach of a law or other regulation or (iii) is in any other circumstances likely to entail adverse regulatory or tax consequences or any other harm to the SICAV. If a shareholder fails to provide the information requested by the Board of Directors (or any other duly

authorised agent) within ten days of the request, the Board of Directors shall be authorised to proceed to the forced redemption of the shares.

In general, the Board of Directors or any other duly appointed agent may decide to proceed to the forced redemption of any share the acquisition or holding of which is not or has ceased to be in accordance with the applicable legal or regulatory provisions or the requirements of the Prospectus.

Mechanisms for combating money laundering and the financing terrorism

In accordance with international rules and the laws and regulations applicable in Luxembourg on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, financial sector professionals are subject to obligations with a view to preventing the use of undertakings for collective investment for purposes of money laundering and the financing of terrorism. Pursuant to these provisions, the SICAV, the Central Administrative Agent or any other duly authorised person must in principle identify the subscriber pursuant to the Luxembourg laws and regulations. The SICAV, the Central Administrative Agent or any other duly authorised person may require the subscriber to provide any document or any information that it deems necessary in order to make such identification.

In the event of a delay or a failure to provide the required documents or information, the subscription, or, where applicable, the redemption, conversion or transfer request, may be refused by the SICAV, by the Central Administration Agent or any other authorised person. The SICAV, the Central Administrative Agent or any other authorised person cannot be held liable (1) for the refusal to accept an application, (2) for a delay in the processing of an application, or (3) for the decision to suspend payments in connection with an application accepted if the investor has not provided the requested documents or information or has provided incomplete documents or information.

Shareholders may also be asked to provide additional or updated documents in accordance with the ongoing monitoring and supervision obligations pursuant to the laws and regulations in force.

Market timing and late trading

In accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions, the SICAV does not authorise practices associated with market timing and late trading. The SICAV reserves the right to reject any subscription or conversion orders from an investor whom the SICAV suspects of using such practices, and the SICAV reserves the right to take the necessary measures to protect the other shareholders of the SICAV, where appropriate. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions take place at an unknown net asset value.

DEFINITION AND CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset of each of the SICAV's sub-funds will be valued and the net asset value ("NAV") per share will be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association on each valuation day indicated in the fact sheet of the sub-fund ("Valuation Day").

The NAV of a share, regardless of the sub-fund and share class in respect of which it is issued, will be determined in the respective currency of the share class.

Swing Pricing

Swing pricing is a mechanism that allows the various sub-funds of the SICAV to settle the transaction fees arising from the subscriptions and redemptions of entering and exiting investors. With swing pricing, existing investors should, in principle, no longer indirectly incur the transaction fees, which will now be directly integrated into calculation of the NAV and borne by the entering and exiting investors.

The mechanism is applied at sub-fund level to all share classes and is not intended to address the specific requirements of individual investors.

The sub-funds apply partial swing pricing, which means that the NAV will be adjusted only when a given threshold value is reached. The Board of Directors determines a threshold value as the trigger event for net subscriptions and redemptions. This threshold value is defined per sub-fund and expressed as a percentage of the total net assets of the sub-fund in question.

In swing pricing, the NAV is adjusted to reflect the net transaction fees on each NAV calculation if this threshold value is exceeded.

The direction of the swing depends on the net flow of capital applicable to a NAV. In the case of a net inflow of capital, the swing factor linked to subscriptions of shares in the sub-fund will be added to the NAV. For net redemptions, the swing factor linked to redemptions of shares in the sub-fund in question will be deducted from the NAV. In both cases, all entering/exiting investors on a given date will have the same NAV applied.

The swing factors with which the NAV is adjusted are calculated on the basis of external brokerage charges, taxes and duties and estimated variances between the buy and sell prices of the transactions that the sub-fund carries out following share subscriptions and redemptions.

A performance fee, if any, will be applied on the basis of the non-swing NAV.

The swing factor value will be determined by the Board of Directors and may vary from one sub-fund to the next without, however, exceeding 3% of the unadjusted NAV.

The threshold and swing factors will be published on the Management Company's website www.dpas.lu (under "*Fund information*") or on the Global Distributor's website https://funds.degroofpetercam.com (under "*News*"). Shareholders are advised to consult these websites to check whether or not a sub-fund applies threshold and swing factors.

COSTS AND EXPENSES

Non-recurring fees and costs charged to the investor

Amount attributable to entities and agents active in the sale and placement of the shares.			
Share classes	**Entry fee**	**Exit fee**	**Conversion fee**
A, A CHF, B CHF Hedged, A EUR Hedged, A USD B, BCHF, B CHF Hedged, B EUR Hedged, B LC, B USD, B USD Hedged, B BIS USD Hedged L, L EUR Hedged, L USD M, M EUR Hedged, M USD N, N EUR Hedged, N USD V, V CHF, V CHF Hedged, V EUR Hedged, V USD, V BIS USD Hedged W, W CHF, W CHF Hedged, W EUR Hedged, W USD, W BIS USD Hedged	max. 2% of the subscribed amount (*)	Nil	Difference between the respective front end loads of the sub-funds in question, if the front end load of the sub-fund from which investment is withdrawn is less than the front end load of the sub-fund into which investment is made, payable to the placement agents and/or distributors.
E, E CHF, E CHF Hedged, E USD F, F CHF, F CHF Hedged, F EUR Hedged, F LC, F BIS USD Hedged, F USD I, I EUR Hedged, I USD	max. 1% of the subscribed amount (*)	Nil	
J, J EUR Hedged, J USD P, P EUR Hedged Z	Nil	Nil	Nil

(*) attributable to entities and agents active in the sale and placement of the shares.

Amount covering the cost of acquiring/realising assets		
Sub-fund	**Entry fee (*)**	**Exit fee (*)**
DPAM L Bonds EMU Inv. Grade Gov. Index	0.10%	Nil
DPAM L Equities Emerging Markets ESG Leaders Index DPAM L Equities Emerging MSCI Index	0.25%	0.25%
DPAM L Equities EMU SRI MSCI Index	0.15%	0.10%
DPAM L Equities US SRI MSCI Index	0.10%	0.10%
DPAM L Equities World SRI MSCI Index	0.15%	0.15%

(*) acquired by the sub-fund concerned.

Recurring commissions, fees and expenses borne by the sub-funds

Management commission

In return for its services, the Management Company receives an annual fee from the sub-funds as described below. The Managers are remunerated directly by the Management Company.

Sub-fund	Class	Management fee Maximum % p.a.
DPAM L Balanced Conservative Sustainable	A, B	1.15
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.575
	L	1.725
DPAM L Bonds Climate Trends Sustainable	A, B	0.80
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.40
	J	0.20
	L	1.20
	P	0.00
DPAM L Bonds Corporate EUR	A, B	0.60
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.30
	J	0.15
	P	0.00
DPAM L Bonds Emerging Markets Corporate Sustainable	A, B, B EUR Hedged, B LC, B USD	1.20
	E, F, F EUR Hedged, F LC, F USD, M, N, V, W, W EUR Hedged, W USD	0.60
	J	0.30
	L	1.80
	P	0.00
DPAM L Bonds Emerging Markets Hard Currency Sustainable	A, B, B EUR Hedged, B USD	0.90
	B LC	1.20
	E, F, F EUR Hedged, F USD, M, N, V, W, W EUR Hedged, W USD	0.45
	F LC	0.60
	J	0.23
	L	1.35
	P	0.00

Sub-fund	Class	Management fee Maximum % p.a.
DPAM L Bonds Emerging Markets Sustainable	A, B, B BIS USD Hedged, B CHF, B USD	0.90
	E, F, F BIS USD Hedged, F CHF, F USD, M, M USD, N, N USD, V, V BIS USD Hedged, W, W CHF, W USD, W BIS USD Hedged	0.45
	J	0.225
	L	1.35
	P	0.00
DPAM L Bonds EMU Inv. Grade Gov. Index	A, B	0.30
	E, F, M, N	0.15
	I, J	0.075
DPAM L Bonds EUR Corporate 2026	A, B	0.25
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.125
	J	0.0625
	P	0.00
DPAM L Bonds EUR Corporate High Yield	A, B	0.90
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.45
	J	0.225
	L	1.35
	P	0.00
DPAM L Bonds EUR High Yield Short Term	A, B, B CHF	0.65
	B LC	1.20
	E, F, F CHF, M, N, V, W	0.325
	F LC	0.60
	J	0.16
	L	0.975
	P	0.00
DPAM L Bonds EUR Inflation-Linked	A, B	0.40
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.20
	J	0.10
	P	0.00
DPAM L Bonds EUR Quality Sustainable	A, B, B CHF, B USD Hedged, F LC	0.60
	B LC	1.20
	E, F, F CHF, M, N, V, W	0.30
	J	0.15
	L	0.90
	P	0.00

Sub-fund	Class	Management fee Maximum % p.a.
DPAM L Bonds EUR Selection	A, B	0.40
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.20
	J	0.10
	P	0.00
DPAM L Bonds EUR Short Term	A, B	0.60
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.30
	J	0.15
	L	0.90
	P	0.00
DPAM L Bonds Government Global	A, A EUR Hedged, B, B EUR Hedged	0.45
	E, E EUR Hedged, F, F EUR Hedged, M, M EUR Hedged, N, N EUR Hedged, V, W	0.225
	J, J EUR Hedged	0.11
	P, P EUR Hedged	0.00
DPAM L Bonds Government Sustainable	A, A EUR Hedged, B, B CHF, B EUR Hedged	0.45
	B LC	1.20
	E, E EUR Hedged, F, F CHF, F EUR Hedged, M, M EUR Hedged, N, N EUR Hedged, V, V EUR Hedged, W, W EUR Hedged	0.225
	F LC	0.60
	J, J EUR Hedged	0.11
	L, L EUR Hedged	0.675
	P, P EUR Hedged	0.00
	Z	0.11
DPAM L Bonds Government Sustainable Hedged	A, B, B CHF	0.45
	B LC	1.20
	E, F, F CHF, M, N, V, W	0.225
	F LC	0.60
	J	0.11
	L	0.675
	P	0.00
	Z	0.11

Sub-fund	Class	Management fee Maximum % p.a.
DPAM L Bonds Higher Yield	A, B, B CHF	0.90
	B LC	1.20
	E, F, F CHF, M, N, V, W	0.45
	F LC	0.60
	J	0.225
	L	1.35
	P	0.00
DPAM L Bonds Universalis Unconstrained	A, B, B CHF	0.80
	B LC	1.20
	E, F, F CHF, M, N, V, W	0.40
	F LC	0.60
	J	0.21
	L	1.23
	P	0.00
DPAM L Convertible Europe	A, B	1.20
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.60
	J	0.30
	L	1.80
	P	0.00
DPAM L Convertible World Sustainable	A, B	1.20
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.60
	J	0.30
	L	1.80
	P	0.00
DPAM L Equities Conviction Research	A, B, B CHF	1.10
	E, F, F CHF, M, N, V, W	0.55
	J	0.28
	L	1.65
	P	0.00
DPAM L Equities Emerging Markets ESG Leaders Index	A, B, B USD	0.60
	E, F, M, N, N USD, V, W	0.30
	J	0.15
	L	0.90
	P	0.00

Sub-fund	Class	Management fee Maximum % p.a.
DPAM L Equities Emerging MSCI Index	A, A USD, B, B USD	0.50
	E, F, M, N	0.25
	J	0.125
	P	0.00
DPAM L Equities EMU SRI MSCI Index	A, B	0.60
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.30
	J	0.15
	P	0.00
DPAM L Equities Europe Behavioral Value	A, B	1.60
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.80
	J	0.40
	P	0.00
DPAM L Equities US SRI MSCI Index	A, A USD, B, B USD	0.60
	E, E USD, F, F USD, M, M USD, N, N USD, V, W	0.30
	J	0.15
	P	0.00
DPAM L Equities World SRI MSCI Index	A, B	0.60
	E, F, M, N, V, W	0.30
	J	0.15
	P	0.00
DPAM L Global Target Income	A, B	0.85
	E, F, V, W	0.45
	M, N	0.425
	L	1.35
	P	0.00
DPAM L Patrimonial Fund	A, B, B CHF	1.00
	E, F, F CHF, M, N, V, W	0.50
	L	1.50
	P	0.00

Commissions for classes that hedge exchange risk

Each class hedging currency risk may incur additional costs for this currency hedging policy. Therefore, the Management Company and/or the delegated manager may receive from each relevant share class an additional fee as set out below:

Share class	Commission Maximum % per month
A CHF Hedged, A EUR Hedged, B CHF Hedged, B EUR Hedged, B USD Hedged, E CHF Hedged, E EUR Hedged, F CHF Hedged, F EUR Hedged, I EUR Hedged, J EUR Hedged, L EUR Hedged, M EUR Hedged, N EUR Hedged, P EUR Hedged, V CHF Hedged, V EUR Hedged, W CHF Hedged, W EUR Hedged	0.010
B BIS USD Hedged, F BIS USD Hedged, V BIS USD Hedged, W BIS USD Hedged	0.005

Performance fees

For the following sub-funds: DPAM L Bonds EUR Short Term, DPAM L Equities Conviction Research and DPAM L Patrimonial Fund, the Manager is entitled to receive, out of the net assets of the relevant Share Class of the relevant Sub-fund, a performance fee (the "**Performance Fee**") calculated by comparing the performance of the Net Asset Value per Share (the "**NAV**") to that of the Benchmark (as defined below) over the same period of time, as well as to a High Water Mark ("**HWM**").

The performance reference period ("**Performance Reference Period**" or "**PRP**") is the period over which performance is measured and lasts 5 years on a rolling basis. At the end of this period, the compensation mechanism for past underperformance (or negative performance) can be reset.

The Performance Fee is calculated and accrued for each Share Class within a Sub-fund on each Valuation Day according to the methodology described below.
The Performance Fee is measured over a calculation period (hereinafter the "**Calculation Period**") corresponding to one financial year of the Fund.

The applicable Performance Fee rate is set at

DPAM L EUR Short Term	**20%** for all classes and the benchmark index used to calculate the Performance Fee is the 20% €STR composite (ticker: EXDMESTC Index) + 80% IBOX Euro Corporate 1-3 years (ticker: QW5C Index) (the "**Benchmark**").
DPAM L Equities Conviction Reseach	**20%** for all classes and the benchmark index used to calculate the Performance Fee is the MSCI Europe Net Total Return denominated in EUR (ticker: MSDEE15N) (the "**Benchmark**").
DPAM L Patrimonial Fund	**10%** for all classes and the benchmark index used to calculate the Performance Fee is the Euribor 3M (ticker: EUR003M) (the "**Benchmark**").

For each Calculation Period and for the purpose of calculating the Performance Fee, each year shall commence on the last Business Day of each Fund's financial year and end on the last Business Day of the following Fund's financial year. For any Share Class launched during a Calculation Period, the first Calculation Period will last at least 12 months and will end on the last Business Day of the following financial year of the Fund.

In case of underperformance, the Calculation Period lasts for a maximum of 5 financial years applied **on a rolling basis.**

Only at the end of a five-year overall underperforming PRP can losses be partially compensated, on a rolling annual basis, by cancelling the first year of performance of the current PRP for the Class. Within the PRP in question, losses in the first year can be offset by gains in subsequent years in that PRP.

For example, if the last crystallisation of performance fees took place on 31/12/2021, the PRP starts on 31/12/2021 and will end on 31/12/2026. On 01/01/2027, losses not compensated during the first year of the previous PRP (i.e. between 31/12/2021 and 31/12/2022) will no longer be taken into account, and a new PRP will start on 31/12/2022 and end on 31/12/2027.

When a Performance Fee is crystallised at the end of a Calculation Period, a new PRP starts. If a Performance Fee is crystallised on 31/12/2026, a new PRP will start on 31/12/2026 and end on 31/12/2031.

Each time a Calculation Period begins, the NAV and Benchmark to be taken into account for the calculation of the Performance in respect of that Calculation Period shall be based on the NAV and Benchmark of the last Business Day of the Fund's previous financial year.

The first year of the Calculation Period will begin (i):

- the last Business Day of the Fund's financial year, **or**
- on the launch date of each Share Class launched after the last Business Day of the Fund's financial year.

The Performance Fee is calculated on the basis of the outperformance of the NAV compared to the benchmark. It is calculated after deducting all expenses and fees (excluding any Performance Fee accrued but not yet paid) and including subscriptions (subject to the following), redemptions and dividend distributions during the relevant Calculation Period.

Notwithstanding the above, the Performance Fee is only payable if the performance of the NAV exceeds that of the Benchmark during the PRP. In this case, in order to determine the Performance Fee, the performance fee rate is applied to the difference between:

- (i) the last NAV per share calculated at the end of a Calculation Period, and
- (ii) the higher of the following two values:
    - (ii.a) the previous NAV on which a Performance Fee has been crystallised as at the last Business Day of the Fund's financial year of the current PRP OR the initial NAV if no Performance Fee has ever been paid (only under the 1st PRP) (the "**HWM**"), or
    - (ii.b) that same NAV but adjusted by the change in the Benchmark Index over the same Calculation Period.

The Performance Fee is accrued and calculated on each Valuation Day. Unless otherwise stated above and subject to the provisions of the paragraph below, the accrued performance fee is payable annually in arrears at the end of the Calculation Period.

The outperformance of the NAV compared to the Benchmark Index is determined by the difference between the performance of the relevant NAV and the Benchmark Index over the same period. The NAV performance is the change in the NAV between the relevant Valuation Day and the NAV at the end of the previous Calculation Period (which will be reduced by dividends paid to shareholders). The performance of the Benchmark Index is the change in the Benchmark Index over the same period as the NAV performance Calculation Period.

The Investment Manager will receive the Performance Fee at the end of the Calculation Period provided that the performance of the NAV of the relevant Share Class exceeds that of the Benchmark. The crystallisation frequency is annual and occurs on the last Business Day of the Fund's financial year.

In the event of a subscription, the calculation of the Performance Fee shall be adjusted in order to prevent the subscription from having an impact on the accrued amount of the Performance Fee. For the purpose of making this adjustment, the performance of the NAV against the Benchmark on the applicable Valuation Day on the subscription date shall not be taken into account in the calculation of the Performance Fee.

The amount of this adjustment is based on the product of the number of shares subscribed to and the difference between:

- the NAV of the last Business Day of the previous Calculation Period adjusted by the performance of the Benchmark over the same period, and
- the NAV of the Valuation Day applicable to the subscription.

This accrued adjustment amount is used in the calculation of the Performance Fee until the end of the relevant period and adjusted for subsequent redemptions during the period.

The Performance Fee Benchmark will be calculated in the currency of the Share Class for all Share Classes (regardless of the currency in which the relevant Share Class is denominated, and regardless of whether the relevant Share Class is hedged).

If a Shareholder redeems Shares prior to the end of a Calculation Period, any accrued but unpaid Performance Fee in respect of such redeemed Shares **will be definitively accrued and paid to the Investment Manager after the end of the Calculation Period.**

In the event of a change in the Performance Fee Benchmark at any time during a Calculation Period, such change will be reflected and taken into account in the calculation of the Performance Fee by ensuring continuity in the calculation by linking the previous performance between the Benchmark and the new Benchmark.

Substantial changes and termination of a Benchmark

If the Performance Fee Benchmark is substantially changed or ceases to be provided, the Management Company, with the assistance of the Investment Manager, will take appropriate action in accordance with its procedure established under REGULATION (EU) 2016/1011 of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks for financial instruments and contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds. Any new Benchmark chosen to replace the existing Benchmark which is no longer provided or which has undergone substantial changes shall be an appropriate alternative.

If a Share Class is closed before the end of a Calculation Period (e.g. in the event of full redemption, merger, liquidation, transfer), **the Performance Fee** for that Calculation Period **shall be calculated and, if applicable, paid on such closing date** as if it marked the end of the relevant Calculation Period.

If the Delegated Management Agreement with the Investment Manager entitled to a Performance Fee **is terminated prior to the end of a Calculation Period,** the Performance Fee for that Calculation Period **will be calculated and, where applicable, paid on that termination date** as if it were the end of the relevant Calculation Period.

Example (based on a Performance Fee ("PF") rate of 10%) and an initial NAV of 100 at the beginning of the first year:

					Benchmark index ("Index"):				HWM					
Year	NAV before PF	Performance amount Annual NAV	Performance amount Annual index	Annual outperformance	Amount to be carried forward	Adjustment of compensated loss in A-5	Amount to be made up after compensation	Net outperformance vs Index	Performance vs HWM	Final net outperformance	PF	PF payment for the Year	NAV after PF	HWM
1	110.0	10.00	5.00	5.00				5.00	10.00	5.00	1.00	YES	109.00	100.00
2	101.0	-8.00	1.00	-9.00	0.00		0.00	-9.00	-8.00	-9.00	0.00	NO	101.00	109.00
3	105.0	4.00	-1.00	5.00	-9.00		-9.00	-4.00	-4.00	-4.00	0.00	NO	105.00	109.00
4	106.0	1.00	2.00	-1.00	-4.00		-4.00	-5.00	-3.00	-5.00	0.00	NO	106.00	109.00
5	105.0	-1.00	-3.00	2.00	-5.00		-5.00	-3.00	-4.00	-4.00	0.00	NO	105.00	109.00
6	103.0	-2.00	-1.00	-1.00	-3.00		-3.00	-4.00	-6.00	-6.00	0.00	NO	103.00	109.00
7	108.0	5.00	2.00	3.00	-4.00	2.00	-2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.20	YES	107.80	106.00
8	108.8	1.00	-4.00	5.00	0.00		0.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.20	YES	108.60	107.80
9	106.6	-2.00	-3.00	1.00	0.00		0.00	1.00	-2.00	-2.00	0.00	NO	106.60	108.60

Year 1: The amount of the annual performance (10) of the NAV per share before PF is higher than the amount of the annual performance of the Index (5). In addition, the NAV before PF (110) is higher than the High Water Mark ("HWM" (100)) by an amount equal to 10. The excess performance of 5 generates a PF equal to EUR 1. The next HWM is set at 109.

Year 2: The NAV per share decreases by -8, while the annual performance of the Index is 1. This generates an underperformance of -9 for the year. The net outperformance since the end of year 1 is -9. In addition, the NAV before PF (101) is lower than the HWM (109). No performance fee is calculated.

Year 3: The NAV per share increases by 4, while the annual performance of the Index is -1. This generates an outperformance of 5 for the year. The net outperformance since the end of year 1 is -4. In addition, the NAV before PF (105) is lower than the HWM (109). No performance fee is calculated.

Year 4: The NAV per share increases by 1, while the annual performance of the Index is 2. This generates an underperformance of -1 for the year. The net outperformance since the end of

year 1 is -5. In addition, the NAV before PF (106) is lower than the HWM (109). No performance fee is calculated.

Year 5: The NAV per share decreases by -1, while the annual performance of the Index is -3. This generates an outperformance of 2 for the year. The net outperformance since the end of year 1 is -3. In addition, the NAV before PF (105) is lower than the HWM (109). No performance fee is calculated.

Year 6: The NAV per share decreases by -2, while the annual performance of the Index is -1. This generates an underperformance of -1 for the year. The net outperformance since the end of year 1 is -4. In addition, the NAV before PF (103) is lower than the HWM (109). No performance fee is calculated.
As the NAV has underperformed the Index for 5 consecutive years, the losses in year 2 of -9, corrected by the subsequent gains in year 3 (5) and year 5 (2), for a total of -2, are no longer to be taken into account when calculating performance from the beginning of year 7. In parallel, the HWM is adjusted, the losses in year 2 of -8, adjusted by the subsequent gains in year 3 (4) and year 4 (1), for a total of -3, are no longer to be taken into account in the performance calculation from the beginning of year 7. The next HWM is 106.

Year 7: The NAV per share increases by 5, while the annual performance of the Index is 2. This generates an outperformance of 3 for the year and offsets the remaining losses from the previous year of -2. The net outperformance is 1. In addition, the NAV before PF (108) is higher than the newly adjusted HWM (106) by an amount equal to 2. The final outperformance is 1 and generates a performance fee of 0.20. The next HWM is set at 107.80.

Year 8: The NAV per share increases by 1, while the annual performance of the Index is -4. This generates an outperformance of 5 compared to the Index. However, the NAV per share exceeds the HWM by only 1. Therefore, the PF is calculated on the performance against the HWM and corresponds to 0.20. The next HWM is set at 108.60.

Year 9: the NAV per share decreases by -2, while the annual performance amount of the Index is -3, generating an outperformance of 1. However, the NAV per share before PF (106.60) is below the HWM of 108.60. No performance fee is calculated.

Central Administration Fee and Domiciliary Fee

In return for its services as central agent and domiciliary agent for the SICAV, the Management Company will receive, at the expense of each sub-fund of the SICAV, an annual fee at a maximum rate of **0.045% p.a.**

Compensation is payable on a quarterly basis and calculated based on average net assets in each of the sub-funds during the quarter under review.

The Management Company will also receive an annual flat-rate fee of **EUR 2,000** per active share class in the sub-fund concerned chargeable to each SICAV sub-fund, distributed among all the active share classes of the sub-fund concerned in proportion to the assets of each share class concerned.

+ VAT if applicable

Depositary Fee

As compensation for its depositary services for the SICAV, the Depositary shall receive an annual flat-rate fee of at a minimum rate of **0.025% p.a.**, chargeable to each SICAV sub-fund, excluding trading fees and corresponding charges.

This fee is payable on a quarterly basis and calculated based on average net assets in each of the sub-funds during the quarter under review.

+ VAT if applicable

Remuneration of directors

The SICAV may use the services of certain non-salaried directors of the Degroof Petercam Group. This may result in costs for the SICAV of at most EUR 15,000.00 per year, per director, to be paid by the SICAV. This does not include any taxes such as VAT where applicable, or any other related costs and expenses.

Other costs and expenses

The SICAV will bear all its other operating costs including, without limitation, formation costs, costs of amendment of the Articles of Association and other instruments of incorporation, fees payable to supervisory authorities, fees payable to its Management Company, managers and investment advisers, including performance fees where applicable, and to distributors, costs and fees payable to accountants and auditors, to the depositary and its correspondents where applicable, to domiciliary, administrative, register and transfer agents, to the listing agent, to any paying agent, to the permanent representatives of the places where the SICAV must be registered and to any other employee of the SICAV, the remuneration of directors (where applicable) and employees of the SICAV as well as expenses reasonably incurred by them, insurance costs and reasonable travel costs relative to meetings of the Board of Directors, costs incurred for legal assistance and auditing of the SICAV's annual accounts, costs incurred for legal, tax and accounting assistance and costs incurred on the advice of other experts or consultants, costs and expenses incurred for registering and maintaining registration of the SICAV with government authorities and stock exchanges in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or abroad, advertising costs including the preparation, printing, translation and distribution of the prospectus, key investor information documents, regular reports and registration declarations, the costs of reports to shareholders, all taxes and duties levied by government authorities and all similar taxes, all expenses related to development of the SICAV such as marketing costs, and all other operating expenses, including the costs of buying and selling assets, financial, bank or brokerage fees, postal service,

telephone and telex costs and costs related to winding-up of the SICAV. The SICAV may take into account administrative and other expenses of a regular or periodic nature by estimating them for the year or for any other period.

The sub-funds will also incur other operating costs, as mentioned in article 31 of the SICAV's articles of association. Certain techniques used to manage the portfolio efficiently, such as the use of derivative products, involve direct and indirect costs for the additional services required by these techniques. These costs are charged to the respective sub-fund and paid to the entities which provide these additional services. For example, the use of listed derivative products gives rise to brokerage fees, which are deducted by the market intermediaries, while the use of OTC derivatives gives rise to independent valuation and collateral management fees, which are deducted by the custodian bank.

TAXATION OF THE SICAV AND THE SHAREHOLDERS

Taxation of the SICAV

Under the terms of current legislation, the SICAV is not subject to any Luxembourg tax.

It is, however, subject to a subscription tax of 0.05% per annum, payable quarterly on the basis of the net assets of each of the SICAV's sub-funds on the last day of each quarter. Net assets invested in UCIs which are already subject to a subscription tax are exempt from the subscription tax. The classes of shares which are aimed exclusively at institutional investors within the meaning of article 174 (2) of the Law of 2010, as defined in the chapter entitled "DESCRIPTION OF THE SHARES, RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS AND DISTRIBUTION POLICY " in the Prospectus are subject to a reduced subscription tax of 0.01%.

In various countries, the SICAV is subject to taxes withheld at source which may apply to the income, dividends and interest on its investments in these countries. These amounts may not necessarily be recoverable.

Finally, it may also be subject to indirect taxes on its transactions, assets, subscriptions, redemptions and conversions, on securities transactions and on the services billed to it in accordance with the various different legislations in force.

AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

European Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 (the "Directive") amending Directive 2011/16/EU regarding the automatic and mandatory exchange of tax information, along with other international agreements such as those made and to be made within the framework of the standard in terms of exchanges of information produced by the OECD (more generally known under the name of "Common Reporting Standards" or "CRS") requires participating jurisdictions to obtain information from their financial institutions and to exchange this information with effect from 1 January 2016.

Pursuant notably to the Directive, investment funds, as financial institutions, are required to collect specific information in order to properly identify their investors.

The Directive also stipulates that investors' personal and financial data[1] are:

- of natural or legal persons required to make declarations[2] or
- passive non-financial entities (NFE)[3] which are controlled by persons who are required to submit declarations[4],

shall be forwarded by the Financial Institution to the relevant local tax Authorities which in turn shall notify this information to the tax Authorities in the country or countries where the Investor resides.
If the SICAV shares are held in an account with a financial institution, this organisation entity is responsible for exchanging information.
Consequently, the SICAV, directly or indirectly (i.e. through an intermediary appointed to this effect):

[1] *Including but not limited to: name, address, country of residence, tax identification number, place and date of birth, bank account number, income, value of sales redemption or repayment proceeds, valuation of the "account" at the end of the calendar year or at the end thereof.*
[2] *Natural or legal persons not residing in the country of incorporation of the SICAV but residing in a participating country. The list of countries participating in the automatic exchange of information can be found on the http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/website.*
[3] *Non-financial entity, that is an Entity which is not a financial institution pursuant to the Directive.*
[4] *Physical or natural persons not residing in the country of incorporation of the Fund but residing in a participating country. The list of countries participating in the automatic exchange of information can be found on the http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/website.*

- may have cause, at any time, to request and obtain from each investor an update of the documents and information already supplied as well as any other document or additional information for whatever purposes;
- is required pursuant to the Directive to notify all or some of the information supplied by the investor in connection with the investment in the SICAV to the respective local taxation authorities.

Investors are advised of the potential risk of inaccurate and/or incorrect exchange of information in the event that the information they provide is no longer accurate or complete. In the event of a change affecting the notified information, the investor undertakes to inform the SICAV (or any intermediary appointed to this effect), as soon as possible and to provide, where applicable, new certification within 30 days with effect from the event that rendered this information inaccurate or incomplete.

The mechanisms and scope of application of these arrangements for exchanging information may change in future. It is recommended that all investors should consult their own tax advisers to ascertain the possible impact of CRS regulations on an investment in the SICAV.

In Luxembourg, investors are entitled, pursuant to the Law of 2 August 2002 relating to personal protections as regards the processing of data of a personal nature, the right to access and correct the data on them which is notified to the tax authorities. This data will be retained by the SICAV or any intermediary appointed to this effect in accordance with the stipulations of said law.

Application of FATCA to Luxembourg

The provisions relating to foreign account tax compliance of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act enacted in the United States in 2010 and the related regulations and directives, more generally referred to as FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), introduce a new disclosure and withholding tax regime applicable to (i) certain U.S. source payments, (ii) gross proceeds of disposal of assets that might generate U.S. source income in the form of interest or dividends and (iii) certain payments made by, and certain financial accounts held with, entities considered as foreign financial institutions for the purposes of FATCA, each of these entities being a Foreign Financial institution ("FFI").

FATCA was put in place with a view to putting an end to non-compliance with U.S. tax laws by U.S. taxpayers investing through foreign financial accounts. With a view to receiving information on financial accounts whose beneficial owners are U.S. taxpayers from FFIs, the FATCA regime applies a 30% withholding at source to certain U.S. source payments to FFIs that do not agree to comply with certain disclosure and at-source withholding obligations with regard to their account holders.

A large number of countries have entered into intergovernmental agreements transposing FATCA with a view to reducing the burden resulting from the obligations of compliance and withholding at source weighing on financial institutions established in these countries. On 28 March 2014, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the United States entered into such an Intergovernmental Agreement, hereinafter the "IGA".
The IGA significantly increases the tax information exchanged automatically between Luxembourg and the United States. It provides, inter alia, for disclosure and automatic exchange of information concerning Financial Accounts held with Luxembourg financial institutions by (i) certain U.S. persons, (ii) certain non-U.S. entities, the beneficial owners of which are substantially U.S. persons, (iii) FFIs that do not comply with FATCA or (iv) persons refusing to provide documentation or information concerning their FATCA status.

The IGA was transposed into Luxembourg law by the Law of 24 July 2015 approving the Agreement between the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Government of the United States of America aimed at improving compliance with tax obligations internationally. This agreement relates to the US law on the exchange of information known as FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), including its two annexes and the related Memorandum of Understanding, signed in Luxembourg on 28 March 2014 and the exchange of notes thereto, signed on 31 March and 1 April 2015.

The SICAV expects to be treated as a deemed-compliant FFI given that it has classified as a Sponsored Entity for FATCA purposes. Insofar as the SICAV and its Sponsor Entity complies or comply with the conditions of the IGA and with the legislation implementing it, no FATCA withholding at source should apply to the payments that the SICAV receives.

To comply with its obligations in the framework of FATCA, the SICAV (or its Sponsor Entity) may request and obtain certain information, documents and attestations from its shareholders and (if applicable) their beneficial owners. Through its Sponsor Entity, the SICAV must send this information and these documents and attestations to the competent authority in Luxembourg and, potentially, withhold tax at 30% on certain payments that it makes to non-FATCA compliant shareholders or Recalcitrant Shareholders.

The SICAV and its authorised agents shall be entitled to require shareholders to provide it with all such information relating to their tax status, identity or residence as may be necessary in order meet such disclosure or other requirements as may apply to the SICAV by virtue of the IGA or any legislation implementing it, and shareholders shall be deemed, by their subscribing to or holding shares, to have authorised the automatic transmission (by the SICAV or any other person) of this information to the tax authorities. Shareholders who do not provide the required information or who otherwise prevent the SICAV from fulfilling its disclosure obligations under FATCA may be subject to forced redemption or transfer of their shares, a 30% withholding at source on certain payments and/or other penalties.

In relation to the foregoing, but without limiting the information, documents or attestations that the SICAV might require of a shareholder, each shareholder shall send to the SICAV (i) if this shareholder is a United States Person in the meaning of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (the "IRC"), an IRS Form W-9 or such other form as may replace it, fully and accurately completed ("W-9") or, (ii) if this shareholder is not a United States Person, an IRS Form W-8 fully and accurately completed (including Form W-8BEN, Form W-8BEN-E, Form W-8ECI, Form W-8EXP or Form W-8IMY or such forms as may replace them, including information concerning the status of the shareholder under Chapter 4 of the IRC) ("W-8"), and undertakes to provide the SICAV rapidly with an updated Form W-9 or W-8 as the case may be when a previous version of the form becomes obsolete or when the SICAV requests it.

Furthermore, each shareholder agrees to inform the SICAV immediately in the event of any change in the information provided to the SICAV by the shareholder and to sign and send to the SICAV any form or any other additional information that the SICAV might reasonably request.

In the case of any doubt as to their status for FATCA purposes or regarding the implications of the FATCA law or the IGA in their personal circumstances, investors should consult their financial, legal or fiscal advisers before subscribing to shares in the SICAV.

Directive 2018/822/EU - "CAD 6"

Directive (EU) 2018/822 amending EU Council Directive 2011/16 on the automatic and obligatory exchange of information for tax purposes in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements, known as "CAD 6", entered into force on 25 June 2018. Luxembourg transposed it into national law on 25 March 2020. In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, on 24 June 2020 the EU Council adopted the possibility of postponing the initial notification dates for declarations by 6 months. Therefore, in Luxembourg, the original effective date of the CAD 6 Directive of 1 July 2020 is replaced by 1 January 2021.

The primary objective of the CAD 6 Directive is to ensure that Member States obtain information on "potentially aggressive" cross-border tax arrangements, i.e. arrangements that are set up in different jurisdictions that allow taxable profits to be shifted to more favourable tax regimes or that have the effect of reducing the taxpayer's total tax base.

As a result, from 1 January 2021, any intermediary[5] (as defined in the CAD 6 Directive) is obliged to notify, by means of a declaration, within 30 days from the first steps of the implementation of the structure, any potentially aggressive cross-border device, depending on the marker[6] identified.

The Management Company is a potential intermediary within the meaning of CAD 6 and may have to report cross-border devices that have one or more markers.

The CAD 6 Directive covers any scheme that was implemented on or after 25 June 2018, the date of entry into force of the Directive.

As a transitional measure, where the first step for the implementation of a cross-border scheme was taken between 25 June 2018 and 30 June 2020 and between 1 July 2020 and 31 December 2020, the scheme had to be declared by 28 February 2021 and 31 January 2021, respectively.

Shareholders, as taxpayers, are likely to be secondarily responsible for the reporting of cross-border arrangements falling within the scope of the CAD 6 Directive and should therefore consult their tax advisors for further information.

[5] *Any person who designs, markets or organises a notifiable transboundary device, makes it available for implementation or manages its implementation (Article 3, point 21).*
[6] *A characteristic or feature of a cross-border arrangement that indicates a potential risk of tax evasion, [...] (Article 3, point 20).*

BENCHMARK

General Provisions

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks for financial instruments and contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) no. 596/2014 (hereinafter the "Benchmark Regulation") establishes a common framework to ensure the accuracy and integrity of indices used as benchmarks for financial instruments and contracts, or to measure the performance of investment funds within the European Union. The Benchmark Regulation entered into force on 1 January 2018.

The Management Company of the SICAV, in accordance with the provisions of Article 28.2 of the Benchmark Regulations, has established and maintains a robust written procedure defining the measures to be taken in the event that the reference index changes or ceases to be provided.

A copy of this procedure may be obtained free of charge from the registered office of the SICAV or the Management Company.

All benchmarks mentioned in the Prospectus are used either

- as an investment universe, and/or;
- as a tracker, and/or;
- to compare performance, and/or;
- to calculate the performance fee

and are published by benchmark administrators registered in the register of benchmarks held by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA") in accordance with Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation, with certain exceptions.

Further information on the use of benchmarks for the sub-funds can be found in the sub-fund fact sheets.

Benchmark administrators and benchmarks

Benchmark index	Index administrator	Sub-fund concerned
€STR (Euro short-term rate)	European Central Bank[1]	DPAM L Bonds EUR Short Term
Bloomberg Barclays Global Developed Treasuries GDP Weighted Index	Bloomberg Index Services Limited[3]	DPAM L Bonds Government Global
Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Total Return	Bloomberg Index Services Limited[3]	DPAM L Bonds Climate Trends Sustainable
Bloomberg Euro High Yield 3% Capped ex Fin	Bloomberg Index Services Limited[3]	DPAM L Bonds EUR Corporate High Yield
Euribor 3 Months	European Money Markets Institute (EMMI) [2]	DPAM L Patrimonial Fund

Benchmark index	Index administrator	Sub-fund concerned
Exane Eci Euro	Exane[2]	DPAM L Convertible Europe
iBoxx Euro Corporate 1-3	IHS Markit Benchmark Administration Limited[2]	DPAM L Bonds EUR Short Term
iBoxx Euro Corporate Overall Total Return	IHS Markit Benchmark Administration Limited[2]	DPAM L Bonds EUR Quality Sustainable
iBoxx Euro Corporate BBB	IHS Markit Benchmark Administration Limited[2]	DPAM L Bonds Corporate EUR
iBoxx Euro Corporate ex-BBB	IHS Markit Benchmark Administration Limited[2]	DPAM L Bonds Corporate EUR
J.P. Morgan EMU Government Investment Grade Total Return	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC[3]	DPAM L Bonds EMU Inv. Grade Gov. Index DPAM L Bonds EUR Selection
J.P. Morgan Euro Linkers Securities Total Return	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC[3]	DPAM L Bonds EUR Inflation-Linked
MSCI All Country World SRI Net Return	MSCI Limited[3]	DPAM L Equities World SRI MSCI Index
MSCI Emerging ESG Leaders Net Return	MSCI Limited[3]	DPAM L Equities Emerging Markets ESG Leaders Index
MSCI Emerging Markets Net Return	MSCI Limited[3]	DPAM L Equities Emerging MSCI Index
MSCI EMU SRI Net Return	MSCI Limited[3]	DPAM L Equities EMU SRI MSCI Index
MSCI Europe Net Return	MSCI Limited[3]	DPAM L Equities Conviction Research DPAM L Equities Europe Behavioral Value
MSCI USA SRI Net Return	MSCI Limited[3]	DPAM L Equities US SRI MSCI Index

[1] The European Central Bank is exempt from Article 2.2(a) of the Benchmark Regulation and as such does not have to be listed in the register of benchmark administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA.

[2] Entities registered with ESMA in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation as administrators of benchmarks pursuant to Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation.

[3] Since 1 January 2021, these index administrators have been considered as "third country" UK administrators vis-à-vis the European Union and are no longer on the benchmark register. Non-European benchmarks are allowed to be used in the European Union until the transition period of the Benchmark Regulation, which has been extended until 1 January 2024. During this period, these administrators may either be granted UK "equivalence" by the European Union or "approval" or "recognition" under the Benchmark Regulation.

Notice for sub-funds whose objective is to replicate the performance of a benchmark

THE SUB-FUNDS DPAM L EQUITIES WORLD SRI MSCI INDEX, DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MARKETS ESG LEADERS INDEX, DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MSCI INDEX, DPAM L EQUITIES EMU SRI MSCI INDEX AND DPAM L EQUITIES US SRI MSCI INDEX (THE "SUB-FUNDS") ARE NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, MARKETED OR PROMOTED BY MSCI INC. ("MSCI"), ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES, ANY OF ITS INFORMATION PROVIDERS OR ANY OTHER THIRD PARTY INVOLVED IN, OR RELATED TO, THE COMPILATION OR CREATION OF ANY MSCI INDEX (COLLECTIVELY, THE "MSCI PARTIES").

THE MSCI INDICES ARE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF MSCI AND ARE SERVICE MARKS OF MSCI OR ITS AFFILIATES. THE MSCI INDICES HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES BY DEGROOF PETERCAM. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, TO THE ISSUER OR UNITHOLDERS OF THESE SUB-FUNDS OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN THE SUB-FUNDS GENERALLY OR IN THESE SUB-FUNDS SPECIFICALLY OR THE ABILITY OF ANY MSCI INDEX TO REPLICATE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE RELEVANT STOCK MARKET.

MSCI OR ITS AFFILIATES ARE THE LICENSOR OF CERTAIN TRADEMARKS, SERVICE MARKS AND TRADE NAMES, AND OF THE MSCI INDICES DETERMINED, COMPOUNDED AND CALCULATED BY MSCI INDEPENDENTLY OF DEGROOF PETERCAM, THESE SUB-FUNDS, THE UNITHOLDERS OF THESE SUB-FUNDS OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY.

NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES HAVE ANY OBLIGATION TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NEEDS OF DEGROOF PETERCAM, THE UNITHOLDERS OF THESE SUB-FUNDS OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY IN THE DEFINITION, COMPOSITION OR CALCULATION OF THE MSCI INDICES. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING THE LAUNCH DATE, PRICE OR QUANTITY OF SHARES OF SUCH SUB-FUNDS OR FOR DETERMINING OR CALCULATING THE FORMULA/CRITERIA BY WHICH THE SUB-FUNDS

ARE REDEEMABLE, ALL OF WHICH OPERATIONS NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES HAVE PARTICIPATED IN. IN ADDITION, NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES HAS ANY OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY TO THE ISSUER, THE UNITHOLDERS OF SUCH SUB-FUNDS OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING AND OFFERING OF SUCH SUB-FUNDS.

ALTHOUGH MSCI OBTAINS INFORMATION FOR INCLUSION IN OR USE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE MSCI INDEXES FROM SOURCES THAT MSCI BELIEVES TO BE RELIABLE, NO MSCI PARTY WARRANTS THE ORIGINALITY, ACCURACY AND/OR COMPLETENESS OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES MAKES ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ISSUER OF THE SUB-FUNDS, THE UNITHOLDERS THEREOF OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY INFORMATION INCLUDED THEREIN. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES SHALL BE LIABLE FOR ANY ERROR, OMISSION OR INTERRUPTION OF OR RELATED TO ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED HEREIN. FURTHERMORE, NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES MAKE ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND AND THE MSCI PARTIES MAKE NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE WITH RESPECT TO THE MSCI INDEXES OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE FOREGOING, NEITHER MSCI PARTY SHALL BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, CONSEQUENTIAL OR OTHER DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

The SICAV publishes an annual report for each financial year as at 31 December, which is examined by the statutory auditors, and an unaudited semi-annual report as at 30 June.

These financial reports contain, among other items, the separate financial statements drawn up for each sub-fund. The consolidation currency is the euro.

GENERAL MEETINGS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is held in Luxembourg at the registered office of the SICAV or at such other place as may be specified in the notice of meeting, on the second Wednesday of April of each year at 2:00 p.m. or, if such day is not a business day in Luxembourg, on the first following business day. In exceptional circumstances, the Board of Directors may hold the Annual General Meeting outside Luxembourg. Other shareholder meetings may be held at other places and times.

General Meetings of Shareholders are convened by a notice to shareholders specifying the date, time, place, conditions of admission, agenda and necessary quorum and majority requirements within the time and in the manner prescribed by law.

Subject to the conditions provided for law, the notice of convocation of any General Meeting of Shareholders may specify that the applicable quorum and majority shall be determined by reference to the shares issued and outstanding at a certain date and an hour before the General Meeting (the "Registration Date"), it being understood that the right of a shareholder to attend the General Meeting of Shareholders and the voting rights attached to his share(s) will be determined by reference to the shares held by the shareholder on the Registration Date.

Each share, irrespective of the sub-fund or class to which it belongs and of the net asset value per share, confers the right to one vote at the general meeting of shareholders (subject to the applicable rules on cross-investments). Fractions of shares do not carry a right to vote.

The shareholders of the class(es) of shares issued for a sub-fund may at any time hold General Meetings for the purpose of considering matters relating solely to that sub-fund.

In addition, the shareholders of the class of shares may at any time hold General Meetings for the purpose of considering matters relating solely to that share class.

Resolutions taken at such meetings apply to the SICAV, the sub-fund and/or the share class concerned.

For further information on admission and voting at any meeting, please refer to the applicable notice of meeting to be issued at that time.

INFORMATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS

The net asset value, issue price, redemption price and conversion price of each share class are available each full business day in Luxembourg from the SICAV's registered office.

Amendments to the articles of association of the SICAV will be published in the RESA.

Notices to shareholders other than those relating to the convening of general meetings of shareholders will be communicated in accordance with the laws of Luxembourg and the laws of the countries in which the shares of the SICAV are offered to the public for subscription. These notices will also be published on the websites of the Management Company (http://www.dpas.lu/funds/list) and the Global Distributor (https://funds.degroofpetercam.com).

The following documents are available to the public at the registered office of the SICAV or from the http://www.dpas.lu/funds/list or https://funds.degroofpetercam.com websites:

- the articles of association of the SICAV;
- the Prospectus of the SICAV (including the fact sheets for the SICAV's sub-funds);
- the Key Investor Information Documents (for each sub-fund and each class of shares); and
- the financial reports of the SICAV.

A copy of the agreements entered into with the SICAV's Managers may be inspected free of charge at the registered office of the SICAV.

The shares of the SICAV's various sub-funds are not listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Management Company has a remuneration policy ("the Policy") within the meaning of Article 111bis of the Law of 2010 and in compliance with the principles laid down by Article 111ter of the Law of 2010.

The Policy aims essentially to prevent risk-taking incompatible with sound and effective risk management, with the economic strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company or the SICAV, with the interests of the SICAV's shareholders, to avoid conflicts of interest and to uncouple the decisions on control operations from the performance obtained. The Policy includes an assessment of the performance within a multiannual framework adapted to the holding period recommended to the SICAV's investors so as to ensure that the assessment process is based on the SICAV's long-term performance and investment risks. The variable component of remuneration is also based on a number of other qualitative and quantitative factors. The Policy contains an appropriate balance of fixed and variable remuneration components.

This Policy is adopted by the Management Company which is also responsible for its implementation and supervision. It applies to all benefits paid by the Management Company, and to all amounts paid directly by the SICAV itself including any performance commission, and to any transfer of shares in the SICAV to a category of personnel governed by the Policy.

Its general principles are reviewed at least once a year by the Management Company and depend on the size of the Management Company and/or on the size of the UCITS it manages.

Details of the up-to-date Policy of the Management Company can be found on the website *www.dpas.lu*, under the heading "Investor Information". A hard copy can be obtained free-of-charge on request.

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FACT SHEET - DPAM L BALANCED CONSERVATIVE SUSTAINABLE SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors exposure to equities (and analogous instruments) and bonds (and related instruments) by means of active portfolio management.

The term Balanced Conservative means that the Sub-fund adopts a flexible approach to the allocation of its assets between exposure to equities (and analogous instruments) and bonds (and analogous instruments), and may adjust its exposure to these asset classes depending on market conditions and opportunities. In normal market conditions, the proportions of assets allocated by the Sub-fund to these classes may vary between 20% and 50% as regards exposure to equities (and analogous instruments) on the one hand and between 50% and 80% as regards exposure to bonds (and analogous instruments) on the other. However, investments in convertible contingent bonds will be limited to 5% of the sub-fund's net assets.

Investment policy

In normal market conditions the allocation of the Sub-fund's assets will be predominantly to bonds. Nonetheless, this allocation of assets to equities (and analogous instruments) and bonds (and analogous instruments) may be rebalanced whenever the manager deems it opportune in order to be able to take advantage of any opportunities associated with movements in the equity markets.

The Sub-fund's investments will be selected on the basis of an economic and financial analysis on the one hand and in conformity with sustainability, environmental, social and governance criteria on the other.

The criteria that must be met by issuers of shares and bonds in order to be eligible for inclusion in the Sub-fund's investment universe are linked to the principles of the United Nations Global Compact (human rights, international labour standards, the environment and combating corruption). The investment universe may exclude any issuer that does not comply with the Global Compact and against which serious allegations are made in respect of such varied subjects as commercial ethics, trading incidents, the management of the subcontracting chain and/or corporate governance.

The Sub-fund may make use of derivative instruments for both investment and hedging purposes. The Sub-fund will use derivative financial instruments in such a way as not to cause any significant change in the Sub-fund's risk profile relative to how it was or would be in the absence of derivative financial instruments.

Derivative financial instruments likely to be used include (without limitation): forward exchange contracts, warrants, futures, options, swaps and any other OTC derivative instrument.

It should be pointed out that the sub-fund may be exposed to emerging and frontier markets, notably through:

- direct investments in equities (and analogous instruments) of companies based in an emerging or frontier country or carrying on the greater part of their business there;

- direct investments in bonds issued or guaranteed by public international bodies, governments of emerging or frontier countries or their agencies or companies based in an emerging or frontier country or carrying on the greater part of their business there;

- investments in American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts, hereinafter ADR and GDR respectively, the underlying securities of which are issued by companies based in an emerging country, and which are traded on a regulated market outside said emerging country, mainly in the United States or Europe. ADRs and GDRs are used as alternatives to shares that cannot be bought locally for legal reasons. ADRs and GDRs are not listed locally but on markets such as New York and London. Moreover, they are issued by first class banks and/or

financial institutions of industrialised countries. If an ADR or a GDR contains an embedded derivative, the latter must comply with Article 41 of the law of 2010;

- investments in UCITS or UCIs (including exchange traded funds (ETFs) entailing exposure to emerging and frontier markets;

- investments in the Chinese market, in China A-shares, either directly through the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect and/or the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or indirectly through UCITS or UCIs with access to China A-shares as QFII (qualified foreign institutional investors);

- investments in derivative financial instruments as described above;

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The Sub-fund may also invest in all types of eligible financial assets (i.e. transferable securities other than those mentioned in the main policy, money market instruments, term deposits) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its liquidity.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities) or MBS (mortgage-backed securities).

The Sub-fund will however take care to avoid any excessive concentration of its assets in a single other UCITS or money market mutual fund and more generally to adhere to investment limits and rules for diversification of risks. There is no restriction as to the currency of issue of these securities.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

Environmental and social aspects of the sub-fund, with some investments in assets with a sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund promotes, among other aspects, a combination of environmental and social aspects, and may be partially invested in assets with a sustainable investment objective, according to SFDR.

The sub-fund invests in securities promoting environmental and social aspects, as well as in securities promoting environmental and social objectives as defined by SFDR in the proportions indicated in the pre-contractual information of the sub-fund.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics aims, through a rigorous methodology (see section “ESG investment selection methodology" below) to defend fundamental rights, not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts in sustainability. In addition, the sub-fund also intends to contribute, through its investments, to a positive impact in environmental terms (access to drinking water and water purification, use of renewable energies, responsible consumption, fight against climate change, protection of aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora) and social terms

(eradication of poverty, fight against hunger, access to health care, access to quality education and reduction of social inequalities)

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).”

No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective but may be partially invested in assets with a sustainable investment objective.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. The investment process of the sub-fund follows a rigorous multi-stage ESG screening process, as described in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment and in the sections "Investment strategy" and “ESG investment selection methodology" below.

Through a combination of screening, qualitative ESG analysis and engagement with companies as described below, the portfolio aims to reduce the potential negative impact of its investments and maximise its net positive impact by investing in solutions to sustainability issues.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The criteria which the companies must meet in order to be included in the investment universe are determined through independent external research and/or internal research at the Manager. These selection criteria are as follows:

- Exclusion filter based on compliance with the Global Standards: Companies must comply with the founding principles of the United Nations Global Compact (human rights, labour law, protection of the environment, fight against corruption) and the United Nations Guiding Principles, ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and underlying conventions and treaties. The Manager uses specific ESG research from non-financial rating agencies to determine whether or not a company is in compliance with these principles.
- Exclusion filter for companies involved in **controversial activities:** The policy of excluding controversial activities defined by the Manager covers several sectors and economic activities that are subject to debate as to whether or not they are ethical and sustainable. For each of these sectors and economic activities, the exclusion policy for controversial activities defines the exclusion criteria and thresholds. Companies involved in these controversial sectors and activities and meeting the exclusion criteria set out in the policy are excluded from the investment portfolio.
- Exclusion filter for companies involved in **major ESG controversies**: Companies should not be involved in major ESG controversies, such as incidents or allegations related to environmental, social or governance issues.

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

- **ESG quantitative approach** ("best-in-class"): The Manager filters the universe by screening based on the quality of the ESG profile of the companies, as assessed by non-financial rating agencies.
- **Qualitative ESG approach**: The quantitative screening is complemented by qualitative analyses based on the Manager'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.

The sub-fund limits its choice of investments to securities included in the universe defined above; investments in securities of companies whose activity consists in the manufacture, use or holding of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and depleted uranium ammunition and armour are therefore excluded.

In the event that a company's ESG profile deteriorates and it is downgraded to Global Standards non-compliant status or an extremely serious controversy regarding the issuer emerges, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision process through the different steps described below and in the section "ESG investment selection methodology" above:

(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 United Nations Global Compact.

(ii) Exclusion filter for companies involved in controversial activities: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

(iii) Quantitative ESG ("best-in-class") approach: governance criteria in the broad sense and corporate governance criteria in particular are an integral part of the "best-in-class" exercise, which uses external ESG ratings to define the eligible universe.

(iv) Fundamental and qualitative ESG approach with a strong focus on governance and corporate governance issues.

(v) Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Voting policy/Engagement policy").

Examples of selection criteria for sustainable investments

- Companies with material exposure to tobacco are excluded from the investment portfolio. Tobacco is first and foremost a controversial subject because of the considerable negative impact that its consumption has on human health, while tobacco cultivation appears to provide very few societal or environmental benefits. The Manager has decided to exclude not only tobacco producers but also the entire tobacco supply chain from the investment portfolio. In practice, the Manager excludes all tobacco producers and all tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities mentioned above.

- Companies with material exposure to gambling are excluded from the investment portfolio. Gambling is considered a controversial activity, mainly because of the addiction problems and the risk of personal bankruptcy associated with it. The Manager systematically excludes from the investment portfolio all companies exposed to gambling products and services above the sales exposure threshold as defined in the controversial activities policy mentioned above.
- Companies with material exposure to thermal coal are excluded from the investment portfolio. Coal-fired power generation is a major emitter of greenhouse gases, and in the light of climate change and the Paris Agreement, the Manager recognises that the continued use of thermal coal is hardly compatible with a sustainable future. Consequently, the Manager has decided to exclude from the investment portfolio all companies involved in activities related to thermal coal mining, or which have plans to expand assets related to thermal coal mining, or to create new assets related to thermal coal mining, as defined in the controversial activities policy mentioned above.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global sustainability criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors are invited to refer to the chapter "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV" in the main part of this Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section relating to the specific risks associated with an investment in China A shares.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU1499202692
B	EUR	LU0215993790
E	EUR	LU1516019798
F	EUR	LU1516019871
M	EUR	LU1867119122
N	EUR	LU1867119395
L	EUR	LU2409165680
V	EUR	LU1867119478
W	EUR	LU1867119635

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **12:00 noon** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "**COSTS AND EXPENSES**" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg (“Valuation Day”) and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS CLIMATE TRENDS SUSTAINABLE SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to offer investors, through active portfolio management, exposure to the bond market.

The Sub-fund has a sustainable investment objective according to SFDR.

The sustainability approach is based on the following threefold commitment: (1) defend fundamental rights, (2) not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and (3) to promote best practices and best efforts with regard to sustainability.

The aim of this threefold commitment is to achieve environmental objectives in order to generate a positive impact on the climate and to contribute to the transition to a low carbon economy. Through the majority of its investments, the Sub-Fund aims to have a positive impact in environmental terms, particularly in the areas of energy efficiency, mobility and electrification, eco-society, regenerative economy, alternative and renewable energy, land use, agriculture and water and the decarbonisation of manufacturing processes. The objectives are in line with the objectives of the Taxonomy.

The positive impact on the climate and the contribution to the transition to a low-carbon economy are assessed in two ways: first, by the impact projects financed by the impact bonds in which the sub-fund invests and, in addition, by the contribution of the turnover of the invested companies to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and to the environmental impact themes mentioned above.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in fixed or floating rate bonds and/or other debt securities, denominated in any currency, issued by public and/or private issuers throughout the world.

Securities purchased for the Sub-fund must have a rating of at least B- or B3 or a comparable rating from a recognised rating agency. For unrated securities or money market instruments, the issuer's rating is decisive. In the event ratings differ, the lower of the two best ratings is decisive. The Sub-fund may hold up to 3% of its value in assets with a rating below B- or B3 or in unrated securities with no rating at all, either at issue or issuer level.

The sub-fund may invest in convertible bonds (up to a maximum of 10% of its net assets) and/or equities or other equity securities (up to a maximum of 10% of its net assets). In addition, investments in contingent convertible bonds will be limited to 5% of the sub-fund's net assets.

Structured products are held directly and may not exceed 20% of the sub-fund’s net assets.

The sub-fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in money market instruments (such as, for example, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and/or promissory notes and/or treasury bills) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its cash.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards and/or non-deliverable forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities) or MBS (mortgage-backed securities).

Benchmark

Benchmark index: Bloomberg Barclays Euro Aggregate Index (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- to compare performance

The index is not aligned with the sustainable investment objective of the index. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund's sustainable investment objective is achieved.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index:

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The portfolio holdings aim not to cause significant harm to other sustainable investment objectives in the following ways. The investment process of the sub-fund follows a rigorous multi-stage ESG screening process, as described in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment and in "Investment strategy" and "Investment selection methodology" below.

Through a research process that combines an in-depth climate assessment framework with broader sustainability criteria and a combination of screening and best-in-class approaches, as well as a focused thematic and qualitative fundamental approach and engagement with companies described below, the portfolio aims to minimise the potential negative impact of its investments and maximise the net positive impact it aims to achieve by investing in solutions to sustainability issues.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting sustainable investments

Climate change is at the beginning - and the heart - of the stock selection process. The criteria which the companies must meet in order to be included in the investment universe are determined through independent external research and/or internal research at the Manager. These selection criteria are as follows:

- Compliance filter with the **Global Standards** described below: Companies must comply with the founding principles of the United Nations Global Compact (human rights, labour law, protection of the environment, fight against corruption) and the United Nations Guiding Principles, ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and underlying conventions and treaties. The Manager uses specific ESG research from non-financial rating agencies to determine whether or not a company is in compliance with these standards.

- Exclusion filter for companies involved in **major ESG controversies**: Companies should not be involved in major ESG controversies, such as incidents or allegations related to environmental, social or governance issues.

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

- Exclusion filter for companies involved in **controversial activities:** The policy of excluding controversial activities defined by the Manager covers several sectors and economic activities that are subject to debate as to whether or not they are ethical and sustainable. For each of these sectors and economic activities, the exclusion policy for controversial activities defines the exclusion criteria and thresholds. Companies involved in these controversial sectors and activities and meeting the exclusion criteria set out in the policy are excluded from the investment portfolio.

  In addition, in order to integrate the proprietary investment universe that unifies issuers committed to addressing climate change, the three investment categories (impact bonds, climate challengers and climate enablers) are subject to a specific qualitative climate assessment:

  - To assess the effectiveness of "Environmentally sustainable financing instruments", the Manager has created a proprietary qualitative scorecard that is applied before an investment is made. This scoreboard is based on best practices and market standards, and specifically analyzes UoP obligations. In addition, a qualitative assessment ensures that the issuance of environmentally sustainable financing instruments is an integral part of the issuer's business strategy.
  - Climate challengers: An assessment model was developed to evaluate the company's efforts based on the four pillars of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): governance, strategy, risk management, measures and targets. Only companies that can demonstrate that they have a state-of-the-art integrated strategy in place to address the transition risks of their sector will be eligible for investment in their ordinary bonds.
  - Climate enablers: For climate enablers, issuers' business activities must be clearly documented and show a clear strategic focus on climate-friendly products or services that are in line with one of the sustainable environmental themes/objectives pursued by the portfolio and that account for a significant share of the issuers' revenues.

- **Qualitative ESG approach**: The investment process is complemented by qualitative analyses based on the Manager'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. This qualitative approach systematically includes consideration of the positive impact on the UN Sustainable Development Goals in general, and the environmental impact goals in particular. The activity of the company being considered for investment is analysed on the basis of its turnover, which is a direct and unequivocal contributor to one of the sustainable objectives and therefore an ESG impact issue.

It is important to note that the internal analyses of all the sub-fund's investments - environmentally focused sustainable financing instruments, climate challengers and climate enablers - are linked to the sub-fund's objective of creating a positive impact on energy efficiency, mobility and electrification, eco-society, regenerative economy,

alternative and renewable energy, land use, agriculture and water and the decarbonisation of manufacturing processes.

The investment process goes beyond climate labelled Bonds or environmentally focused sustainable finance instruments by including climate "challengers" and climate "enablers", both of which are necessary for the transition to a low carbon economy. Climate challengers are companies in key transition industries that are making significant progress in the transition to a low-carbon economy and governments that have demonstrated leadership in the transition to this economy. Climate enablers are companies that derive a significant proportion of their revenues from green products/services, thereby helping other companies to reduce their environmental impact.

The sub-fund limits its choice of investments to securities included in the universe defined above; investments in securities of companies whose activity consists in the manufacture, use or holding of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and depleted uranium ammunition and armour are therefore excluded.

In the event that an issuer's ESG profile deteriorates and it is downgraded to Global Compact non-compliant status or an extremely serious controversy regarding the issuer emerges, the Manager will realise the investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision process through the different steps described below and in the section "Investment selection methodology" above:

(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 United Nations Global Compact.

(ii) Exclusion filter for companies involved in controversial activities: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

(iii) Fundamental and qualitative ESG approach with a strong focus on governance and corporate governance issues.

(iv) Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Voting policy/Engagement policy").

Examples of selection criteria for sustainable investments

- Companies with material exposure to tobacco are excluded from the investment portfolio. Tobacco is first and foremost a controversial subject because of the considerable negative impact that its consumption has on human health, while tobacco cultivation appears to provide very few societal or environmental benefits. The Manager has decided to exclude not only tobacco producers but also the entire tobacco supply chain from the investment portfolio. In practice, the Manager excludes all tobacco producers and all tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities mentioned above.
- Companies with material exposure to thermal coal are excluded from the investment portfolio. Coal-fired power generation is a major emitter of greenhouse gases, and in the light of climate change and the Paris Agreement, the Manager recognises that the continued use of thermal coal is hardly compatible with a sustainable future. Consequently, the Manager has decided to exclude from the investment portfolio all companies involved in activities related to thermal coal mining, or which have plans to expand assets related

to thermal coal mining, or to create new assets related to thermal coal mining, as defined in the controversial activities policy mentioned above.

Derivative financial instruments

The financial derivatives employed will not be used for the purpose of achieving the sustainable investment objective described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global sustainability criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “**COSTS AND EXPENSES**” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU1996436140
B	EUR	LU1996436223
E	EUR	LU1996436496
F	EUR	LU1996436579
J	EUR	LU1996436652
L	EUR	LU1996436736

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
M	EUR	LU1996436819
N	EUR	LU1996436900
P	EUR	LU1996437031
V	EUR	LU1996437114
W	EUR	LU1996437205

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS CORPORATE EUR SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to offer investors, through active portfolio management, exposure to bonds and in particular to corporate bonds.

Investment policy

The assets of this sub-fund are invested in bonds issued in all currencies, of investment or equivalent grade. Emphasis is placed on euro-denominated corporate bonds; bonds denominated in a currency other than the euro are in principle hedged, in whole or in part, against the euro.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in UCITS or UCIs.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities) or MBS (mortgage-backed securities).

The Sub-fund may also invest in all types of eligible financial assets (i.e. transferable securities other than those mentioned in the main policy, other bonds, money market instruments, term deposits) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its liquidity.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: 80% iBoxx Euro Corporate ex-BBB / 20% iBoxx Euro Corporate BBB (hereinafter the “index” or “benchmark”)

Use of the index:

- to compare performance

The index is not aligned with the promotion of the environmental and social aspects of the sub-fund. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund promotes environmental and social features.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index:

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section “ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights, not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash,

potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section below for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies as detailed in the section "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" below and available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy). The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not meet the Global Standards described below or in companies with controversies that are deemed to be extremely serious.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

i) The binding investment restrictions apply to (a) securities which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, (b) securities involved in controversial activities, and (c) securities involved in extremely serious controversies:

   (a) Portfolio compliance with the **Global Standards** described below: the sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the United Nations Guiding Principles, the ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and the underlying conventions and treaties, at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision;

   (b) Exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities: The sub-fund excludes companies whose activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster

munitions, depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also excludes securities of companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio.

These exclusions are set out in the Manager's controversial activities policy (section on "conventional" strategies accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy")).

(c) Portfolio exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy)) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision.

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

ii) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

a. The portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. The Managers is informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and is encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible;

b. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

c. the carbon footprint of the portfolio;

d. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and the Manager integrates (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in section (ii) ESG integration above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed in point (i) above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria, which are an integral part of active shareholding, engagement and responsible and sustainable investment policies, are included in the investment decision process through the various steps described in the "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" section above:

i) Portfolio compliance with Global Standards: Prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

ii) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

iii) Qualitative ESG approach: Much of the fundamental research of the Manager is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

iv) The Manager's voting policy helps to promote good corporate governance practices (separation of powers, independence and adequacy of the board of directors, respect for the rights of minority shareholders, quality of internal and external audit, etc.). The Manager's engagement policy is linked to this voting policy and applies its principles.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Voting policy/Engagement policy").

Examples of exclusion criteria:

- Example of exclusion based on the Global Standards: serious violation of labour rights in the supply chain.
- Example of exclusion based on companies involved in controversial activities: material exposure to tobacco i.e. tobacco producers and tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).
- Example of exclusion on the basis of extremely serious ESG controversies: repeated anti-competitive practices with no sign of corrective and/or preventive measures.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0029264156
B	EUR	LU0029260675
E	EUR	LU0238159312
F	EUR	LU0238158421
J	EUR	LU1515108253
M	EUR	LU1515108337
N	EUR	LU1515108410
P	EUR	LU1515108501
V	EUR	LU1943621372
W	EUR	LU1943621455

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg (“Valuation Day”) and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE SUSTAINABLE SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors exposure, through an actively managed portfolio, to debt securities issued by companies (including public companies) domiciled in emerging countries or carrying out the majority of their activities there and selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in bonds and/or other fixed-rate or floating-rate debt securities (including, but not limited to, perpetual notes and zero-coupon bonds), denominated in euros, issued by companies (including public companies) domiciled in emerging countries or carrying out the majority of their activities in these countries and selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria.

Securities purchased for the Sub-fund must have a rating of at least B- or B3 or a comparable rating from a recognised rating agency. For unrated securities or money market instruments, the issuer's rating is decisive. In the event ratings differ, the lower of the two best ratings is decisive. The Sub-fund may hold up to 3% of its value in assets with a rating below B- or B3 or in unrated securities with no rating at all, either at issue or issuer level.

The sub-fund may also invest on an ancillary basis in money market instruments – such as, for example, deposit certificates, treasury notes and/or promissory notes) – for investment purposes or to invest its cash. The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in contingent convertible bonds ("CoCo bonds").

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities), MBS (mortgage-backed securities) or convertible bonds.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

Environmental and social aspects of the sub-fund, with some investments in assets with a sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund promotes, among other aspects, a combination of environmental and social aspects, and may be partially invested in assets with a sustainable investment objective, according to SFDR.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics aims, through a rigorous methodology (see section "Investment selection methodology" below) to defend fundamental rights, not to finance controversial activities

that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts in sustainability. In addition, the sub-fund also intends to contribute, through its investments, to a positive impact in environmental terms (access to drinking water and water purification, use of renewable energies, responsible consumption, fight against climate change, protection of aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora) and social terms (eradication of poverty, fight against hunger, access to health care, access to quality education and reduction of social inequalities)

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective but may be partially invested in assets with a sustainable investment objective.

The portfolio holdings aim not to cause significant harm to other sustainable investment objectives in the following ways. The investment process of the sub-fund follows a rigorous multi-stage ESG screening process, as described in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment and in the sections "Investment strategy" and "Investment selection methodology" below.

Through a combination of screening, qualitative ESG analysis and engagement with companies as described below, the portfolio aims to reduce the potential negative impact of its investments and maximise its net positive impact by investing in solutions to sustainability issues.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting sustainable investments

The criteria which the companies must meet in order to be included in the investment universe are determined through independent external research and/or internal research at the Manager. These selection criteria are as follows:

- Exclusion filter based on compliance with the United Nations Global Compact: Companies must comply with the founding principles of the United Nations Global Compact (human rights, labour law, protection of the environment, fight against corruption). The Manager uses specific ESG research from non-financial rating agencies to determine whether or not a company is in compliance with these principles.
- Exclusion filter for companies involved in major ESG controversies: Companies should not be involved in major ESG controversies, such as incidents or allegations related to environmental, social or governance issues.
- The Manager uses ESG research of non-financial rating agencies to assess the seriousness of the controversies to which companies are exposed and excludes the most severe controversies. The Manager also produces internal analyses of the ESG controversies to which companies are exposed.

The Manager reserves the right to also exclude companies that it considers to be involved in sufficiently serious controversies.

- Exclusion filter for companies involved in controversial activities: The policy of excluding controversial activities defined by the Manager covers several sectors and economic activities that are subject to debate as to whether or not they are ethical and sustainable. For each of these sectors and economic activities, the exclusion policy for controversial activities defines the exclusion criteria and thresholds. Companies involved in these controversial sectors and activities and meeting the exclusion criteria set out in the policy are excluded from the investment portfolio. The complete policy is available at: www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab).
- Quantitative ESG approach (best-in-class): DPAM filters the universe by screening based on the quality of the ESG profile of the companies, as assessed by non-financial rating agencies. The bottom quartile of the economic sector ranking is not eligible for investment. Quartiles are formed by ranking companies in descending order of their ESG profile. The top 25% of companies form the first quartile. The bottom 25% of companies form the last quartile.
- The investment process includes a selection of best-in-class companies: the bottom 25% of ESG performers by sector (GICS 1) will be excluded.
- The sub-fund will have at least 20% exposure to companies with a positive net impact contribution. The net impact contribution of an invested company is the difference between its positive and negative impact contributions, calculated across all seventeen UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For each SDG, the net impact contribution takes into account the extent to which the invested company's products and services contribute to the achievement of the SDG, as well as the negative impacts associated with these activities along the value chain. The portfolio's exposure to companies with a positive net impact contribution is calculated by taking into account the weights of the companies invested in the portfolio.
- A lower intensity of greenhouse gas emissions (direct scope 1 and 2 emissions) than the reference universe[7]. Scope 1 emissions come from direct emissions sources that are owned or controlled by the invested company. Scope 2 emissions arise from the consumption of electricity or steam purchased by the invested company, or from other energy sources generated upstream of the invested company's direct operations.
- The overall ESG risk rating of the portfolio will be lower than the ESG risk rating of the reference universe[8].
- Qualitative ESG approach: The quantitative screening is complemented by qualitative analyses based on the Manager'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. This qualitative approach includes consideration of the positive impact on the UN Sustainable Development Goals in general, and the environmental impact goals in particular.

[7] *The reference universe referred to here is the list of constituent bonds of the JPM ESG Corporate Emerging Market Broad Index Composite. This reference universe will be used to measure greenhouse gas emissions intensity and is relevant for this purpose as it is representative of the carbon intensity level of emerging market companies and thus provides a meaningful basis against which to measure this intensity. The reference universe is only used for this purpose.*

[8] *The reference universe referred to here is the list of constituent bonds of the JPM ESG Corporate Emerging Market Broad Index Composite. This reference universe will be used to measure overall ESG risk and is relevant for this purpose as it is representative of the ESG rating of emerging market companies and thus provides a meaningful basis against which to measure this intensity. The reference universe is only used for this purpose.*

The sub-fund limits its choice of investments to securities included in the universe defined above; investments in securities of companies whose activity consists in the manufacture, use or holding of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and depleted uranium ammunition and armour are therefore excluded.

In the event that a company's ESG profile deteriorates and it is downgraded to Global Compact non-compliant status or an extremely serious controversy regarding the issuer emerges, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision process through the different steps described below and in the section "Investment selection methodology" above:

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

ii. Exclusion filter for companies involved in controversial activities: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and appropriate measures.

iii. Fundamental and qualitative ESG approach with a strong focus on governance and corporate governance issues.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com (under the "Sustainable Investment" tab).

Examples of selection criteria for sustainable investments

- Companies with material exposure to tobacco are excluded from the investment portfolio. Tobacco is first and foremost a controversial subject because of the considerable negative impact that its consumption has on human health, while tobacco cultivation appears to provide very few societal or environmental benefits. The Manager has decided to exclude not only tobacco producers but also the entire tobacco supply chain from the investment portfolio. In practice, the Manager excludes all tobacco producers and all tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities mentioned above.
- Companies with material exposure to gambling are excluded from the investment portfolio. Gambling is considered a controversial activity, mainly because of the addiction problems and the risk of personal bankruptcy associated with it. The Manager systematically excludes from the investment portfolio all companies exposed to gambling products and services above the sales exposure threshold as defined in the controversial activities policy mentioned above.
- Companies with material exposure to thermal coal are excluded from the investment portfolio. Coal-fired power generation is a major emitter of greenhouse gases, and in the light of climate change and the Paris Agreement, the Manager recognises that the continued use of thermal coal is hardly compatible with a sustainable future. Consequently, the Manager has decided to exclude from the investment portfolio all companies involved in activities related to thermal coal mining, or which have plans to expand assets related to thermal coal mining, or to create new assets related to thermal coal mining, as defined in the controversial activities policy mentioned above.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria. It uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies with international reputations. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global sustainability criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 4 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU2463506555
B	EUR	LU2463506639
B EUR HEDGED	EUR	LU2463506712
B LC	EUR	LU2463506803
B USD	USD	LU2463506985
E	EUR	LU2463507017
F	EUR	LU2463507108

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
F EUR HEDGED	EUR	LU2463507280
F LC	EUR	LU2463507363
F USD	USD	LU2463507447
J	EUR	LU2463508254
L	EUR	LU2463508338
M	EUR	LU2463507520
N	EUR	LU2463507793
P	EUR	LU2463508411
V	EUR	LU2463507876
W	EUR	LU2463507959
W EUR HEDGED	EUR	LU2463508098
W USD	USD	LU2463508171

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS HARD CURRENCY SUSTAINABLE SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors exposure, through an actively managed portfolio, to debt securities issued or guaranteed by emerging countries, including their public regional authorities and public (or equivalent) bodies, or by public international bodies, denominated in a strong currency (USD, EUR, JPY, GBP, CHF), and selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria.

The sub-fund has a sustainable investment objective according to SFDR.

The sustainability approach is based on the following threefold commitment: (1) defend fundamental rights, (2) not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and (3) to promote best practices and best efforts with regard to sustainability.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in bonds and/or other debt securities, including, but not limited to, perpetual bonds, inflation-linked bonds, zero coupon bonds, credit-linked notes and fiduciary notes, with a fixed or floating rate, denominated in any currency, issued (or guaranteed) by emerging countries, including their regional public authorities and public (or equivalent) bodies or by international public bodies such as the World Bank or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, denominated in a strong currency (USD, EUR, JPY, GBP, CHF), and selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria such as social equity, respect for the environment and socially equitable political and economic governance.

Securities purchased for the Sub-fund must have a rating of at least B- or B3 or a comparable rating from a recognised rating agency. For unrated securities or money market instruments, the issuer's rating is decisive. In the event ratings differ, the lower of the two best ratings is decisive. The Sub-fund may hold up to 3% of its value in assets with a rating below B- or B3 or in unrated securities with no rating at all, either at issue or issuer level.

The sub-fund may also invest on an ancillary basis in money market instruments – such as, for example, deposit certificates, treasury notes and/or promissory notes) – either for investment purposes or to invest its cash. The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards and/or non-deliverable forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities), MBS (mortgage-backed securities) or contingent convertible bonds (CoCo bonds).

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

Promotion of sustainable investment objectives

The promotion of environmental and social objectives is carried out through a rigorous process as described in the investment selection methodology below.

The assets are invested according to the following triple commitment, adapted to the context of sovereign issuers:

i) defend fundamental rights,

ii) not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments,

iii) to promote best practices and best efforts with regard to sustainability.

The assets therefore meet the following criteria:

- exclusion of countries that do not respect a minimum of democracy according to the Freedom House country classification and/or the Democracy Index, published by the Economist Intelligence Unit;
- limiting investments according to the sustainability score based on 5 pillars of sustainability.

Based on the country-specific sustainability challenges and with the assistance of external experts, the internal sustainability model is based on five sustainable pillars:

i) transparency & democratic values,

ii) environment,

iii) education and innovation,

iv) population, health care & wealth distribution

v) economics.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are reflected in the individual criteria across the five pillars in a way that integrates the contribution to a positive impact in environmental terms (access to drinking water and water purification, use of renewable energies, responsible consumption, fight against climate change, protection of aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora) and social terms (eradication of poverty, fight against hunger, access to health care, access to quality education and reduction of social inequalities) through the investments in sovereign debt.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).”

No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

The portfolio holdings aim not to cause significant harm to other sustainable investment objectives in the following ways. The investment process of the sub-fund follows a rigorous multi-stage ESG screening process, as described in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment and in the sections "Investment strategy" and “Sustainable investment selection methodology" below.

Through a combination of screening, qualitative ESG analysis and engagement with countries as described below, the portfolio aims to reduce the potential negative impact of its investments and maximise its net positive impact by investing in solutions to sustainability issues.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting sustainable investments

The criteria which the countries must meet in order to be included in the investment universe are determined through independent external research and/or internal research at the Manager. These selection criteria are as follows:

- Exclusion filter based on democratic minimums: countries considered "unfree" according to the NGO Freedom House and "authoritarian regimes" according to the Democracy Index published by the Economist Intelligence Unit are excluded from the universe eligible for investment.
- Analysis and rating of the country's sustainability profile using a proprietary sustainability model: The Manager, through its country sustainability advisory board, has defined five pillars of sustainability and the related sustainability criteria.

  The sustainability review is characterised by the use of criteria that governments can use to influence their policy (government, authorities, law), avoiding criteria related to the geography or population density of the country. The model is quantitative, tracking a country's current performance, which provides comparable data and does not rely solely on treaties, as these do not guarantee real commitment. Similarly, no data are used on the basis of future promises (political, etc.).
- The five sustainable pillars defined are:

  (i) transparency and democratic values: corruption index, press freedom, security, women's rights, ...

  (ii) environment: GHG emissions, CO2 emissions, biodiversity, energy efficiency, etc.

  (iii) education and innovation: expenditure on education, participation at different levels of education

  (iv) population, health care & wealth distribution: GINI index, health expenditure, income distribution, poverty,

  (v) economy: competitiveness index, unemployment, ...
- On the basis of some sixty indicators from government databases, international government agencies, etc., countries are evaluated against each other and given a score between 0 and 100.

  The sub-fund pursues a sustainable objective:

  - by investing a minimum of 40% of its assets in countries ranked in the first quartile and a maximum of 10% in countries ranked in the last quartile. Quartiles are formed by ranking countries in descending order of ESG score. The top 25% (calculated in number of countries) of countries form the first quartile. The bottom 25% of countries form the last quartile.
  - in terms of the environment, the sub-fund aims to have a smaller carbon footprint than its reference universe. The carbon footprint is measured by the carbon intensity of the portfolio in tonnes of CO2 equivalent / GDP billion Euros. The carbon footprint of the portfolio is calculated by aggregating the carbon footprints of the countries in which the portfolio is invested, taking into account the weight of these countries in the portfolio.
  - in terms of governance, on the one hand, by defending democratic requirements and by excluding countries that do not respect international treaties and, on the other hand, by aiming

for a weighted democracy score of the portfolio that is higher than that of the reference universe. The Freedom House score is the aggregate of the "civil liberties" and "political rights" scores. It ranges from 0 to 100. The sub-fund aims for a weighted average portfolio score that is higher than the weighted average score of the reference universe.

The analysis of these data is based on a variety of data sources, including data from issuers and external data providers. Different regions and asset classes present different challenges in terms of the quality and coverage of the data that need to be taken into account, especially in emerging markets. Investors should be aware that some data sets are based on modelled data rather than reported data. The indicators used, like any other quantitative or qualitative model, are inherent to model risk and may fail to capture anticipated changes in the sustainability risk profile of issuers.

The above screenings may be supplemented by qualitative analyses based on the Manager's fundamental research and dialogues with issuers on financial issues relating to the issuers' strategy and the most relevant and material ESG risks and issues to which they are exposed.

The Manager's engagement policy helps promote good practices on governance, environmental and social issues with the various issuers. This policy is available at: www.dpamfunds.com ("Engagement policy").

Good governance criteria

Countries that do not respect a minimum of democracy according to the Freedom House country classification and/or the Democracy Index, published by the Economist Intelligence Unit are excluded from the universe of eligible investments.

In addition, good governance criteria are included in the investment decision process through the criteria retained in the "transparency and democratic values" pillar, which are based on the World Bank's governance indicators. These are based on six dimensions of governance:

i. voice and responsibility,

ii. political stability and absence of violence,

iii. effectiveness of government,

iv. quality of regulations,

v. rule of law,

vi. control of corruption.

These aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of companies, citizens and experts who responded to surveys in both industrialised and developing countries. The data are based on over 30 individual data sources produced by various survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organisations, international organisations and private sector companies.

Examples of selection criteria for sustainable investments

- The Inequality Index, published by the UNDP, tends to assess this global problem by measuring the loss of success due to gender inequality in three dimensions (labour market, health and empowerment).
- The importance of marine and terrestrial protected areas in relation to a country's total land area, as published by the World Bank, demonstrates the country's commitment to protecting its biodiversity.

- The GINI coefficient estimates income equality within a country. While not a perfect measure, it remains an important indicator of inequality within a population. This indicator needs to be complemented by other factors to assess different aspects of inequality, in particular the share of total income earned by the top 20% of earners with the total earned by the lowest earners or the poverty line.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria. For country sustainability, it relies on an advisory board including external experts and uses sustainability criteria from reliable sources. The Manager also has its own internal ESG research capabilities. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a country complies with the global sustainability criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 4 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to the chapter "Risks associated with investing in the SICAV" in the main part of this Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section relating to the specific risks associated with investing in structured products such as credit-linked notes, which may present an additional credit risk to the issuer of the product.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU2463508502
B	EUR	LU2463508684
B EUR HEDGED	EUR	LU2463508767
B LC	EUR	LU2463508841
B USD	USD	LU2463508924
E	EUR	LU2463509062
F	EUR	LU2463509146
F EUR HEDGED	EUR	LU2463509229
F LC	EUR	LU2463509492
F USD	USD	LU2463509575
J	EUR	LU2463510235
L	EUR	LU2463510318
M	EUR	LU2463509658
N	EUR	LU2463509732
P	EUR	LU2463510409
V	EUR	LU2463509815
W	EUR	LU2463509906
W EUR HEDGED	EUR	LU2463510078
W USD	USD	LU2463510151

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS SUSTAINABLE SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors exposure, through an actively managed portfolio, to debt securities issued or guaranteed by emerging countries, including their public regional authorities and public (or equivalent) bodies, or by public international bodies selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria.

The sub-fund has a sustainable investment objective according to SFDR.

The sustainability approach is based on the following threefold commitment: (1) defend fundamental rights, (2) not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and (3) to promote best practices and best efforts with regard to sustainability.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in bonds and/or other debt securities, including, but not limited to, perpetual bonds, inflation-linked bonds, zero coupon bonds, credit-linked notes and fiduciary notes, with a fixed or floating rate, denominated in any currency, issued (or guaranteed) by emerging countries, including their regional public authorities and public (or equivalent) bodies or by international public bodies such as the World Bank or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria such as social equity, respect for the environment and socially equitable political and economic governance.

The sub-fund may invest, on an ancillary basis, in money market instruments (such as, for example, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and/or promissory notes) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its cash.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards and/or non-deliverable forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset backed securities) or MBS (mortgage backed securities).

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The promotion of environmental and social objectives is carried out through a rigorous process as described in the investment selection methodology below.

The assets are invested according to the following triple commitment, adapted to the context of sovereign issuers:

i) defend fundamental rights,

ii) not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments,

iii) to promote best practices and best efforts with regard to sustainability.

The assets therefore meet the following criteria:

- exclusion of countries that do not respect a minimum of democracy according to the Freedom House country classification and/or the Democracy Index, published by the Economist Intelligence Unit;
- limiting investments according to the sustainability score based on 5 pillars of sustainability.

Based on the country-specific sustainability challenges and with the assistance of external experts, the internal sustainability model is based on five sustainable pillars:

i) transparency & democratic values,

ii) environment,

iii) education and innovation,

iv) population, health care & wealth distribution

v) economics.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are reflected in the individual criteria across the five pillars in a way that integrates the contribution to a positive impact in environmental terms (access to drinking water and water purification, use of renewable energies, responsible consumption, fight against climate change, protection of aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora) and social terms (eradication of poverty, fight against hunger, access to health care, access to quality education and reduction of social inequalities) through the investments in sovereign debt.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).”

No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

The portfolio holdings aim not to cause significant harm to other sustainable investment objectives in the following ways. The investment process of the sub-fund follows a rigorous multi-stage ESG screening process, as described in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment and in the sections "Investment strategy" and “Sustainable investment selection methodology" below.

Through a combination of screening, qualitative ESG analysis and engagement with countries as described below, the portfolio aims to reduce the potential negative impact of its investments and maximise its net positive impact by investing in solutions to sustainability issues.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting sustainable investments

The criteria which the countries must meet in order to be included in the investment universe are determined through independent external research and/or internal research at the Manager. These selection criteria are as follows:

- Exclusion filter based on democratic minimums: countries considered "unfree" according to the NGO Freedom House and "authoritarian regimes" according to the Democracy Index published by the Economist Intelligence Unit are excluded from the universe eligible for investment.
- Analysis and rating of the country's sustainability profile using a proprietary sustainability model: The Manager, through its country sustainability advisory board, has defined five pillars of sustainability and the related sustainability criteria.

  The sustainability review is characterised by the use of criteria that governments can use to influence their policy (government, authorities, law), avoiding criteria related to the geography or population density of the country. The model is quantitative, tracking a country's current performance, which provides comparable data and does not rely solely on treaties, as these do not guarantee real commitment. Similarly, no data are used on the basis of future promises (political, etc.).
- The five sustainable pillars defined are:
  - (i) transparency and democratic values: corruption index, press freedom, security, women's rights, ...
  - (ii) environment: GHG emissions, CO2 emissions, biodiversity, energy efficiency, etc.
  - (iii) education and innovation: expenditure on education, participation at different levels of education
  - (iv) population, health care & wealth distribution: GINI index, health expenditure, income distribution, poverty,
  - (v) economy: competitiveness index, unemployment, ...
- On the basis of some sixty indicators from government databases, international government agencies, etc., countries are evaluated against each other and given a score between 0 and 100.

The sub-fund pursues a sustainable objective:

- by investing a minimum of 40% of its assets in countries ranked in the first quartile and a maximum of 10% in countries ranked in the last quartile.
- in terms of the environment, the sub-fund aims to have a smaller carbon footprint than its reference universe - measured by comparing the metric tCO2/GDP billion;
- in terms of governance, on the one hand, by defending democratic requirements and by excluding countries that do not respect international treaties and, on the other hand, by aiming for a weighted democracy score of the portfolio that is higher than that of the reference universe. The Freedom House score is the aggregate of the "civil liberties" and "political rights" scores. It ranges from 0 to 100. The sub-fund aims for a weighted average portfolio score that is higher than the weighted average score of the reference universe.

The analysis of these data is based on a variety of data sources, including data from issuers and external data providers. Different regions and asset classes present different challenges in terms of the quality and coverage of the data that need to be taken into account, especially in emerging markets. Investors should be aware that some data sets are based on modelled data rather than reported data. The indicators used, like any other quantitative or qualitative model, are inherent to model risk and may fail to capture anticipated changes in the sustainability risk profile of issuers.

The Manager's engagement policy helps promote good practices on governance, environmental and social issues with the various issuers. This policy is available at: www.dpamfunds.com ("Engagement policy").

Good governance criteria

Countries that do not respect a minimum of democracy according to the Freedom House country classification and/or the Democracy Index, published by the Economist Intelligence Unit are excluded from the universe of eligible investments.

In addition, good governance criteria are included in the investment decision process through the criteria retained in the "transparency and democratic values" pillar, which are based on the World Bank's governance indicators. These are based on six dimensions of governance:

i. voice and responsibility,

ii. political stability and absence of violence,

iii. effectiveness of government,

iv. quality of regulations,

v. rule of law,

vi. control of corruption.

These aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of companies, citizens and experts who responded to surveys in both industrialised and developing countries. The data are based on over 30 individual data sources produced by various survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organisations, international organisations and private sector companies.

Examples of selection criteria for sustainable investments

- The Inequality Index, published by the UNDP, tends to assess this global problem by measuring the loss of success due to gender inequality in three dimensions (labour market, health and empowerment).
- The importance of marine and terrestrial protected areas in relation to a country's total land area, as published by the World Bank, demonstrates the country's commitment to protecting its biodiversity.
- The GINI coefficient estimates income equality within a country. While not a perfect measure, it remains an important indicator of inequality within a population. This indicator needs to be complemented by other factors to assess different aspects of inequality, in particular the share of total income earned by the top 20% of earners with the total earned by the lowest earners or the poverty line.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria. For country sustainability, it relies on an advisory board including external experts and uses sustainability criteria from reliable sources. The Manager also has its own internal ESG research capabilities. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a country complies with the global sustainability criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 4 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to the chapter "Risks associated with investing in the SICAV" in the main part of this Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section relating to the specific risks associated with investing in structured products such as credit-linked notes, which may present an additional credit risk to the issuer of the product.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0907927171
B	EUR	LU0907927338
B CHF	CHF	LU0966596107
B USD	USD	LU1200235353
B BIS USD HEDGED	USD	LU2393943704
E	EUR	LU0907927841
F	EUR	LU0907928062
F CHF	CHF	LU0966596362
F USD	USD	LU1200235437
F BIS USD HEDGED	USD	LU2399149934

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
J	EUR	LU1518616955
L	EUR	LU0907928575
M	EUR	LU1518617094
M USD	USD	LU1874836114
N	EUR	LU1518616799
N USD	USD	LU1874836205
P	EUR	LU0907928732
V	EUR	LU0966596529
V BIS USD HEDGED	USD	LU2393943886
W	EUR	LU0966596875
W CHF	CHF	LU1874836387
W USD	USD	LU1200235601
W BIS USD HEDGED	USD	LU2393943969

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS EMU INV. SUB-FUND GRADE GOV. INDEX

Objective of the sub-fund

The sub-fund's objective is to obtain the highest overall return possible for its shareholders by investing mainly in euro-denominated bonds or euro-bonds issued by Member States of the European Union participating in the Economic and Monetary Union ("EMU") and having an investment grade rating.

The sub-fund is a tracker fund whose objective is to replicate as closely as possible the JP Morgan EMU Government Investment Grade Bond Index (the "Index") in order to offer a performance comparable to that of this Index.

With a view to achieving this objective, the Manager implements an index management strategy. The sub-fund's portfolio is indexed geographically to the Index.

Investment policy

The following asset categories are authorised:

- government bonds and
- quasi-government bonds.

The bonds will be investment grade.

Transactions in the following derivative financial instruments will be authorised:

- bond futures contracts for the purpose of achieving the investment objectives. These contracts are intended to supplement bond positions and to enable full investment without disrupting the structure of the portfolio when issuing and redeeming units.

The sub-fund does not intend to hedge foreign exchange risk.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in shares or units of other UCITS and other UCIs in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its cash.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: J.P. Morgan EMU Government Bond Investment Grade Index (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- as an investment universe;
- as a tracker;
- to compare performance

General description of the index:

This section contains a brief overview of the Index. It summarises the Index's main characteristics, but is not intended to be a comprehensive description. In the event of any inconsistency between the summary of the Index presented in this section and the full description of the Index, the full description of the Index shall prevail.

Information on the Index can be obtained on the website mentioned below. This information may vary whenever necessary, but any changes will be indicated on the said website.

Shareholders should be aware that the Promoter of the Index is authorised to change the description of the Index in order to make technical adjustments necessary for the efficient management of the Index.

The JP Morgan EMU Government Investment Grade Bond Index aims to replicate the market of euro-denominated domestic sovereign debt issued by a Member State of the eurozone and having an investment grade rating. As of 30 March 2018, the Index comprised bonds issued by the following countries: France, Italy, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, Ireland, Finland. The Index is calculated in euro on the basis of the daily closing prices. The Index is a total net return index and is revised and rebalanced monthly.

For more information about the Index, its composition, calculation and rules governing its periodic review and rebalancing, as well as the general methodology of JP Morgan indices, please consult the https://www.jpmorgan.com/insights/research/index-research/composition-docs website.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund uses a “passive management” strategy which consists in investing the majority of its assets in government, quasi-government, supranational and mortgage bonds included in the Index. Each sector will be represented in proportion to its weight in the Index. It is therefore a physical replication-based sampling method. The objective is to track a benchmark with a tracking error of around 1%. An ex ante and ex post risk control model will be used.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The investments underlying the sub-fund do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investors should consult the chapter “GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section on the risk of changes in the benchmark index by the index provider.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU1286706962
B	EUR	LU0788032588
E	EUR	LU1517250665
F	EUR	LU0628629551
I	EUR	LU1517250749
J	EUR	LU1517251044
M	EUR	LU1517251127
N	EUR	LU1517251390

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **1:30 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg (“Valuation Day”) and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE 2026 SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The sub-fund is a sub-fund of limited duration, maturing on 31 December 2026. The objective of the sub-fund is to achieve a capital gain on maturity.

At least one month before 31 December 2026, the Board of Directors of the SICAV will approve the decision to liquidate the sub-fund and will immediately propose to shareholders to subscribe to a new sub-fund having a similar objective and investment policy and with a new maturity date. The shareholders will be informed of this decision and the Prospectus will be updated. Shareholders not interested in investing in the new sub-fund will be repaid at the latest net asset value of the sub-fund applicable on 31 December 2026.

Nevertheless, before the maturity of the sub-fund, the Board of Directors may propose, at any time, the liquidation of the sub-fund if, on the basis of its analysis, the pool of existing bonds in the market is no longer sufficient to enable the Manager to pursue its investment and risk management strategy.

Investment policy

The sub-fund will invest primarily in corporate bonds denominated in Euro. The underlying securities of the sub-fund are expected to have an investment grade rating from at least one of the rating agencies: BBB-(S&P, Fitch) or BBB3 (Moody's).

The sub-fund invests a maximum of 10% of its net assets in bonds with a high yield rating, in particular bonds with a minimum rating of BB- (S&P, Fitch) or BB3 (Moody's).

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in UCITS or UCIs. The sub-fund may hold, in particular during the period preceding the maturity of the sub-fund and to facilitate its liquidation at the end of the period, cash on an ancillary basis in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main body of the Prospectus as well as short-term interest rate instruments.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset backed securities) or MBS (mortgage backed securities).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards) and interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section "ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights, not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the

material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section below for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum proportion of investment in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable according to the Taxonomy Regulation and that contribute to the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies as detailed in the section "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" below and available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy). The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not meet the Global Standards described below or in companies with controversies that are deemed to be extremely serious.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

i) The binding investment restrictions apply to (a) securities which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, (b) securities involved in controversial activities, and (c) securities involved in extremely serious controversies:

   (a) Portfolio compliance with the **Global Standards** described below: the sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Guiding Principles, the ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and the underlying conventions and treaties, at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision.

   (b) Exclusion of companies involved in **controversial activities:** the sub-fund excludes companies whose activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions,

depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also excludes securities of companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio.

These exclusions are detailed in the Manager's controversial activities policy (section on "conventional" strategies accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy")).

(c) Portfolio exposure to **extremely serious ESG controversies**: companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy)) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision.

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

ii) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

a. the portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies, incidents or scandals relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. Different criteria are used to assess the impact and risks of these controversies, such as the severity, liability and exceptional nature of the impact, as well as the reputational and image risk. The assessment yields a categorisation that groups a company into 5 different categories of controversy, depending on their severity, on a scale from 1 (minor) to 5 (extremely severe). ESG rating agencies assess the severity of these issues based on their impact and frequency, the transparency of the information provided by the company and the preventive and corrective measures taken. Companies that are involved in the most severe allegations of controversy (category 5) are excluded. Companies in categories 3 and 4 (negative outlook) are analysed in depth by internal specialists within the Manager. After this analysis, companies with a level of controversy that warrants further analysis could also be excluded. The rationale for this exclusion based on the analysis carried out is discussed and validated in an ad hoc committee within the Manager. The Managers is informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and is encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible. For additional details, please refer to the Sustainable and Responsible Investment Policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy);

b. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

c. the carbon intensity of the portfolio (i.e. the carbon intensity per emitter weighted by its portfolio weight);

d. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and the Manager integrates (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in section (ii) ESG integration above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed in point (i) above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria, which are an integral part of active shareholding, engagement and responsible and sustainable investment policies, are included in the investment decision process through the various steps described in the "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" section above:

i) Portfolio compliance with Global Standards: Prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

ii) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

iii) Qualitative ESG approach: Much of the fundamental research of the Manager is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

iv) The Manager's voting policy helps to promote good corporate governance practices (separation of powers, independence and adequacy of the board of directors, respect for the rights of minority shareholders, quality of internal and external audit, etc.). The Manager's engagement policy is linked to this voting policy and applies its principles.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Voting policy/Engagement policy").

Examples of exclusion criteria:

- Example of exclusion based on the Global Standards: serious violation of labour rights in the supply chain.
- Example of exclusion based on companies involved in controversial activities: material exposure to tobacco i.e. tobacco producers and tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities which is available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy").
- Example of exclusion on the basis of extremely serious ESG controversies: repeated anti-competitive practices with no sign of corrective and/or preventive measures.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The

Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

4 Years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors are invited to refer to the chapter "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV" in the main part of this Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section relating to the specific risks associated with investing in bonds.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU2532470023
B	EUR	LU2532470296
E	EUR	LU2532470379
F	EUR	LU2532470452
J	EUR	LU2532470536
M	EUR	LU2532470619
N	EUR	LU2532470700
P	EUR	LU2532470882
V	EUR	LU2532470965
W	EUR	LU2532471005

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE HIGH YIELD SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors, by means of active portfolio management, exposure to debt securities issued by companies from any part of the world and offering a high yield.

Investment policy

The sub-fund principally invests in fixed or floating rate, short, medium and/or long term bonds and/or other debt securities (including, but not limited to, perpetual notes, subordinated bonds, zero-coupon bonds and/or bonds whose interest may be capitalised or paid in kind by the issue of new bonds ("PIK bonds"), denominated in euros issued by companies (outside the financial sector) from any part of the world and which offer a high yield.

The sub-fund may invest in convertible bonds (up to a maximum of 25% of its net assets) and/or in shares or other equity securities (in a maximum amount of 10% of its net assets).

The sub-fund may invest, on an ancillary basis, in money market instruments (such as, for example, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, promissory notes and/or treasury bills) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its liquid assets.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards) in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset backed securities) or MBS (mortgage backed securities).

Benchmark

Benchmark index: Bloomberg Barclays Euro High Yield 3% Capped ex Fin (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- to compare performance

The index is not aligned with the promotion of the environmental and social aspects of the sub-fund. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund promotes environmental and social features.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index:

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section “ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights, not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section below for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).”

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies as detailed in the section "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" below and available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy). The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not meet the Global Standards described below or in companies with controversies that are deemed to be extremely serious.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

i) The binding investment restrictions apply to (a) securities which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, (b) securities involved in controversial activities, and (c) securities involved in extremely serious controversies:

   a) Portfolio compliance with the **Global Standards** described below: the sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the

Guiding Principles, the ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and the underlying conventions and treaties, at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision;

b) Exclusion of companies involved in **controversial activities:** the sub-fund excludes companies whose activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also excludes securities of companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio.

These exclusions are detailed in the Manager's controversial activities policy (section on "conventional" strategies accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy")).

c) Portfolio exposure to **extremely serious ESG controversies**: companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision.

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

ii) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

a. the portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. The Managers is informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and is encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible;

b. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

c. the carbon intensity of the portfolio;

d. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and the Manager integrates (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in section (ii) ESG integration above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed in point (i) above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria, which are an integral part of active shareholding, engagement and responsible and sustainable investment policies, are included in the investment decision process through the various steps described in the "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" section above:

i) Portfolio compliance with Global Standards: Prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

ii) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

iii) Qualitative ESG approach: Much of the fundamental research of the Manager is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

iv) The Manager's voting policy helps to promote good corporate governance practices (separation of powers, independence and adequacy of the board of directors, respect for the rights of minority shareholders, quality of internal and external audit, etc.). The Manager's engagement policy is linked to this voting policy and applies its principles.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com (“Voting policy/Engagement policy”).

Examples of exclusion criteria

- Example of exclusion based on the Global Standards: serious violation of labour rights in the supply chain.
- Example of exclusion based on companies involved in controversial activities: material exposure to tobacco i.e. tobacco producers and tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (“Controversial Activities Policy”).
- Example of exclusion on the basis of extremely serious ESG controversies: repeated anti-competitive practices with no sign of corrective and/or preventive measures.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 4 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “Risks associated with investing in the SICAV” of this Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0966248915
B	EUR	LU0966249301
E	EUR	LU0966249483
F	EUR	LU0966249640
J	EUR	LU1518617250
L	EUR	LU0966249996
M	EUR	LU1518617334
N	EUR	LU1518617417
P	EUR	LU0966250143
V	EUR	LU0966250655
W	EUR	LU0966250812

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS EUR HIGH YIELD SHORT TERM SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors, by way of an active portfolio management, an exposure to debt securities, denominated in euro, with a high dividend yield and a maturity (at issue) or residual maturity (upon subscription) not exceeding 4 years.

Investment policy

The sub-fund mainly invests in bonds and/or other debt securities, fixed or floating, denominated in euro (or if denominated in another currency, with a currency risk which is minimum 90% hedged), with a high yield and a maturity (at issue) or residual maturity (upon acquisition by the sub-fund) not exceeding 4 years.

Structured products are held directly and may not exceed 20% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund may invest, on an ancillary basis, in money market instruments (such as, for example, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and/or promissory notes) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its cash.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset backed securities) or MBS (mortgage backed securities).

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section “ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights, not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies as detailed in the section "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" below and available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy). The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not meet the Global Standards described below or in companies with controversies that are deemed to be extremely serious.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

iii) The binding investment restrictions apply to (a) securities which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, (b) securities involved in controversial activities, and (c) securities involved in extremely serious controversies:

a) Portfolio compliance with the **Global Standards** described below: the sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Guiding Principles, the ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and the underlying conventions and treaties, at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision;

b) Exclusion of companies involved in **controversial activities**: The sub-fund excludes companies whose activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also excludes securities of companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio.

These exclusions are set out in the Manager's controversial activities policy (section on "conventional" strategies accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy")).

c) The portfolio's exposure to **extremely serious ESG controversies**: Companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following these engagements and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision;

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

iv) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

e. The portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. The Managers is informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and is encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible;

f. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

g. the carbon intensity of the portfolio;

h. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and managers integrate (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in the ESG integration section above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed in point (i) above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria, which are an integral part of active shareholding, engagement and responsible and sustainable investment policies, are included in the investment decision process through the various steps described in the "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" section above:

v) Portfolio compliance with Global Standards: Prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

vi) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

vii) Qualitative ESG approach: Much of the fundamental research of the Manager is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

viii) The Manager's voting policy helps to promote good corporate governance practices (separation of powers, independence and adequacy of the board of directors, respect for the rights of minority shareholders, quality of internal and external audit, etc.). The Manager's engagement policy is linked to this voting policy and applies its principles.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Voting policy/Engagement policy").

Examples of exclusion criteria

- Example of exclusion based on the Global Standards: serious violation of labour rights in the supply chain.
- Example of exclusion based on companies involved in controversial activities: material exposure to tobacco i.e. tobacco producers and tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).
- Example of exclusion on the basis of extremely serious ESG controversies: repeated anti-competitive practices with no sign of corrective and/or preventive measures.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 5 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV" in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0517221833
B	EUR	LU0517222054
B CHF	CHF	LU0966594748
B LC	EUR	LU2170442789
E	EUR	LU0517222302
F	EUR	LU0517222484
F CHF	CHF	LU0966594821
F LC	EUR	LU2170442862
J	EUR	LU1518615981
L	EUR	LU0607297198
M	EUR	LU1518616013
N	EUR	LU1518616104
P	EUR	LU0517222724
V	EUR	LU0966595042
W	EUR	LU0966595125

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Procedure for soft closing and hard closing

Given the investment policy and the constraints that may exist in terms of resources and investment capacity, the Board of Directors has put in place a process of "soft closing" (partial closure) of the sub-fund with a possibility of "hard closing" (complete closure) from a threshold, as described below.

The Board of Directors has therefore set a "soft closing" as soon as the net assets of the sub-fund reach 800 million euros (hereinafter defined as the "Threshold").

Once the Threshold has been reached, no new subscriptions from investors not recorded in the shareholders' register of the sub-fund will be accepted.

If several subscription orders arrive at the transfer agent and registrar on the same day and put the net assets of the sub-fund above the Threshold, they will be processed in order of arrival and only the subscription order(s) arriving before the Threshold has been reached will be accepted. Any order received after the order which results in the Threshold being exceeding will be refused by the transfer agent or the registrar unless instructed otherwise

by the Board of Directors of the SICAV. As soon as the Threshold is reached, a notice will be published on the website of the Management Company of the SICAV (*www.dpas.lu*).

In addition, the Board of Directors reserves the right to set up a "hard closing" as soon as the net assets of the sub-fund reach an amount that the Board of Directors may establish at a later date (hereinafter referred to as the "Ceiling").

As soon as the Ceiling has been reached, all new subscriptions will be refused. If one or more subscription orders arrive at the transfer agent and registrar on the same valuation day and put the net assets of the sub-fund above the Ceiling, they will be processed in order of arrival and only the subscription order(s) arriving before the Ceiling has been reached will be accepted. Any order(s) received after the order which results in the Ceiling being exceeding will be refused by the transfer agent or the registrar unless instructed otherwise by the Board of Directors. As soon as the Ceiling is reached, a notice will be published on the website of the Management Company of the SICAV (*www.dpas.lu*).

The Board of Directors reserves the right to reopen the sub-fund to subscriptions of existing shareholders if the net assets of the sub-fund decrease to a level below the Ceiling set by the Board of Directors.

Similarly, the Board of Directors reserves the right to reopen the sub-fund to subscriptions of all investors if the net assets of the sub-fund decrease to a level below the Threshold set by the Board of Directors. As soon as the Board of Directors decides to reopen subscriptions, a notice will be published on the website of the Management Company (*www.dpas.lu*).

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS EUR INFLATION-LINKED SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to offer investors, through active portfolio management, exposure to bonds from high-quality issuers.

Investment policy

The sub-fund will largely comprise bonds issued by first-ranking international issuers. The Sub-fund may also invest in all types of eligible financial assets (i.e. equities, other bonds, money market instruments, term deposits) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its liquidity.

The Sub-fund may use any type of derivative financial instrument for hedging or investment purposes.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in UCITS or UCIs.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The Sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities) or MBS (mortgage-backed securities) or equivalent securities.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: JPM Euro Linkers Securities Total Return (hereinafter the “index” or “benchmark”)

Use of the index:

- to compare performance

The index is not aligned with the promotion of the environmental and social aspects of the sub-fund. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund promotes environmental and social features.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section “ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics. This promotion consists of the exclusion of countries that do not respect a minimum of democratic requirements.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. To do this, the sub-fund has an exclusion policy:

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

Exclusion of countries that do not meet minimum democratic requirements: the sub-fund does not invest in countries that do not meet minimum democratic requirements. To determine whether a country does not meet this minimum requirement the manager applies a methodology that is mainly based on the classifications of the International NGO Freedom House ("not free") and The Economist Intelligence Unit ("authoritarian regime").

This exclusion and the underlying methodology are detailed in the Manager's Sustainable and Responsible Investment Policy (section on "Sovereign Bonds") which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).

This exclusion applies both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio. In the event that a country is downgraded, the Investment Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the sub-fund's shareholders within three months.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria such as the electoral process, civil liberties, national and local democratic governance are included in the models used by the International NGO Freedom House and the Economist Intelligence Unit.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information:

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV" in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0874385973
B	EUR	LU0404952821
E	EUR	LU1515109731
F	EUR	LU0404952748
J	EUR	LU1515110150
M	EUR	LU1515110234
N	EUR	LU1515110317
P	EUR	LU1515110408
V	EUR	LU1943621026
W	EUR	LU1943621299

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS EUR QUALITY SUSTAINABLE SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors, via an actively managed portfolio, exposure to debt securities denominated in euros and which have a minimum investment grade rating and selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria.

The sub-fund has a sustainable investment objective according to SFDR.

The sustainability approach is based on the following threefold commitment: (1) defend fundamental rights, (2) not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and (3) to promote best practices and best efforts with regard to sustainability.

Through this triple commitment, the sub-fund aims at environmental and social objectives and wants to contribute, through the majority of its investments, to a positive impact in environmental terms (access to drinking water and water purification, use of renewable energies, responsible consumption, fight against climate change, protection of aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora) and social terms (eradication of poverty, fight against hunger, access to health care, access to quality education and reduction of social inequalities)

As this sub-fund has a sustainable investment objective, it aims to invest primarily in companies that provide solutions to environmental and social sustainability issues through their products and services. The contribution of their turnover to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and impact themes (empowerment, climate change and stability, natural capital and basic needs) is a key element in the investment decision process.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in fixed or floating rate bonds and/or other debt securities (including, but not limited to, perpetual notes and zero-coupon bonds), denominated in euros, issued by companies and with (or whose issuers have) a minimum rating of BBB-/Baa3 ('investment grade') on the scales used by S&P and Moody's rating agencies and selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria such as social equity, respect for the environment and socially equitable political and economic governance.

The sub-fund may invest, on an ancillary basis, in money market instruments (such as, for example, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and/or promissory notes) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its cash.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities) or MBS (mortgage-backed securities).

Benchmark

Benchmark index: iBoxx Euro Corporate All Maturities Total Return (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- to compare performance

The index is not aligned with the sustainable investment objective of the index. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund's sustainable investment objective is achieved.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The promotion of environmental and social objectives is carried out through a rigorous process as described in the sustainable investment selection methodology below.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

The portfolio holdings aim not to cause significant harm to other sustainable investment objectives in the following ways. The investment process of the sub-fund follows a rigorous multi-stage ESG screening process, as described in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment and in "Investment strategy" and "Investment selection methodology" below.

Through a combination of screening and best-in-class approaches, as well as the qualitative fundamental approach and engagement with companies described below, the portfolio aims to minimise the potential negative impact of its investments and maximise the net positive impact it aims to achieve by investing in solutions to sustainability issues.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting sustainable investments

The criteria which the companies must meet in order to be included in the investment universe are determined through independent external research and/or internal research at the Manager. These selection criteria are as follows:

- Compliance filter with the **Global Standards** described below: Companies must comply with the founding principles of the United Nations Global Compact (human rights, labour law, protection of the environment, fight against corruption) and the United Nations Guiding Principles, ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and underlying conventions and treaties. The

Manager uses specific ESG research from non-financial rating agencies to determine whether or not a company is in compliance with these standards.

- Exclusion filter for companies involved in **controversial activities:** The policy of excluding controversial activities defined by the Manager covers several sectors and economic activities that are subject to debate as to whether or not they are ethical and sustainable. For each of these sectors and economic activities, the exclusion policy for controversial activities defines the exclusion criteria and thresholds. Companies involved in these controversial sectors and activities and meeting the exclusion criteria set out in the policy are excluded from the investment portfolio.
- Exclusion filter for companies involved in **major ESG controversies**: Companies should not be involved in major ESG controversies, such as incidents or allegations related to environmental, social or governance issues.

  The Manager uses ESG research of non-financial rating agencies to assess the seriousness of the controversies to which companies are exposed and excludes the most severe controversies. The Manager also produces internal analyses of the ESG controversies to which companies are exposed. The Manager reserves the right to also exclude companies that it considers to be involved in sufficiently serious controversies.
- **Quantitative ESG approach (best-in-class):** The Manager filters the universe by screening based on the quality of the ESG profile of the companies, as assessed by non-financial rating agencies. The bottom decile of the economic sector ranking is not eligible for investment.
- **Qualitative ESG approach**: The quantitative screening is complemented by qualitative analyses based on the Manager'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.

The sub-fund limits its choice of investments to securities included in the universe defined above; investments in securities of companies whose activity consists in the manufacture, use or holding of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and depleted uranium ammunition and armour are therefore excluded.

In the event that an issuer's ESG profile deteriorates and it is downgraded to Global Compact non-compliant status or an extremely serious controversy regarding the issuer emerges, the Manager will realise the investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision process through the different steps described below and in the section "Investment selection methodology" above:

(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 United Nations Global Compact.

(ii) Exclusion filter for companies involved in controversial activities: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

(iii) Quantitative ESG ("best-in-class") approach: governance criteria in the broad sense and corporate governance criteria in particular are an integral part of the "best-in-class" exercise, which uses external ESG ratings to define the eligible universe.

(iv) Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Voting policy/Engagement policy").

Examples of selection criteria for sustainable investments

- Companies with material exposure to tobacco are excluded from the investment portfolio. Tobacco is first and foremost a controversial subject because of the considerable negative impact that its consumption has on human health, while tobacco cultivation appears to provide very few societal or environmental benefits. The Manager has decided to exclude not only tobacco producers but also the entire tobacco supply chain from the investment portfolio. In practice, the Manager excludes all tobacco producers and all tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities mentioned above.
- Companies with material exposure to gambling are excluded from the investment portfolio. Gambling is considered a controversial activity, mainly because of the addiction problems and the risk of personal bankruptcy associated with it. The Manager systematically excludes from the investment portfolio all companies exposed to gambling products and services above the sales exposure threshold as defined in the controversial activities policy mentioned above.
- Companies with material exposure to thermal coal are excluded from the investment portfolio. Coal-fired power generation is a major emitter of greenhouse gases, and in the light of climate change and the Paris Agreement, the Manager recognises that the continued use of thermal coal is hardly compatible with a sustainable future. Consequently, the Manager has decided to exclude from the investment portfolio all companies involved in activities related to thermal coal mining, or which have plans to expand assets related to thermal coal mining, or to create new assets related to thermal coal mining, as defined in the controversial activities policy mentioned above.

Derivative financial instruments

The financial derivatives employed will not be used for the purpose of achieving the sustainable investment objective described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global sustainability criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0130966863
B	EUR	LU0130967168
B CHF	CHF	LU0966591645
B LC	EUR	LU2170442946
B USD Hedged	USD	LU0664124400
E	EUR	LU0174537778
F	EUR	LU0174537935
F CHF	CHF	LU0966591728
F LC	EUR	LU2170443084
J	EUR	LU1518613770
L	EUR	LU0451522782
M	EUR	LU1518613853
N	EUR	LU1518613937
P	EUR	LU0336683171
V	EUR	LU0966591991
W	EUR	LU0966592023

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before 3:00 p.m. on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than two Luxembourg business days from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg (“Valuation Day”) and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS EUR SELECTION SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The sub-fund's objective is to obtain the highest overall return possible for its shareholders by investing mainly in bonds denominated in one or more European currencies and issued or guaranteed by investment grade issuers.

Investment policy

The assets of this sub-fund may be invested in government, quasi-government and supranational bonds issued by agencies of the State, by regions or by municipalities and in euro-denominated covered bonds.

These bonds will be investment grade, in other words rated between AAA and BBB-.

The sub-fund's assets may also be invested in bonds issued by banks and guaranteed by different States.

The Sub-fund may use any type of derivative financial instrument for hedging or investment purposes.

The Sub-fund may also invest in all types of eligible financial assets (i.e. other bonds, money market instruments, term deposits) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its liquidity.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in UCITS or UCIs.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The Sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities) or MBS (mortgage-backed securities) or equivalent securities.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: JPM EMU Government Investment Grade Total Return (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- to compare performance

The index is not aligned with the promotion of the environmental and social aspects of the sub-fund. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund promotes environmental and social features.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section "ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics. This promotion consists of the exclusion of countries that do not respect a minimum of democratic requirements.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. To do this, the sub-fund has an exclusion policy:

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

Exclusion of countries that do not meet minimum democratic requirements: the sub-fund does not invest in countries that do not meet minimum democratic requirements. To determine whether a country does not meet this minimum requirement the manager applies a methodology that is mainly based on the classifications of the International NGO Freedom House ("not free") and The Economist Intelligence Unit ("authoritarian regime").

This exclusion and the underlying methodology are detailed in the Manager's Sustainable and Responsible Investment Policy (section on "Sovereign Bonds") which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).

This exclusion applies both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio. In the event that a country is downgraded, the Investment Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the sub-fund's shareholders within three months.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria such as the electoral process, civil liberties, national and local democratic governance are included in the models used by the International NGO Freedom House and the Economist Intelligence Unit.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “Risks associated with investing in the SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "General information on SFDR, the Taxonomy Regulation and sustainability risk integration" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0874385890
B	EUR	LU0757326946
E	EUR	LU1515108683
F	EUR	LU0238162969
J	EUR	LU1515108840
M	EUR	LU1515108923
N	EUR	LU1515109061
P	EUR	LU1515109145
V	EUR	LU1943621703
W	EUR	LU1943621885

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS EUR SHORT TERM SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The investment objective is to offer investors, over a recommended investment period of more than 18 months, via an actively managed portfolio, exposure mainly to debt securities denominated in euro and which have a minimum investment grade rating. The objective is to outperform the benchmark as defined below.

Investment policy

The Sub-fund invests up to 80% in bonds and/or debt securities (floating rate notes, zero coupon) denominated in Euro or OECD currencies. The Sub-fund will not invest in subordinated bonds but may invest in money market instruments.

The Sub-fund will invest primarily in instruments whose issue rating (or that of the issuer where applicable) is at least BBB- (Standard & Poor's long-term rating or equivalent rating from another recognised rating agency) at the time of investment ("investment grade").

The OECD is the predominant geographical area for this Sub-fund. It may be exposed to non-OECD countries up to a maximum of 10% of the portfolio's net assets.

The fixed income portfolio is composed of corporate bonds and/or sovereign bonds of all ratings. The exposure to high yield securities or unrated securities will not exceed 15% of the net assets, while excluding ratings lower than or equal to B (Standard & Poor's long-term rating or equivalent rating from another recognised rating agency).

Investing in corporate bonds makes it possible to benefit from the improvement of the financial situation of the companies and also from the growth of the equity markets, and to outperform compared to the benchmark while controlling the diversification on credit risks.

In the event of a downgrade of a high yield security to a rating of B or below (Standard & Poor's long term rating or equivalent rating from another recognised rating agency) by all major rating agencies, the manager is permitted to hold the investment (i) for a maximum of three months from the downgrade and (ii) provided it is not detrimental to the best interests of the shareholders.

The Sub-fund will invest in bonds with a minimum nominal size at issue of:

- EUR 500 million for investment grade bonds, and
- EUR 250 million for high yield bonds.

These limits will not apply to money market instruments.

The range of sensitivity to interest rate risk will vary between 1.5 and 1.8. Sensitivity measures the change in capital as a function of interest rates.

Portfolio construction follows a fundamental selection process with a clear focus on interest rate sensitivity and credit quality.

The manager may enter into financial futures contracts traded on European and/or international regulated markets (outside the Eurozone and including emerging markets) in order to protect the Sub-fund's assets or to achieve its investment objective, through exposure to or hedging of the Sub-fund's bonds, as well as for the management of subscriptions and redemptions (adjustment of equity or bond positions due to dilution or revaluation).

These transactions will be carried out up to a maximum of one time the net assets in order to hedge and/or expose the portfolio to economic sectors, geographical areas, interest rates, securities and similar securities or indices, and to hedge the portfolio against currency risk (hedging only).

Up to 30% of the Sub-fund may be exposed to currency risk.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: 20% €STR + 80% IBOX Euro Corporate 1-3 years (hereinafter the “index” or “benchmark”)

The index is a composite index combining the €STR and the IBOX Euro Corporate 1-3 year index. It is expressed in euros.

- The Iboxx Euro Corporate 1-3 year index is composed of investment grade bonds with maturities ranging from 1 to 3 years issued by companies in the Eurozone and denominated in euro.
- The €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) index is the weighted average of the overnight transactions above €1 million in unsecured money market loans by the most active banks in the Eurozone. It is calculated by the European Central Bank from actual transaction data provided by a sample of the largest banks in the Eurozone and published on www.ecb.europa.eu.

Use of the index:

- to compare performance
- to calculate the performance fee

The index is not aligned with the promotion of the environmental and social aspects of the sub-fund. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund promotes environmental and social features.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section “ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights,

not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section below for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies as detailed in the section "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" below and available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy). The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not meet the Global Standards described below or in companies with controversies that are deemed to be extremely serious.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

i) The binding investment restrictions apply to (a) securities which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, (b) securities involved in controversial activities, and (c) securities involved in extremely serious controversies:

   a) Portfolio compliance with the **Global Standards** described below: the sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Guiding Principles, the ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and the underlying conventions and treaties, at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from

the date of the final downgrading decision;

b) Exclusion of companies involved in **controversial activities**: The sub-fund excludes companies whose activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also excludes securities of companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio.

These exclusions are set out in the Manager's controversial activities policy (section on "conventional" strategies accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy")).

c) The portfolio's exposure to **extremely serious ESG controversies**: Companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision;

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

ii) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

a. The portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. The Managers is informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and is encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible;

b. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

c. the carbon intensity of the portfolio;

d. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and the Manager integrates (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in the ESG integration section above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed in point (i) above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria, which are an integral part of active shareholding, engagement and responsible and sustainable investment policies, are included in the investment decision process through the various steps described in the "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" section above:

i) Portfolio compliance with Global Standards: Prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

ii) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

iii) Qualitative ESG approach: Much of the fundamental research of the Manager is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

iv) The Manager's voting policy helps to promote good corporate governance practices (separation of powers, independence and adequacy of the board of directors, respect for the rights of minority shareholders, quality of internal and external audit, etc.). The Manager's engagement policy is linked to this voting policy and applies its principles.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Voting policy/Engagement policy").

Examples of exclusion criteria:

- Example of exclusion based on the Global Standards: serious violation of labour rights in the supply chain.
- Example of exclusion based on companies involved in controversial activities: material exposure to tobacco i.e. tobacco producers and tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).
- Example of exclusion on the basis of extremely serious ESG controversies: repeated anti-competitive practices with no sign of corrective and/or preventive measures.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information:

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 18 months

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU2393768861
B	EUR	LU2393768945
E	EUR	LU2393769083
F	EUR	LU2393769166
J	EUR	LU2393769240
L	EUR	LU2393769323
M	EUR	LU2393769596
N	EUR	LU2393769679
P	EUR	LU2393769919
V	EUR	LU2393769752
W	EUR	LU2393769836

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **12:00 noon** one business day preceding the Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg (“Valuation Day”) and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT GLOBAL SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the Sub-fund is to offer investors, through active portfolio management, exposure to bonds of OECD member states, government agencies, local authorities established within an OECD member country or supranational bodies and with an investment grade rating.

Investment policy

At least two thirds of the sub-fund's net assets will be invested in:

- bonds and equivalent securities denominated in currencies of OECD member States, and/or
- issued by or guaranteed by an OECD member State, government agencies or local authorities established in an OECD member State or by supranational bodies, and
- at the time of their acquisition, having a long-term "investment grade" rating (i.e. minimum Baa3/BBB- granted by at least one of the three leading ratings agencies, i.e. Moody's, S&P & Fitch)

The Sub-fund may also invest in all types of eligible financial assets (i.e. other bonds, money market instruments, term deposits) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its liquidity.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in securities traded on the Chinese interbank bond market through the Bond Connect programme.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in UCITS or UCIs.

The Sub-fund may use any type of derivative financial instrument for hedging or investment purposes.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The Sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities) or MBS (mortgage-backed securities) or equivalent securities.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: Bloomberg Barclays Global Developed Treasuries GDP Weighted Index (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- to compare performance

The index is not aligned with the promotion of the environmental and social aspects of the sub-fund. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund promotes environmental and social features.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR. This promotion consists of the exclusion of countries that do not respect a minimum of democratic requirements.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. To do this, the sub-fund has an exclusion policy:

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

Exclusion of countries that do not meet minimum democratic requirements: the sub-fund does not invest in countries that do not meet minimum democratic requirements. To determine whether a country does not meet this minimum requirement the manager applies a methodology that is mainly based on the classifications of the International NGO Freedom House ("not free") and The Economist Intelligence Unit ("authoritarian regime").

This exclusion and the underlying methodology are detailed in the Manager's Sustainable and Responsible Investment Policy (section on "Sovereign Bonds") which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).

This exclusion applies both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio. In the event that a country is downgraded, the Investment Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the sub-fund's shareholders within three months.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria such as the electoral process, civil liberties, national and local democratic governance are included in the models used by the International NGO Freedom House and the Economist Intelligence Unit.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment

objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 2 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors are invited to refer to the chapter "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV" in the main part of this Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section relating to the specific risks associated with Bond Connect.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU1515111984
A EUR Hedged	EUR	LU1554272135
B	EUR	LU1515112016
B EUR Hedged	EUR	LU1554272218
E	EUR	LU1515112107
E EUR Hedged	EUR	LU1554272309
F	EUR	LU1515112289
F EUR Hedged	EUR	LU1554272481
J	EUR	LU1515112446

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
J EUR Hedged	EUR	LU1867711415
M	EUR	LU1515112529
M EUR Hedged	EUR	LU1867711506
N	EUR	LU1515112792
N EUR Hedged	EUR	LU1867711761
P	EUR	LU1515112875
P EUR Hedged	EUR	LU1554272721
V	EUR	LU1515112958
W	EUR	LU1515113097

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors exposure, through an actively managed portfolio, to debt securities issued or guaranteed by OECD Member States, including their public regional authorities, or certain international public bodies selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria.

The sub-fund has a sustainable investment objective according to SFDR.

The sustainability approach is based on the following threefold commitment: (1) defend fundamental rights, (2) not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and (3) to promote best practices and best efforts with regard to sustainability.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in bonds and/or other fixed or floating rate debt securities, issued (or guaranteed) by an OECD Member State (including its regional public authorities) or international public bodies to which one or more OECD Member States belong and selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria, such as social equity, respect for the environment and socially equitable political and economic governance.

The Sub-fund may invest, on an ancillary basis, in money market instruments (such as, for example, treasury bills) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its cash.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards and/or non-deliverable forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities) or MBS (mortgage-backed securities).

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

Promotion of sustainable investment objectives

The promotion of environmental and social objectives is carried out through a rigorous process as described in the investment selection methodology below.

The assets are invested according to the following triple commitment, adapted to the context of sovereign issuers:

i) defend fundamental rights,

ii) not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments,

iii) to promote best practices and best efforts with regard to sustainability.

The assets therefore meet the following criteria:

- exclusion of countries whose violation of international treaties is formally recognised by several international governance bodies;
- exclusion of countries with an insufficient sustainability score based on 5 pillars of sustainability.

Based on the country-specific sustainability challenges and with the assistance of external experts, the internal sustainability model is based on five sustainable pillars:

i) transparency & democratic values,

ii) environment,

iii) education and innovation,

iv) population, health care & wealth distribution

v) economics.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are reflected in the individual criteria across the five pillars in a way that integrates the contribution to a positive impact in environmental terms (access to drinking water and water purification, use of renewable energies, responsible consumption, fight against climate change, protection of aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora) and social terms (eradication of poverty, fight against hunger, access to health care, access to quality education and reduction of social inequalities) through the investments in sovereign debt.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).”

No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

The portfolio holdings aim not to cause significant harm to other sustainable investment objectives in the following ways. The investment process of the sub-fund follows a rigorous multi-stage ESG screening process, as described in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment and in the sections "Investment strategy" and "Investment selection methodology" below.

Through a combination of screening, qualitative ESG analysis and engagement with countries as described below, the portfolio aims to reduce the potential negative impact of its investments and maximise its net positive impact by investing in solutions to sustainability issues.

Investment Strategy

Investment selection methodology

The criteria which the countries must meet in order to be included in the investment universe are determined through independent external research and/or internal research at the Manager. These selection criteria are as follows:

- Exclusion filter based on violation of international treaties: countries whose violation of international treaties is formally recognised by several major international bodies are excluded from the universe eligible for investment.

- Analysis and rating of the country's sustainability profile using a proprietary sustainability model: The Manager, through its country sustainability advisory board, has defined five pillars of sustainability and the related sustainability criteria.

  The sustainability review is characterised by the use of criteria that governments can use to influence their policy (government, authorities, law), avoiding criteria related to the geography or population density of the country. The model is quantitative, tracking a country's current performance, which provides comparable data and does not rely solely on treaties, as these do not guarantee real commitment. Similarly, no data are used on the basis of future promises (political, etc.).

- The five sustainable pillars defined are:

  (i) transparency and democratic values: corruption index, press freedom, security, women's rights, ...

  (ii) environment: GHG emissions, CO2 emissions, biodiversity, energy efficiency, etc.

  (iii) education and innovation: expenditure on education, participation at different levels of education

  (iv) population, health care & wealth distribution: GINI index, health expenditure, income distribution, poverty,

  (v) economy: competitiveness index, unemployment, ...

- On the basis of some sixty indicators from government databases, international government agencies, etc., countries are evaluated against each other and given a score between 0 and 100.

  The sub-fund pursues a sustainable objective

  - by investing only in the top 50% of countries, the sub-fund invests in countries that demonstrate the greatest commitment to sustainable development on governance, environmental and social issues.
  - in terms of the environment, the sub-fund aims to have a smaller carbon footprint than its reference universe - measured by comparing the metric tCO2/GDP billion;
  - in terms of governance, on the one hand, by defending democratic requirements and by excluding countries that do not respect international treaties and, on the other hand, by aiming for a weighted democracy score of the portfolio that is higher than that of the reference universe. The Freedom House score is the aggregate of the "civil liberties" and "political rights" scores. It ranges from 0 to 100. The sub-fund aims for a weighted average portfolio score that is higher than the weighted average score of the reference universe.

  The analysis of these data is based on a variety of data sources, including data from issuers and external data providers. Different regions and asset classes present different challenges in terms of the quality and coverage of the data that need to be taken into account, especially in emerging markets. Investors should be aware that some data sets are based on modelled data rather than reported data. The indicators used, like any other quantitative or qualitative model, are inherent to model risk and may fail to capture anticipated changes in the sustainability risk profile of issuers.

The Manager's engagement policy helps promote good practices on governance, environmental and social issues with the various issuers. This policy is available at: www.dpamfunds.com ("Engagement policy").

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision process through the criteria retained in the "transparency and democratic values" pillar, which are based on the World Bank's governance indicators. These are based on six dimensions of governance:

i. voice and responsibility,

ii. political stability and absence of violence,

iii. effectiveness of government,

iv. quality of regulations,

v. rule of law,

vi. control of corruption.

These aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of companies, citizens and experts who responded to surveys in both industrialised and developing countries. The data are based on over 30 individual data sources produced by various survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organisations, international organisations and private sector companies.

Examples of selection criteria for sustainable investments

- The Inequality Index, published by the UNDP, tends to assess this global problem by measuring the loss of success due to gender inequality in three dimensions (labour market, health and empowerment).
- The importance of marine and terrestrial protected areas in relation to a country's total land area, as published by the World Bank, demonstrates the country's commitment to protecting its biodiversity.
- The GINI coefficient estimates income equality within a country. While not a perfect measure, it remains an important indicator of inequality within a population. This indicator needs to be complemented by other factors to assess different aspects of inequality, in particular the share of total income earned by the top 20% of earners with the total earned by the lowest earners or the poverty line.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global sustainability criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU2098852804
A EUR Hedged	EUR	LU2463510581
B	EUR	LU2098852986
B EUR Hedged	EUR	LU2463510664
B CHF	CHF	LU2098853018
B LC	EUR	LU2170443167
E	EUR	LU2098853109
E EUR Hedged	EUR	LU2463510748
F	EUR	LU2098853281
F EUR Hedged	EUR	LU2463510821
F CHF	CHF	LU2098853364
F LC	EUR	LU2170443241
J	EUR	LU2098853448
J EUR Hedged	EUR	LU2463511043
L	EUR	LU2098853521
L EUR HEDGED	EUR	LU2393944009
M	EUR	LU2098853794
M EUR Hedged	EUR	LU2463511399
N	EUR	LU2098853877
N EUR Hedged	EUR	LU2463511472
P	EUR	LU2098853950
P EUR Hedged	EUR	LU2463511126
V	EUR	LU2098854099
V EUR Hedged	EUR	LU2463511555
W	EUR	LU2098854172

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
W EUR Hedged	EUR	LU2463511639
Z	EUR	LU2098854255

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE HEDGED SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors exposure, through an actively managed portfolio, to debt securities issued or guaranteed by OECD Member States, including their public regional authorities, or certain international public bodies selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria.

The sub-fund has a sustainable investment objective according to SFDR.

The sustainability approach is based on the following threefold commitment: (1) defend fundamental rights, (2) not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and (3) to promote best practices and best efforts with regard to sustainability.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in bonds and/or other fixed or floating rate debt securities, issued (or guaranteed) by an OECD Member State (including its regional public authorities) or international public bodies to which one or more OECD Member States belong and selected on the basis of sustainable development criteria, such as social equity, respect for the environment and socially equitable political and economic governance.

The Sub-fund may invest, on an ancillary basis, in money market instruments (such as, for example, treasury bills) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its cash.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards and/or non-deliverable forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities) or MBS (mortgage-backed securities).

The sub-fund is subject to foreign exchange risk hedging of the currency of investments relative to the EUR.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

Promotion of sustainable investment objectives

The promotion of environmental and social objectives is carried out through a rigorous process as described in the investment selection methodology below.

The assets are invested according to the following triple commitment, adapted to the context of sovereign issuers:

i) defend fundamental rights,

ii) not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments,

iii) to promote best practices and best efforts with regard to sustainability.

The assets therefore meet the following criteria:

- exclusion of countries whose violation of international treaties is formally recognised by several international governance bodies;
- exclusion of countries with an insufficient sustainability score based on 5 pillars of sustainability.

Based on the country-specific sustainability challenges and with the assistance of external experts, the internal sustainability model is based on five sustainable pillars:

i) transparency & democratic values,

ii) environment,

iii) education and innovation,

iv) population, health care & wealth distribution

v) economics.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are reflected in the individual criteria across the five pillars in a way that integrates the contribution to a positive impact in environmental terms (access to drinking water and water purification, use of renewable energies, responsible consumption, fight against climate change, protection of aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora) and social terms (eradication of poverty, fight against hunger, access to health care, access to quality education and reduction of social inequalities) through the investments in sovereign debt.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).”

No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

The portfolio holdings aim not to cause significant harm to other sustainable investment objectives in the following ways. The investment process of the sub-fund follows a rigorous multi-stage ESG screening process, as described in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment and in the sections "Investment strategy" and "Investment selection methodology" below.

Through a combination of screening, qualitative ESG analysis and engagement with countries as described below, the portfolio aims to reduce the potential negative impact of its investments and maximise its net positive impact by investing in solutions to sustainability issues.

Investment Strategy

Investment selection methodology

The criteria which the countries must meet in order to be included in the investment universe are determined through independent external research and/or internal research at the Manager. These selection criteria are as follows:

- Exclusion filter based on violation of international treaties: countries whose violation of international treaties is formally recognised by several major international bodies are excluded from the universe eligible for investment.
- Analysis and rating of the country's sustainability profile using a proprietary sustainability model: The Manager, through its country sustainability advisory board, has defined five pillars of sustainability and the related sustainability criteria.

  The sustainability review is characterised by the use of criteria that governments can use to influence their policy (government, authorities, law), avoiding criteria related to the geography or population density of the country. The model is quantitative, tracking a country's current performance, which provides comparable data and does not rely solely on treaties, as these do not guarantee real commitment. Similarly, no data are used on the basis of future promises (political, etc.).
- The five sustainable pillars defined are:

  (i) transparency and democratic values: corruption index, press freedom, security, women's rights, ...

  (ii) environment: GHG emissions, CO2 emissions, biodiversity, energy efficiency, etc.

  (iii) education and innovation: expenditure on education, participation at different levels of education

  (iv) population, health care & wealth distribution: GINI index, health expenditure, income distribution, poverty,

  (v) economy: competitiveness index, unemployment, ...
- On the basis of some sixty indicators from government databases, international government agencies, etc., countries are evaluated against each other and given a score between 0 and 100.

  The sub-fund pursues a sustainable objective

  - by investing only in the top 50% of countries, the sub-fund invests in countries that demonstrate the greatest commitment to sustainable development on governance, environmental and social issues.
  - in terms of the environment, the sub-fund aims to have a smaller carbon footprint than its reference universe - measured by comparing the metric tCO2/GDP billion;
  - in terms of governance, on the one hand, by defending democratic requirements and by excluding countries that do not respect international treaties and, on the other hand, by aiming for a weighted democracy score of the portfolio that is higher than that of the reference universe. The Freedom House score is the aggregate of the "civil liberties" and "political rights" scores. It ranges from 0 to 100. The sub-fund aims for a weighted average portfolio score that is higher than the weighted average score of the reference universe.

  The analysis of these data is based on a variety of data sources, including data from issuers and external data providers. Different regions and asset classes present different challenges in terms of the quality and coverage of the data that need to be taken into account, especially in emerging markets. Investors should be aware that some data sets are based on modelled data rather than reported data. The indicators used, like any other quantitative or qualitative model, are inherent to model risk and may fail to capture anticipated changes in the sustainability risk profile of issuers.

The Manager's engagement policy helps promote good practices on governance, environmental and social issues with the various issuers. This policy is available at: www.dpamfunds.com ("Engagement policy").

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision process through the criteria retained in the "transparency and democratic values" pillar, which are based on the World Bank's governance indicators. These are based on six dimensions of governance:

i. voice and responsibility,

ii. political stability and absence of violence,

iii. effectiveness of government,

iv. quality of regulations,

v. rule of law,

vi. control of corruption.

These aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of companies, citizens and experts who responded to surveys in both industrialised and developing countries. The data are based on over 30 individual data sources produced by various survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organisations, international organisations and private sector companies.

Examples of selection criteria for sustainable investments

- The Inequality Index, published by the UNDP, tends to assess this global problem by measuring the loss of success due to gender inequality in three dimensions (labour market, health and empowerment).
- The importance of marine and terrestrial protected areas in relation to a country's total land area, as published by the World Bank, demonstrates the country's commitment to protecting its biodiversity.
- The GINI coefficient estimates income equality within a country. While not a perfect measure, it remains an important indicator of inequality within a population. This indicator needs to be complemented by other factors to assess different aspects of inequality, in particular the share of total income earned by the top 20% of earners with the total earned by the lowest earners or the poverty line.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global sustainability criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0336683411
B	EUR	LU0336683502
B CHF	CHF	LU0966593690
B LC	EUR	LU2170443324
E	EUR	LU0336683684
F	EUR	LU0336683767
F CHF	CHF	LU0966593773
F LC	EUR	LU2170443597
J	EUR	LU1518615049
L	EUR	LU0451523590
M	EUR	LU1518615122
N	EUR	LU1518615395
P	EUR	LU0336683841
V	EUR	LU0966593856
W	EUR	LU0966593930
Z	EUR	LU1175259610

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS HIGHER YIELD SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors, by means of active portfolio management, exposure to debt securities which offer a higher yield than bonds issued by the German State, including its Federal entities ("Länder").

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in fixed or floating rate bonds and/or other debt securities (including, but not limited to, perpetual notes and structured products), denominated in any currency, issued by (public and/or private) issuers from anywhere in the world and offering a higher return that bonds issued by the German government, including its federal entities (Länder).

The sub-fund may invest in convertible bonds (up to a maximum of 25% of its net assets) and/or in shares or other equity securities (in a maximum amount of 10% of its net assets).

The Sub-fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in securities traded in the Chinese interbank bond market through the Bond Connect program.

Structured products are held directly and may not exceed 20% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund may invest, on an ancillary basis, in money market instruments (such as, for example, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, promissory notes and/or treasury bills) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its cash.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards and/or non-deliverable forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities) or MBS (mortgage-backed securities).

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section “ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights, not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section below for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies as detailed in the section "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" below and available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy). The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not meet the Global Standards described below or in companies with controversies that are deemed to be extremely serious.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

i) The binding investment restrictions apply to (a) securities which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, (b) securities involved in controversial activities, and (c) securities involved in extremely serious controversies:

   a) Portfolio compliance with the **Global Standards** described below: the sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Guiding Principles, the ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and the underlying conventions and treaties, at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision;

b) Exclusion of companies involved in **controversial activities:** the sub-fund excludes companies whose activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also excludes securities of companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio.

These exclusions are detailed in the Manager's controversial activities policy (section on "conventional" strategies accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy")).

c) Portfolio exposure to **extremely serious ESG controversies**: companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision.

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

ii) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

a. the portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. The Managers is informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and is encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible;

b. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

c. the carbon intensity of the portfolio;

d. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and the Manager integrates (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in section (ii) ESG integration above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed in point (i) above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria, which are an integral part of active shareholding, engagement and responsible and sustainable investment policies, are included in the investment decision process through the various steps described in the "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" section above:

i) Portfolio compliance with Global Standards: Prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

ii) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

iii) Qualitative ESG approach: Much of the fundamental research of the Manager is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

iv) The Manager's voting policy helps to promote good corporate governance practices (separation of powers, independence and adequacy of the board of directors, respect for the rights of minority shareholders, quality of internal and external audit, etc.). The Manager's engagement policy is linked to this voting policy and applies its principles.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Voting policy/Engagement policy").

Examples of exclusion criteria

- Example of exclusion based on the Global Standards: serious violation of labour rights in the supply chain.
- Example of exclusion based on companies involved in controversial activities: material exposure to tobacco i.e. tobacco producers and tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities which is available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy").
- Example of exclusion on the basis of extremely serious ESG controversies: repeated anti-competitive practices with no sign of corrective and/or preventive measures.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 5 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors are invited to refer to the chapter "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV" in the main part of this Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section relating to the specific risks associated with Bond Connect.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0138643902
B	EUR	LU0138645519
B CHF	CHF	LU0966593187
B LC	EUR	LU2170443670
E	EUR	LU0174544808
F	EUR	LU0174545367
F CHF	CHF	LU0966593260
F LC	EUR	LU2170443753
J	EUR	LU1518614588
L	EUR	LU0451523244
M	EUR	LU1518614661
N	EUR	LU1518614745
P	EUR	LU0336682793
V	EUR	LU0966593344
W	EUR	LU0966593427

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg (“Valuation Day”) and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L BONDS UNIVERSALIS UNCONSTRAINED SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors, by means of an active portfolio management, exposure to debt securities of issuers worldwide.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in fixed or floating rate bonds and/or other debt securities (including, but not limited to, perpetual notes and structured products), denominated in any currency and issued by (public and/or private) issuers worldwide.

The majority of these transferable securities or, failing this, the issuers, must have a minimum rating of BBB-/Baa3 ('investment grade') on the scales used by S&P and Moody's rating agencies.

The sub-fund may invest in convertible bonds (up to a maximum of 25% of its net assets) and/or in shares or other equity securities (in a maximum amount of 10% of its net assets).

The Sub-fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in securities traded in the Chinese interbank bond market through the Bond Connect program.

Structured products are held directly and may not exceed 20% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund may invest, on an ancillary basis, in money market instruments (such as, for example, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, promissory notes and/or treasury bills) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its cash.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards and/or non-deliverable forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The sub-fund will not invest in ABS (asset-backed securities) or MBS (mortgage-backed securities).

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section “ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights, not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section below for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies as detailed in the section "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" below and available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy). The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not meet the Global Standards described below or in companies with controversies that are deemed to be extremely serious.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

i) The binding investment restrictions apply to (a) securities which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, (b) securities involved in controversial activities, and (c) securities involved in extremely serious controversies:

   a) Portfolio compliance with the **Global Standards** described below: the sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Guiding Principles, the ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and the underlying conventions and treaties, at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision;

b) Exclusion of companies involved in **controversial activities:** the sub-fund excludes companies whose activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also excludes securities of companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio.

These exclusions are detailed in the Manager's controversial activities policy (section on "conventional" strategies accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy")).

c) Portfolio exposure to **extremely serious ESG controversies**: companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision.

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

ii) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

a. the portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. The Managers is informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and is encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible;

b. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

c. the carbon intensity of the portfolio;

d. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and the Manager integrates (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in section (ii) ESG integration above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed in point (i) above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria, which are an integral part of active shareholding, engagement and responsible and sustainable investment policies, are included in the investment decision process through the various steps described in the "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" section above:

i) Portfolio compliance with Global Standards: Prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

ii) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

iii) Qualitative ESG approach: Much of the fundamental research of the Manager is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

iv) The Manager's voting policy helps to promote good corporate governance practices (separation of powers, independence and adequacy of the board of directors, respect for the rights of minority shareholders, quality of internal and external audit, etc.). The Manager's engagement policy is linked to this voting policy and applies its principles.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Voting policy/Engagement policy").

Examples of exclusion criteria:

- Example of exclusion based on the Global Standards: serious violation of labour rights in the supply chain.
- Example of exclusion based on companies involved in controversial activities: material exposure to tobacco i.e. tobacco producers and tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities which is available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy").
- Example of exclusion on the basis of extremely serious ESG controversies: repeated anti-competitive practices with no sign of corrective and/or preventive measures.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 4 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors are invited to refer to the chapter "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV" in the main part of this Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section relating to the specific risks associated with Bond Connect.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0138638068
B	EUR	LU0138643068
B CHF	CHF	LU0966592700
B LC	EUR	LU2170443837
E	EUR	LU0174543826
F	EUR	LU0174544550
F CHF	CHF	LU0966592882
F LC	EUR	LU2170443910
J	EUR	LU1518614158
L	EUR	LU0451522949
M	EUR	LU1518614232
N	EUR	LU1518614315
P	EUR	LU0336682280
V	EUR	LU0966592965
W	EUR	LU0966593005

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg (“Valuation Day”) and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L CONVERTIBLE EUROPE SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The Sub-Fund's objective is to achieve a long-term gain on invested capital by seeking diversification and convexity of the investment in convertible bonds selected according to a fundamental micro- and macro-economic approach. The Sub-Fund has an absolute return focus, without reference to a benchmark.

Investment policy

The Sub-Fund will invest primarily, actively and opportunistically in convertible bonds of issuers located in European Economic Area countries, Switzerland or the United Kingdom, or whose issuer or underlying company primarily operates in these countries.

Convertible bonds are defined as instruments that provide the holder, at or before maturity, with the right, but not the obligation, to convert them into shares. If the shares are of the same company as the issuing company, the bonds in question are convertible bonds. If the shares are of a company other than the issuing company, they are bonds exchangeable for shares.

The Sub-fund may invest in so-called "blended" convertible bonds that combine a debt instrument, money market instrument or bank deposits with put options on shares, indices or equity index futures.

Convertible bonds and so-called "blended" convertible bonds will make up at least 60% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Investments in securities not traded on a regulated market will be limited to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Russia is one such unregulated market, with the exception of the Russian Trading System Stock Exchange ("RTS Stock Exchange") and the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange ("MICEX"), which are considered to be regulated Russian markets and for which direct investments may exceed 10% of the Sub-fund's net assets.

The Sub-Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in rate instruments (e.g. conventional and convertible bonds) issued by entities whose registered office is located in the European Economic Area or in a European country that is a member of the OECD, and up to 20% of its net assets outside these limits.

The Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in securities denominated in a currency other than the euro. Foreign currency risk may, at the Manager's discretion, be hedged in whole or in part.

Subject to compliance with its various constraints, the Sub-fund may also invest in debt securities and money market instruments in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its cash.

The selected debt instruments and/or convertible bonds will not be subject to any rating or maturity restrictions.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in shares resulting from a conversion; such shares may be held for a maximum of six months. There will be no direct investment in shares.

In addition, the sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in units or shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs), in order to be eligible for coordinated UCITS within the meaning of Directive 2009/65/EC.

The Sub-fund may use any type of derivative financial instrument for hedging or investment purposes.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: Exane Eci Euro

Use of the index:

- to compare performance

The index is not aligned with the promotion of the environmental and social aspects of the sub-fund. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund promotes environmental and social features.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The promotion of environmental and social aspects within the meaning of the SFDR by the sub-fund consists of the exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities, as defined in the Manager's controversial activities policy accessible via the website www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab).

In addition, the sub-fund aims to defend fundamental rights as promoted by the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The sub-fund thus restricts investments in companies deemed to be non-compliant with the UN Global Compact principles and also restricts investments in companies whose behaviour is deemed to be highly controversial, i.e. companies involved in extremely serious controversies.

The sub-fund invests in securities promoting environmental and social aspects as defined by SFDR in the proportions indicated in the pre-contractual information of the sub-fund.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which can be accessed at www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab).

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies. It does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact or in companies with controversies deemed to be extremely serious.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Investment selection methodology

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

i) Binding investment restrictions apply to (a) companies not in compliance with the principles of the Global Standards described below (b) companies involved in controversial activities and (c) companies involved in extremely serious controversies:

(a) Exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities: The sub-fund excludes companies whose activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also applies binding investment restrictions to the securities of companies whose business is the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio (e.g. in case of downgrading of an issuer to non-compliant status).

These exclusions are set out in the Manager's controversial activities policy accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab)).

(b) Compliance of the portfolio with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact: The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile.

In the event that the company is declared ineligible, the Investment Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final decision of ineligibility;

(c) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: Companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile.

In the event that the company is declared ineligible, the Investment Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final decision of ineligibility;

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

ii) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

a. The portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. The managers are informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and are encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible;

b. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

c. the carbon footprint of the portfolio;

d. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and managers integrate (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in the ESG integration section above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria, which are an integral part of active shareholding, engagement and responsible and sustainable investment policies, are included in the investment decision process through the various steps described in the "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" section above:

i) Portfolio compliance with the UN Global Compact principles: prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles.

ii) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

iii) Qualitative ESG approach: Much of the fundamental research of the Manager is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

The Manager's voting and engagement policies and other elements of good governance are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab).

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. It uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies with international reputations. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received,

whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information:

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors are invited to refer to the chapter "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV" in the main part of this Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section relating to the specific risks associated with an investment in China A shares.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU2463511712
B	EUR	LU1514873279
E	EUR	LU2463511803
F	EUR	LU1514876454
J	EUR	LU2463512363
L	EUR	LU2463512447
M	EUR	LU2463511985
N	EUR	LU1738963286
P	EUR	LU2463512520
V	EUR	LU2463512017
W	EUR	LU2463512280

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L CONVERTIBLE WORLD SUSTAINABLE SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors, through active portfolio management, exposure to the bond market and more particularly to convertible bonds. Issuers are selected, without any geographical or sectoral constraints, on the basis of ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria.

The sub-fund has a sustainable investment objective according to SFDR.

The sustainability approach is based on the following threefold commitment: (1) defend fundamental rights, (2) not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and (3) to promote best practices and best efforts with regard to sustainability.

Through this triple commitment, the sub-fund aims at environmental and social objectives and wants to contribute, through the majority of its investments, to a positive impact in environmental terms (access to drinking water and water purification, use of renewable energies, responsible consumption, fight against climate change, protection of aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora) and social terms (eradication of poverty, fight against hunger, access to health care, access to quality education and reduction of social inequalities)

As this sub-fund has a sustainable investment objective, it aims to invest primarily in companies that provide solutions to environmental and social sustainability issues through their products and services. The contribution of their turnover to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and impact themes (empowerment, climate change and stability, natural capital and basic needs) is a key element in the investment decision process.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in convertible bonds, denominated in any currency, issued by public and/or private issuers throughout the world.

The Sub-fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in money market instruments (such as, for example, fixed income instruments, floating rate notes, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and/or promissory notes and/or treasury bills) in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its cash.

The sub-fund may invest in equities or other equity securities (up to a maximum of 10% of its net assets).

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards and/or non-deliverable forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

The sub-fund will not invest in structured products, ABS (asset backed securities) and MBS (mortgage backed securities) or contingent convertible bonds ("CoCo bonds").

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

Promotion of sustainable investment objectives

The promotion of environmental and social objectives is carried out through a rigorous process as described in the sustainable investment selection methodology below.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

The portfolio holdings aim not to cause significant harm to other sustainable investment objectives in the following ways. The investment process of the sub-fund follows a rigorous multi-stage ESG screening process, as described in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment and in "Investment strategy" and "Investment selection methodology" below.

Through a combination of screening and best-in-class approaches, as well as the qualitative fundamental approach and engagement with companies described below, the portfolio aims to minimise the potential negative impact of its investments and maximise the net positive impact it aims to achieve by investing in solutions to sustainability issues.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting sustainable investments

The criteria which the companies must meet in order to be included in the investment universe are determined through independent external research and/or internal research at the Manager. These selection criteria are as follows:

- Compliance filter with the **Global Standards** described below: Companies must comply with the founding principles of the United Nations Global Compact (human rights, labour law, protection of the environment, fight against corruption) and the United Nations Guiding Principles, ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and underlying conventions and treaties. The Manager uses specific ESG research from non-financial rating agencies to determine whether or not a company is in compliance with these standards.
- Exclusion filter for companies involved in **controversial activities:** The policy of excluding controversial activities defined by the Manager covers several sectors and economic activities that are subject to debate as to whether or not they are ethical and sustainable. For each of these sectors and economic activities, the exclusion policy for controversial activities defines the exclusion criteria and thresholds. Companies involved in these controversial sectors and activities and meeting the exclusion criteria set out in the policy are excluded from the investment portfolio.
- Exclusion filter for companies involved in **major ESG controversies**: Companies should not be involved in major ESG controversies, such as incidents or allegations related to environmental, social or governance issues.

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

- **Analysis and rating of the ESG profile** of the companies in the portfolio using ESG scorecards: the Manager completes the various ESG exclusion filters using ESG risk and opportunities scorecards for each portfolio company. These analysis grids help identify the most relevant and material ESG risks and opportunities to which the companies are exposed.
- **Qualitative ESG approach**: The quantitative screening is complemented by qualitative analyses based on the Manager'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.

The sub-fund limits its choice of investments to securities included in the universe defined above; investments in securities of companies whose activity consists in the manufacture, use or holding of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and depleted uranium ammunition and armour are therefore excluded.

In the event that an issuer's ESG profile deteriorates and it is downgraded to Global Standards non-compliant status or an extremely serious controversy regarding the issuer emerges, the Manager will realise the investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision process through the different steps described below and in the section “Sustainable investment selection methodology" above:

(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 United Nations Global Compact.

(ii) Exclusion filter for companies involved in controversial activities: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

(iii) Analysis of the ESG profile of portfolio companies through ESG risk and opportunity scorecards: the ESG risk and opportunity scorecards include an analysis and rating of the companies' corporate governance, including compliance with the principles set out in the Manager's voting policy.

(iv) Fundamental and qualitative ESG approach with a strong focus on governance and corporate governance issues.

(v) Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com (“Voting policy/Engagement policy”).

Examples of selection criteria for sustainable investments

- Companies with material exposure to tobacco are excluded from the investment portfolio. Tobacco is first and foremost a controversial subject because of the considerable negative impact that its consumption has on human health, while tobacco cultivation appears to provide very few societal or environmental benefits. The Manager has decided to exclude not only tobacco producers but also the entire tobacco supply chain from the investment portfolio. In practice, the Manager excludes all tobacco producers and all tobacco

suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities mentioned above.

- Companies with material exposure to gambling are excluded from the investment portfolio. Gambling is considered a controversial activity, mainly because of the addiction problems and the risk of personal bankruptcy associated with it. The Manager systematically excludes from the investment portfolio all companies exposed to gambling products and services above the sales exposure threshold as defined in the controversial activities policy mentioned above.
- Companies with material exposure to thermal coal are excluded from the investment portfolio. Coal-fired power generation is a major emitter of greenhouse gases, and in the light of climate change and the Paris Agreement, the Manager recognises that the continued use of thermal coal is hardly compatible with a sustainable future. Consequently, the Manager has decided to exclude from the investment portfolio all companies involved in activities related to thermal coal mining, or which have plans to expand assets related to thermal coal mining, or to create new assets related to thermal coal mining, as defined in the controversial activities policy mentioned above.

Derivative financial instruments

The financial derivatives employed will not be used for the purpose of achieving the sustainable investment objective described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global sustainability criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the product can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND

SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU2170441468
B	EUR	LU2170441542
E	EUR	LU2170441625
F	EUR	LU2170441898
J	EUR	LU2170441971
L	EUR	LU2170442193
M	EUR	LU2170442276
N	EUR	LU2170442359
P	EUR	LU2170442433
V	EUR	LU2170442516
W	EUR	LU2170442607

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before 3:00 p.m. on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than two Luxembourg business days from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg (“Valuation Day”) and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L EQUITIES CONVICTION RESEARCH SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors, directly or indirectly, through investment in UCIs, and by means of active portfolio management, exposure to the equity securities of companies worldwide.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in shares and/or other securities giving access to capital) and, on an ancillary basis, in fixed or floating rate bonds and/or debt securities of companies from any part of the world in compliance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its liquidities.

The sub-fund may, with view to investing its cash resources and subject to the provisions of the “Investment Restrictions” chapter of the Prospectus, invest in (i) monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year.

Within the limits of article 41 (2) of the Law of 2010 and subject to the applicable regulatory provisions, the sub-fund may invest in unlisted transferable securities and/or in open-end UCIs with a precious metals or commodities bias, provided these UCIs comply with the conditions laid down in article 41 (1), e) of the Law of 2010.

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards) in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: MSCI Europe Net Return (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- to compare performance
- to calculate the performance fee

The index is not aligned with the sustainable investment objective of the index. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund's sustainable investment objective is achieved.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section “ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights, not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (“Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy” tab).

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies as detailed in the section "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" below and available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy). The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not meet the Global Standards described below or in companies with controversies that are deemed to be extremely serious.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

i) The binding investment restrictions apply to (a) securities which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, (b) securities involved in controversial activities, and (c) securities involved in extremely serious controversies:

   a) Portfolio compliance with the **Global Standards** described below: the sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the

Guiding Principles, the ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and the underlying conventions and treaties, at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision;

b) Exclusion of companies involved in **controversial activities**: The sub-fund excludes companies whose activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also excludes securities of companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio.

These exclusions are detailed in the Manager's controversial activities policy (section on "conventional" strategies accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy")).

c) The portfolio's exposure to **extremely serious ESG controversies**: Companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision.

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

ii) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

a. The portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. The Managers is informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and is encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible;

b. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

c. the carbon intensity of the portfolio;

d. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and the Manager integrates (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in section (ii) ESG integration above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed in point (i) above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria, which are an integral part of active shareholding, engagement and responsible and sustainable investment policies, are included in the investment decision process through the various steps described in the "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" section above:

i) Portfolio compliance with Global Standards: Prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

ii) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

iii) Qualitative ESG approach: Much of the fundamental research of the Manager is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

iv) The Manager's voting policy helps to promote good corporate governance practices (separation of powers, independence and adequacy of the board of directors, respect for the rights of minority shareholders, quality of internal and external audit, etc.). The Manager's engagement policy is linked to this voting policy and applies its principles.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Voting policy/Engagement policy").

Examples of exclusion criteria

- Example of exclusion based on the Global Standards: serious violation of labour rights in the supply chain.
- Example of exclusion based on companies involved in controversial activities: material exposure to tobacco i.e. tobacco producers and tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities which is available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy").
- Example of exclusion on the basis of extremely serious ESG controversies: repeated anti-competitive practices with no sign of corrective and/or preventive measures.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 5 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0159348084
B	EUR	LU0159348241
B CHF	CHF	LU0966594235
E	EUR	LU0174547223
F	EUR	LU0174547579
F CHF	CHF	LU0966594318
J	EUR	LU1518615551
M	EUR	LU1518615635
N	EUR	LU1518615718
L	EUR	LU2409165763
P	EUR	LU0336681399
V	EUR	LU0966594409
W	EUR	LU0966594581

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MARKETS ESG LEADERS INDEX SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The sub-fund is a tracker fund whose objective is to replicate physically and not synthetically the "Net Dividends Reinvested" performance of the cap-weighted MSCI EMERGING ESG LEADERS Index in Euros.

Investment policy

The following asset categories are authorised:

- the equities of companies (and other equity equivalent securities);
- warrants;
- convertible bonds;
- subscriptions rights; and
- cash.

Transactions in the following derivative financial instruments are authorised:

- futures contracts on stock market indices of emerging markets in order to achieve the investment objectives. These contracts are intended to supplement equity positions and enable the sub-fund to be fully invested without disrupting the structure of the portfolio when issuing and redeeming units.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in equities or units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: MSCI MERGING ESG LEADERS in Euros (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- as an investment universe;
- as a tracker;
- to compare performance

General description of the index:

This section contains a brief overview of the index. It summarises the index's main characteristics, but is not intended to be a comprehensive description. In the event of any inconsistency between the summary of the index presented in this section and the full description of the index, the full description of the index shall prevail. Information on the index can be obtained on the website mentioned below. This information may vary whenever necessary, but any changes will be indicated on the said website.

Shareholders should be aware that the Promoter of the Index is authorised to change the description of the index in order to make technical adjustments necessary for the efficient management of the index. The index is calculated and managed by MSCI Inc. The index is a free float market capitalisation weighted index that provides exposure to companies with a higher Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) score than other similar companies in their respective sectors.

The MSCI EMERGING ESG Leaders index is constructed by applying a combination of values based exclusions and a Best-in-Class selection process to companies in the MSCI EMERGING parent index. The exclusion process focuses

on companies directly involved in controversial and nuclear weapons systems, or companies where the majority of turnover (>15%) is derived from activities such as firearms, tobacco, alcohol, gambling, nuclear power generation, fossil fuel extraction and coal-fired power generation. The MSCI Best-in-Class selection process is applied to the remaining eligible securities in the selection universe.

The MSCI EMERGING ESG Leaders index targets sector weights consistent with those of the parent index (MSCI EMERGING) to limit the systematic risk introduced by the ESG selection process. The methodology aims to include the securities of companies with the highest ESG ratings making up 50% of the market capitalisation of the parent index. Companies not yet included in the MSCI EMERGING ESG Leaders Index must have an MSCI ESG rating of BB or above and a Controversy Score of 3 or higher to be eligible. The selection universe of the leading MSCI EMERGING ESG Leaders Index is the constituents of the MSCI EMERGING Index. Additional information on this index and its composition can be found at www.msci.com.

The Index is calculated via a cap-weighted method. The MSCI Global ESG Indices are reviewed every year in May and rebalanced in August, November and February. They may also be rebalanced at other times to reflect operations such as mergers and acquisitions. The benchmark index is calculated in EURO on the basis of the daily closing prices. The index is a total net return index. A total net return index calculates the performance of the components of the Index on the basis that all dividends and distributions are reinvested after deduction of any applicable taxes.

For more information about the Index, its composition, calculation and rules governing its periodic review and rebalancing, as well as the general methodology of MSCI indices, please consult the website www.msci.com.

The MSCI EMERGING ESG Leaders index fact sheet and explanatory note on the methodology are available at the following links:

https://www.msci.com/documents/10199/e744e272-e2c7-446b-8839-b62288962177

https://www.msci.com/index-methodology

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is passively managed, which means that the manager will invest physically and non-synthetically in all securities in the index or a representative sample of these securities, holding each security in a proportion approximately identical to its weight in the index. Each sector is represented in a proportion approximately identical to its weight in the index. The tracking error is of the order of 1.50%. Index tracking may be influenced by trading costs, reinvestment of dividends and general costs incurred by the sub-fund. An ex ante and ex post optimisation and risk control model is used. The aim of optimisation is to contract a portfolio that best tracks the benchmark index while also minimising the ex ante tracking error.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The Sub-fund is a financial product that promotes, among other things, ESG characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR. Information on how the index complies with ESG characteristics is described in the section "General description of the Index".

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 5 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section on the risk of changes in the benchmark index by the index provider.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU2393944421
B	EUR	LU2393944694
B USD	USD	LU2393944777
E	EUR	LU2393944850
F	EUR	LU2393944934
J	EUR	LU2393945071
L	EUR	LU2393945154
M	EUR	LU2393945238
N	EUR	LU2393945311
N USD	USD	LU2393945667
P	EUR	LU2393945741
V	EUR	LU2393945402
W	EUR	LU2393945584

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **1:30 p.m.** one business day preceding the Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

If a market (including Shenzhen or Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect) representing 10% or more of the size of the Sub-Fund is closed, the Valuation Day will be the following Business Day. The same applies when several markets representing together 10% or more of the size of the Sub-Fund are closed."

FACT SHEET - DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MSCI INDEX SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The sub-fund is a tracker type fund, the objective of which is to replicate, physically or non-synthetically, the performance of the capitalisation-weighted MSCI Emerging Markets Index Net Dividends Reinvested in Euros.

Investment policy

The following asset categories are authorised:

- the equities of emerging companies (and other equity equivalent securities), including China A-Shares;
- warrants;
- convertible bonds;
- subscriptions rights; and
- cash.

Transactions in the following derivative financial instruments are authorised:

- futures contracts on stock market indices of emerging markets in order to achieve the investment objectives. These contracts are intended to supplement equity positions and enable the sub-fund to be fully invested without disrupting the structure of the portfolio when issuing and redeeming units; and
- equity linked swaps involving a risk on emerging market equities. This does not lead to significant changes in the risk profile.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in equities or units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: MSCI Emerging Markets Net Return (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- as an investment universe;
- as a tracker;
- to compare performance

General description of the index:

This section contains a brief overview of the index. It summarises the index's main characteristics, but is not intended to be a comprehensive description. In the event of any inconsistency between the summary of the index presented in this section and the full description of the index, the full description of the index shall prevail. Information on the index can be obtained on the website mentioned below. This information may vary whenever necessary, but any changes will be indicated on the said website.

Shareholders should be aware that the Promoter of the Index is authorised to change the description of the index in order to make technical adjustments necessary for the efficient management of the index. The index is calculated and managed by MSCI Inc. It is a free float-adjusted market capitalisation-weighted index aiming to reflect the

performance of large and mid-cap companies on global emerging markets. Based on the MSCI Index calculation methodology, the Index seeks to cover 85% of free float-adjusted market capitalisation in each sectoral group of global emerging markets. As of 30 April 2018, the Index comprised equities from the following emerging markets: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates. The Index is calculated in EURO on the basis of the daily closing prices. The index is a total net return index. A total net return index calculates the performance of the components of the Index on the basis that all dividends and distributions are reinvested after deduction of any applicable taxes. The Index is revised and rebalanced quarterly. They may also be rebalanced at other times to reflect operations such as mergers and acquisitions. The Russian components of the Index are traded on the Moscow Exchange, which is a regulated market. In addition, the Chinese constituents of the Index are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange or consist of Chinese A-Shares (shares traded through the Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect or Shenzhen Hong Kong Stock Connect exchange platforms and/or through any acceptable connected securities trading and clearing platform to be developed by the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and another Chinese exchange).

For more information about the Index, its composition, calculation and rules governing its periodic review and rebalancing, as well as the general methodology for the calculation of MSCI Indices, please consult the site: www.msci.com.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Net Return index fact sheet and explanatory note on the methodology are available at the following links:

https://www.msci.com/documents/10199/c0db0a48-01f2-4ba9-ad01-226fd5678111
https://www.msci.com/index-methodology

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is passively managed, which means that the manager will invest the majority of its assets in common stocks that are included in the Index. Each sector will be represented in proportion to its weight in the Index. It is therefore a physical replication-based sampling method. The objective is to track the benchmark with a tracking error of around 1%. An ex ante and ex post risk control model will be used.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The investments underlying the sub-fund do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investors should consult the chapter “GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 7 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section on the risk of changes in the benchmark index by the index provider.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU1531779889
A USD	USD	LU1726118851
B	EUR	LU0941591991
B USD	USD	LU1101799796
E	EUR	LU1531779962
F	EUR	LU0941591488
J	EUR	LU1531780119
M	EUR	LU1531780200
N	EUR	LU1531780382
P	EUR	LU1101800479

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **1:30 p.m.** one full Luxembourg business day preceding a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg (“Valuation Day”) and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

If a market (including Shenzhen or Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect) representing 10% or more of the size of the Sub-Fund is closed, the Valuation Day will be the following Business Day. The same applies when several markets representing together 10% or more of the size of the Sub-Fund are closed.”

FACT SHEET - DPAM L EQUITIES EMU SRI MSCI INDEX SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The sub-fund is a tracker-type fund whose objective is to replicate physically, not synthetically, the cap-weighted index MSCI EMU SRI Net Dividends Reinvested in Euros.

Investment policy

The following asset categories are authorised:

- the equities of companies (and other equity equivalent securities);
- warrants;
- convertible bonds;
- subscriptions rights; and
- cash.

Transactions in the following derivative financial instruments are authorised:

- futures contracts on European stock market indices in order to achieve the investment objectives. These contracts are intended to supplement equity positions and enable the sub-fund to be fully invested without disrupting the structure of the portfolio when issuing and redeeming units; and
- equity linked swaps involving a risk on European market equities. This does not lead to significant changes in the risk profile.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in equities or units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

The sub-fund intends to invest at least 75% of its net assets in equities of those companies whose head offices are located in a European Union Member State, or in another State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area which has agreed a tax convention with France containing an administrative assistance clause so as to combat fraud or tax evasion.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: MSCI EMU SRI Net Return (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- as an investment universe;
- as a tracker;
- to compare performance

General description of the index:

This section contains a brief overview of the index. It summarises the index's main characteristics, but is not intended to be a comprehensive description. In the event of any inconsistency between the summary of the index presented in this section and the full description of the index, the full description of the index shall prevail. Information on the index can be obtained on the website mentioned below. This information may vary whenever necessary, but any changes will be indicated on the said website.

Shareholders should be aware that the Promoter of the Index is authorised to change the description of the index in order to make technical adjustments necessary for the efficient management of the index. The index is calculated and managed by MSCI Inc.

MSCI Global SRI Indices are constructed by applying a combination of values based exclusions and a Best-in-Class selection process to companies in the regional indices that make up MSCI ACWI, a global equity index consisting of developed and emerging market countries.

After securities of companies involved in nuclear power, tobacco, alcohol, gambling, military weapons, civilian firearms, GMOs and adult entertainment sectors are excluded, The MSCI Best-in-Class selection process is applied to the remaining eligible securities in the selection universe.

The MSCI Global SRI Indices target sector and region weights consistent with those of the underlying indices to limit the systematic risk introduced by the ESG selection process. The methodology aims to include the securities of companies with the highest ESG ratings making up 25% of the market capitalisation in each sector and region of the parent indices. Companies that do not constitute the MSCI Global SRI Indices must obtain an MSCI ESG rating above BBB and an Impact Monitor score above 3 to be eligible. The selection universe for the MSCI Global SRI Indices is the constituent of the MSCI Global Indices.

The Index is calculated via a cap-weighted method. The MSCI Global SRI Indices are reviewed every year in May and rebalanced in August, November and February. They may also be rebalanced at other times to reflect operations such as mergers and acquisitions.

The Index is calculated in EURO on the basis of the daily closing prices. The Index is a total net return index. A total net return index calculates the performance of the components of the Index on the basis that all dividends and distributions are reinvested after deduction of any applicable taxes.

For more information about the Index, its composition, calculation and rules governing its periodic review and rebalancing, as well as the general methodology for the calculation of MSCI Indices, please consult the site:www.msci.com.

The MSCI EMU SRI Net Return index fact sheet and explanatory note on the methodology are available at the following links:

https://www.msci.com/www/index-factsheets/msci-emu-sri-index/07377610

https://www.msci.com/index-methodology

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is passively managed, which means that the manager will invest the majority of its assets in common stocks that are included in the Index. Each sector will be represented in proportion to its weight in the Index. It is therefore a physical replication-based sampling method. The objective is to track the benchmark with a tracking error of around 1%. An ex ante and ex post risk control model will be used.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The Sub-fund is a financial product that promotes, among other things, ESG characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR. Information on how the index complies with ESG characteristics is described in the section "General description of the Index".

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 5 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section on the risk of changes in the benchmark index by the index provider.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU1494416206
B	EUR	LU1494416545
E	EUR	LU1494416891
F	EUR	LU1494417279
J	EUR	LU1531781786
M	EUR	LU1531781869
N	EUR	LU1531781943
P	EUR	LU1494417519
V	EUR	LU1859534163
W	EUR	LU1859534247

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **1:30 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L EQUITIES EUROPE BEHAVIORAL VALUE SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

This sub-fund's objective is to obtain long-term capital growth by investing predominantly in equities from European countries located in the European Union or outside the Union.

Investment policy

The Sub-fund aims to invest its net assets in the shares of companies having their registered office in a European country. Included in the category equities of companies that have their registered office in a European country (including the United Kingdom and Switzerland) are the equities of other companies that hold a significant proportion of their assets, activities, profit centre or decision-making centre in a European country.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in equities or units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: MSCI Europe Net Return (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- to compare performance

The index is not aligned with the promotion of the environmental and social aspects of the sub-fund. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund promotes environmental and social features.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

Environmental and social aspects of the Sub-fund

The promotion of environmental and social aspects within the meaning of the SFDR by the sub-fund consists of the exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities, as defined in the Manager's controversial activities policy (please refer to the section on "conventional" strategies accessible via the website www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab).

In addition, the sub-fund aims to defend fundamental rights as promoted by the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The sub-fund thus restricts investments in companies deemed to be non-compliant with the UN Global Compact principles and also restricts investments in companies whose behaviour is deemed to be highly controversial, i.e. companies involved in extremely serious controversies.

The sub-fund invests in securities promoting environmental and social aspects as defined by SFDR in the proportions

indicated in the pre-contractual information of the sub-fund.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which can be accessed at www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab).

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies. It does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact or in companies with controversies deemed to be extremely serious.

The technical review criteria ("TRC") are very detailed, are not yet in their final form and require the availability of multiple specific data points for each investment. As at the date of the Prospectus, there is insufficient reliable, timely and verifiable data for the Manager to be able to evaluate investments using TRC. Although there are investments in sub-funds that are in economic activities that contribute to an environmental objective and may be eligible to be assessed against the TRC, the Manager is not currently able to describe:

- the extent to which the investments of the sub-funds are in economic activities qualified as environmentally sustainable and aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation;
- the proportion, as a percentage of the sub-funds' portfolios, of investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities that are aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation; or
- the proportion, as a percentage of the sub-funds' portfolios, of enabling and transitional activities as described in the Taxonomy Regulation.

The Manager's controversial activities policy can be found at www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab).

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

(i) Binding investment restrictions apply to (a) companies not in compliance with the principles of the Global Standards described below (b) companies involved in controversial activities and (c) companies involved in extremely serious controversies:

(a) Exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities: The sub-fund excludes companies whose

activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also applies binding investment restrictions to the securities of companies whose business is the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio (e.g. in case of downgrading of an issuer to non-compliant status).

These exclusions are set out in the Manager's controversial activities policy (section on "conventional" strategies accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab)).

(b) Compliance of the portfolio with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact: The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile.

In the event that the company is declared ineligible, the Investment Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final decision of ineligibility.

(c) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: Companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile.

In the event that the company is declared ineligible, the Investment Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final decision of ineligibility.

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

(ii) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

a. The portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. The managers are informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and are encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible;

b. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

c. the carbon footprint of the portfolio;

d. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and managers integrate (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in the ESG integration section above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision at different levels:

(i) Pre-investment

Good governance criteria are covered in the following ESG research:

a. Compliance with the UN Global Compact: prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles.

b. Analysis of the behaviour of companies through their exposure to ESG controversies, including those related to free competition, corruption, political lobbying and corporate governance.

(ii) During the investment

The Manager's voting policy helps to promote good corporate governance practices (separation of powers, independence and adequacy of the board of directors, respect for the rights of minority shareholders, quality of internal and external audit, etc.). The Manager's engagement policy is linked to this voting policy and applies its principles.

The Manager's voting and engagement policies and other elements of good governance are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Sustainable Investment" tab).

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of sustainability selection criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. It uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies with international reputations. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 5 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU1531778139
B	EUR	LU0006098676
E	EUR	LU1531778212
F	EUR	LU0231631879
J	EUR	LU1531778485
M	EUR	LU1531778568
N	EUR	LU1531778642
P	EUR	LU1101798806
V	EUR	LU1859533355
W	EUR	LU1859533439

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg (“Valuation Day”) and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L EQUITIES US SRI MSCI INDEX SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The sub-fund is a tracker-type fund whose objective is to replicate physically, not synthetically, the cap-weighted index MSCI USA SRI Net Dividends Reinvested in Euros.

Investment policy

The following asset categories are authorised:

- the equities of companies (and other equity equivalent securities);
- warrants;
- convertible bonds;
- subscriptions rights; and
- cash.

Transactions in the following derivative financial instruments are authorised:

- futures contracts on US stock market indices in order to achieve the investment objectives. These contracts are intended to supplement equity positions and enable the sub-fund to be fully invested without disrupting the structure of the portfolio when issuing and redeeming units; and
- equity linked swaps involving a risk on US market equities. This does not lead to significant changes in the risk profile.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in shares or units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: MSCI USA SRI Net Return (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- as an investment universe;
- as a tracker;
- to compare performance

General description of the index:

This section contains a brief overview of the index. It summarises the index's main characteristics, but is not intended to be a comprehensive description. In the event of any inconsistency between the summary of the index presented in this section and the full description of the index, the full description of the index shall prevail. Information on the index can be obtained on the website mentioned below. This information may vary whenever necessary, but any changes will be indicated on the said website.

Shareholders should be aware that the Promoter of the Index is authorised to change the description of the index in order to make technical adjustments necessary for the efficient management of the index. The index is calculated and managed by MSCI Inc.

MSCI Global SRI Indices are constructed by applying a combination of values based exclusions and a Best-in-Class selection process to companies in the regional indices that make up MSCI ACWI, a global equity index consisting of developed and emerging market countries.

After securities of companies involved in nuclear power, tobacco, alcohol, gambling, military weapons, civilian firearms, GMOs and adult entertainment sectors are excluded, The MSCI Best-in-Class selection process is applied to the remaining eligible securities in the selection universe.

The MSCI Global SRI Indices target sector and region weights consistent with those of the underlying indices to limit the systematic risk introduced by the ESG selection process. The methodology aims to include the securities of companies with the highest ESG ratings making up 25% of the market capitalisation in each sector and region of the parent indices. Companies that do not constitute the MSCI Global SRI Indices must obtain an MSCI ESG rating above BBB and an Impact Monitor score above 3 to be eligible. The selection universe for the MSCI Global SRI Indices is the constituent of the MSCI Global Indices.

The Index is calculated via a cap-weighted method. The MSCI Global SRI Indices are reviewed every year in May and rebalanced in August, November and February. They may also be rebalanced at other times to reflect operations such as mergers and acquisitions.

The Index is calculated in EURO on the basis of the daily closing prices. The Index is a total net return index. A total net return index calculates the performance of the components of the Index on the basis that all dividends and distributions are reinvested after deduction of any applicable taxes.

For more information about the Index, its composition, calculation and rules governing its periodic review and rebalancing, as well as the general methodology for the calculation of MSCI Indices, please consult the site:www.msci.com.

The MSCI USA SRI Net Return index fact sheet and explanatory note on the methodology are available at the following links:

https://www.msci.com/www/index-factsheets/msci-usa-sri-index/07317607

https://www.msci.com/eqb/methodology/meth_docs/MSCI_Global_SRI_Methodology_May_2016.pdf

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is passively managed, which means that the manager will invest the majority of its assets in common stocks that are included in the Index. Each sector will be represented in proportion to its weight in the Index. It is therefore a physical replication-based sampling method. The objective is to track the benchmark with a tracking error of around 1%. An ex ante and ex post risk control model will be used.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The Sub-fund is a financial product that promotes, among other things, ESG characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR. Information on how the index complies with ESG characteristics is described in the section "General description of the Index".

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 6 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section on the risk of changes in the benchmark index by the index provider.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU1494415224
A USD	USD	LU1494415497
B	EUR	LU1494415570
B USD	USD	LU1494415653
E	EUR	LU1494415737
E USD	USD	LU1494415810
F	EUR	LU1494415901
F USD	USD	LU1494416032
J	EUR	LU1531781356
M	EUR	LU1531781430
M USD	USD	LU1859533942
N	EUR	LU1531781513
N USD	USD	LU1859534080
P	EUR	LU1494416115
V	EUR	LU1860555355
W	EUR	LU1860555512

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **1:30 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

the Valuation Day is a Business Day which is also a day on which the relevant financial market(s) for this Sub-fund are open.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L EQUITIES WORLD SRI MSCI INDEX SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The sub-fund is a tracker fund whose objective is to replicate physically and not synthetically the “Net Dividends Reinvested” performance of the cap-weighted index MSCI ACWI SRI in Euros.

Investment policy

The following asset categories are authorised:

- the equities of companies (and other equity equivalent securities), including China A-Shares;
- warrants;
- convertible bonds;
- subscriptions rights; and
- cash.

Transactions in the following derivative financial instruments are authorised:

- futures contracts on stock market indices of developed and emerging markets in order to achieve the investment objectives. These contracts are intended to supplement equity positions and enable the sub-fund to be fully invested without disrupting the structure of the portfolio when issuing and redeeming units; and
- equity linked swaps involving a risk on developed and emerging market equities. This does not lead to significant changes in the risk profile.

The sub-fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in shares or units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: MSCI ACWI SRI Net Return (hereinafter the "index" or “benchmark”)

Use of the index:

- as an investment universe;
- as a tracker;
- to compare performance

General description of the index:

This section contains a brief overview of the index. It summarises the index’s main characteristics, but is not intended to be a comprehensive description. In the event of any inconsistency between the summary of the index presented in this section and the full description of the index, the full description of the index shall prevail. Information on the index can be obtained on the website mentioned below. This information may vary whenever necessary, but any changes will be indicated on the said website.

Shareholders should be aware that the Promoter of the Index is authorised to change the description of the index in order to make technical adjustments necessary for the efficient management of the index. The index is calculated and managed by MSCI Inc.

MSCI Global SRI Indices are constructed by applying a combination of values based exclusions and a Best-in-Class selection process to companies in the regional indices that make up MSCI ACWI, a global equity index consisting of developed and emerging market countries.

After securities of companies involved in nuclear power, tobacco, alcohol, gambling, military weapons, civilian firearms, GMOs and adult entertainment sectors are excluded, The MSCI Best-in-Class selection process is applied to the remaining eligible securities in the selection universe.

The MSCI Global SRI Indices target sector and region weights consistent with those of the underlying indices to limit the systematic risk introduced by the ESG selection process. The methodology aims to include the securities of companies with the highest ESG ratings making up 25% of the market capitalisation in each sector and region of the parent indices. Companies that do not constitute the MSCI Global SRI Indices must obtain an MSCI ESG rating above BBB and an Impact Monitor score above 3 to be eligible. The selection universe for the MSCI Global SRI Indices is the constituent of the MSCI Global Indices.

The Index is calculated via a cap-weighted method. The MSCI Global SRI Indices are reviewed every year in May and rebalanced in August, November and February. They may also be rebalanced at other times to reflect operations such as mergers and acquisitions.

The Index is calculated in EURO on the basis of the daily closing prices. The Index is a total net return index. A total net return index calculates the performance of the components of the Index on the basis that all dividends and distributions are reinvested after deduction of any applicable taxes.

Finally, the Chinese constituents of the Index are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange or consist of Chinese A-Shares (shares traded through the Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect or Shenzhen Hong Kong Stock Connect exchange platforms and/or through any acceptable connected securities trading and clearing platform to be developed by the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and another Chinese exchange).

For more information about the Index, its composition, calculation and rules governing its periodic review and rebalancing, as well as the general methodology for the calculation of MSCI Indices, please consult the site:www.msci.com.

The MSCI World SRI Net Return index fact sheet and explanatory note on the methodology are available at the following links:

https://www.msci.com/www/index-factsheets/msci-acwi-sri-index/010357800

https://www.msci.com/index-methodology

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is passively managed, which means that the manager will invest the majority of its assets in common stocks that are included in the Index. Each sector will be represented in proportion to its weight in the Index. It is therefore a physical replication-based sampling method. The objective is to track the benchmark with a tracking error of around 1%. An ex ante and ex post risk control model will be used.

Additional information on the index

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The Sub-fund is a financial product that promotes, among other things, ESG characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR. Information on how the index complies with ESG characteristics is described in the section

"General description of the Index".

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 6 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter “RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV” in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section on the risk of changes in the benchmark index by the index provider.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU1494414250
B	EUR	LU1494414417
E	EUR	LU1494414680
F	EUR	LU1494414847
J	EUR	LU1531780549
M	EUR	LU1531780622
N	EUR	LU1531780895
P	EUR	LU1494415141
V	EUR	LU1859533785
W	EUR	LU1859533868

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **1:30 p.m.** one full Luxembourg business day preceding a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

With regard to the Sub-fund, if a market (including Shenzhen or Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect) representing 10% or more of the size of the Sub-fund is closed, the Valuation Day will be the following Business Day. The same applies when several markets representing together 10% or more of the size of the Sub-Fund are closed."

FACT SHEET - DPAM L GLOBAL TARGET INCOME SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The sub-fund's objective is to offer its investors, after active portfolio management focused on high-yield instruments, a quarterly dividend calculated based on a minimum annual rate of 3% of the first NAV of each calendar year. The income due to accumulation units is not distributed and is reinvested.

Investment policy

The sub-fund may invest, directly or indirectly through UCI, without any geographical and/or sectoral restrictions in (i) shares and/or other securities giving access to capital and in (ii) bonds and/or other debt securities, including but not limited to, perpetual bonds, subordinated bonds, convertible bonds, zero-coupon bonds and structured products such as Asset Backed Securities or Mortgage Backed Securities graded high yield. The sub-fund may also invest in money market instruments such as, for example, cash and/or certificates of deposit.

Investments are made in variable proportions (with no limitation beyond the applicable legal and/or regulatory limitations).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: n/a

The sub-fund is actively managed and no benchmark is used.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section "ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights, not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section below for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)."

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the

environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies as detailed in the section "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" below and available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy). The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not meet the Global Standards described below or in companies with controversies that are deemed to be extremely serious.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

i) The binding investment restrictions apply to (a) securities which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, (b) securities involved in controversial activities, and (c) securities involved in extremely serious controversies:

   a) Portfolio compliance with the **Global Standards** described below: the sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Guiding Principles, the ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and the underlying conventions and treaties, at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager’s engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision;

   b) Exclusion of companies involved in **controversial activities:** the sub-fund excludes companies whose activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also excludes securities of companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio.

   These exclusions are detailed in the Manager's controversial activities policy (section on "conventional" strategies accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy")).

   c) Portfolio exposure to **extremely serious ESG controversies**: companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager’s engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the

issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision.

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

ii) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

a. the portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. The Managers is informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and is encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible;

b. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

c. the carbon intensity of the portfolio;

d. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and the Manager integrates (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in section (ii) ESG integration above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed in point (i) above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria, which are an integral part of active shareholding, engagement and responsible and sustainable investment policies, are included in the investment decision process through the various steps described in the "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" section above:

i) Portfolio compliance with Global Standards: Prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

ii) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

iii) Qualitative ESG approach: Much of the fundamental research of the Manager is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

iv) The Manager's voting policy helps to promote good corporate governance practices (separation of powers, independence and adequacy of the board of directors, respect for the rights of minority shareholders, quality of internal and external audit, etc.). The Manager's engagement policy is linked to this voting policy and applies its principles.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com (“Voting policy/Engagement policy”).

Examples of exclusion criteria

- Example of exclusion based on the Global Standards: serious violation of labour rights in the supply chain.
- Example of exclusion based on companies involved in controversial activities: material exposure to tobacco i.e. tobacco producers and tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities which is available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy").
- Example of exclusion on the basis of extremely serious ESG controversies: repeated anti-competitive practices with no sign of corrective and/or preventive measures.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 5 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors should refer to chapter "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV" in the main part of the Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

Investors are advised that the payment of a regular dividend may exceed the result and lead to capital erosion.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section "COSTS AND

EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU1091780046
B	EUR	LU1091780129
E	EUR	LU1091780392
F	EUR	LU1091780475
M	EUR	LU1518617763
N	EUR	LU1518617847
L	EUR	LU2409165847
P	EUR	LU1091780715
V	EUR	LU1091780806
W	EUR	LU1091780988

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **12:00 noon** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **three Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the **second full business day** following that Valuation Day.

FACT SHEET - DPAM L PATRIMONIAL FUND SUB-FUND

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the sub-fund is to offer investors, by means of an actively managed portfolio, a long-term capital gain on their investment by investing in equity securities, debt securities and/or money market instruments of issuers from all parts of the world as well as certain investment funds.

Investment policy

The sub-fund invests mainly in equity securities, debt securities, money market instruments and/or UCIs (which may include UCITS, ETFs and/or other UCIs provided, in the case of the ETFs and other UCIs, the conditions of article 41 (1) e) of the Law of 2010 are met.

Subject to investments being made in shares and other equity securities (in which the sub-fund may invest a maximum of 45% of its net assets), investments are made in variable proportions (without any limitations other than the applicable legal and/or regulatory limitations).

The Sub-fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in securities traded on the Chinese interbank bond market through the Bond Connect programme.

The sub-fund may, subject to a limit of 10% of its net assets, invest in UCIs (UCITS and/or other UCIs, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs)) either for the purpose of pursuing its principal investment policy, or to place its cash resources (in which case the sub-fund then invests (i) in monetary UCIs and/or (ii) in UCIs which invest in debt securities with a residual term, at the time of acquisition, not exceeding 12 months and/or the interest rate of which is adjusted at least once per year).

The sub-fund may, subject to the legal limits, invest in listed derivative products (in particular options and futures) and/or over-the-counter products such as forward transactions (forwards and/or non-deliverable forwards), credit default swaps or interest rate swaps in order to achieve the investment objectives and for risk hedging purposes.

The Sub-fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis subject to the conditions and limits set out in the main part of the Prospectus.

Benchmark

Benchmark index: Euribor 3 Months (hereinafter the "index" or "benchmark")

Use of the index:

- to compare performance
- to calculate the performance fee

The index is not aligned with the promotion of the environmental and social aspects of the sub-fund. Please refer to the section "Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency", "Investment Strategy" below for an explanation of how the sub-fund promotes environmental and social features.

Level of deviation of the portfolio's composition from the index:

The sub-fund is actively managed, which means that the portfolio manager does not aim to replicate the performance of a benchmark. The selection and weighting of the assets in the sub-fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark.

Additional information on the index:

Investors should refer to the chapter "BENCHMARK" in the main part of the Prospectus for further information on the index.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations – Sustainability transparency

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as defined by SFDR, through a rigorous methodology (see section “ESG investment selection methodology" below) aimed at defending fundamental rights, not to finance controversial activities that could affect the long-term reputation of investments and to promote best practices and best efforts with respect to ESG characteristics.

The promotion of environmental and social characteristics applies to the entire portfolio with the exception of cash, potential derivatives, undertakings for collective investment and issuers that do not report sufficient information or are insufficiently covered by ESG research to judge their environmental and/or social characteristics.

Finally, the sub-fund also has strong ESG integration, consisting of the consideration – flexibly according to the material challenges of the sectors of activity – of several ESG criteria. Please refer to the "Investment Strategy" section below for a description of this "ESG integration" approach and the criteria it covers.

The Manager's due diligence policies in relation to the main negative impacts of investment decisions are set out in the policy on sustainable and responsible investment which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).”

No sustainable investment objective

The sub-fund does not have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of the SFDR.

Nevertheless, the sub-fund aims to apply a precautionary principle so as not to "cause significant harm" to the environment or society. In doing so, the sub-fund applies the Manager's controversial activities policy for "conventional" strategies as detailed in the section "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" below and available at www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy). The sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not meet the Global Standards described below or in companies with controversies that are deemed to be extremely serious.

The principle of "not causing significant harm" referred to in SFDR applies only to the investments underlying the sub-funds, which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investment Strategy

Methodology for selecting ESG investments:

The sub-fund applies (i) binding investment restrictions in terms of company exposure to certain controversial activities and behaviours and (ii) a non-binding "ESG integration" investment approach:

i) The binding investment restrictions apply to (a) securities which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, (b) securities involved in controversial activities, and (c) securities involved in extremely serious controversies:

   a) Portfolio compliance with the **Global Standards** described below: the sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the

Guiding Principles, the ILO instruments, the OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines and the underlying conventions and treaties, at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being downgraded to non-compliant status, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy, which is available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision;

b) Exclusion of companies involved in **controversial activities:** the sub-fund excludes companies whose activity consists of the manufacture, use or possession of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, depleted uranium munitions and armour, chemical or biological weapons. The sub-fund also excludes securities of companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco, the extraction of thermal coal, or the generation of electricity from coal. These exclusions apply both at the time of purchase of a position and during the holding of the position in the portfolio.

These exclusions are detailed in the Manager's controversial activities policy (section on "conventional" strategies accessible via www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy")).

c) Portfolio exposure to **extremely serious ESG controversies**: companies facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment at the time the position is purchased. In the event of an issuer being exposed to an extremely serious controversy, engagement is undertaken with the company according to a timetable that is consistent with the Manager's engagement policy (available at www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) and an in-depth analysis is carried out to identify the issuer's responsibilities for the downgrade and in light of the company's ESG profile. If, following this engagement and analysis, the downgrade is finally confirmed by the Manager, the Manager will sell the relevant investment in the interest of the shareholders of the sub-fund within three months from the date of the final downgrading decision.

Exclusion lists of individual companies excluded under criteria (a), (b) and (c) above are regularly updated and are fed into the portfolio investment monitoring systems.

ii) The ESG integration approach consists of a flexible consideration of the following criteria:

a. the portfolio's exposure to ESG controversies, other than extremely serious controversies (which are formally excluded as in (i) above), i.e. controversies relating to a company's environmental or social impact or governance practices. The Managers is informed of the sub-fund's potential exposure to companies involved in ESG controversies, and is encouraged (but not formally constrained) to limit the sub-fund's investments in these companies as much as possible;

b. the ESG rating of the portfolio based on the ESG ratings of the companies held, provided by non-financial rating agencies;

c. the carbon intensity of the portfolio;

d. generally speaking, sector analysts take into account the most material and relevant ESG elements and information in their research and investment recommendations and the Manager integrates (without formal exclusions) these material elements and issues in their investment decisions.

The Manager intends to maintain flexibility in the consideration of the four criteria outlined in section (ii) ESG

integration above. These criteria therefore do not lead to any formal or systematic exclusion (without prejudice to the exclusions arising from the controversial activities policy listed in point (i) above).

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria, which are an integral part of active shareholding, engagement and responsible and sustainable investment policies, are included in the investment decision process through the various steps described in the "Methodology for selecting ESG investments" section above:

i) Portfolio compliance with Global Standards: Prevention of corruption is one of the four main themes of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

ii) The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: good governance criteria (business ethics, political lobbying, corporate governance, corruption and accountability of governance bodies with regard to ESG aspects) are analysed for controversies, their severity and corrective measures.

iii) Qualitative ESG approach: Much of the fundamental research of the Manager is devoted to governance and corporate governance issues.

iv) The Manager's voting policy helps to promote good corporate governance practices (separation of powers, independence and adequacy of the board of directors, respect for the rights of minority shareholders, quality of internal and external audit, etc.). The Manager's engagement policy is linked to this voting policy and applies its principles.

Governance issues are also an integral part of the monitoring of investments, notably through the Manager's voting policy and engagement policy which are available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Voting policy/Engagement policy").

Examples of exclusion criteria:

- Example of exclusion based on the Global Standards: serious violation of labour rights in the supply chain.
- Example of exclusion based on companies involved in controversial activities: material exposure to tobacco i.e. tobacco producers and tobacco suppliers, distributors and retailers from the exposure thresholds as a percentage of sales, as defined in the policy on controversial activities which is available at www.dpamfunds.com ("Controversial Activities Policy").
- Example of exclusion on the basis of extremely serious ESG controversies: repeated anti-competitive practices with no sign of corrective and/or preventive measures.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments used, where applicable, for the purpose of achieving the sub-fund's investment objectives will not be used for the purpose of promoting the environmental and/or social aspects of the sub-fund, as described above.

Company in charge of the evaluation of ESG criteria

The Manager is the company in charge of the evaluation of ESG selection criteria. The Manager uses ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies. The Manager has its own internal ESG research capabilities, and ESG research provided by non-financial rating agencies is used as one source of information, among others. The Manager therefore also reserves the right to determine, on the basis of the information received, whether a company complies with the global ESG criteria, or whether it does not.

Further information

More specific information on the sub-fund can be found on the website www.dpamfunds.com.

Pre-contractual information

At the date of this prospectus, the pre-contractual information for the Sub-fund is available in Appendix 1.

Reference currency

EUR

Investment horizon

Minimum 3 years

Risk management method

Commitment-based approach

Risk factors

Investors are invited to refer to the chapter "RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN THE SICAV" in the main part of this Prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund, and in particular the section relating to the specific risks associated with Bond Connect.

Investors should also consult the chapter "GENERAL INFORMATION ON SFDR, THE TAXONOMY REGULATION AND SUSTAINABILITY RISK INTEGRATION" in the main part of the Prospectus for information on ESG risk.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges chargeable to the shareholder and to the sub-fund are listed in the section “COSTS AND EXPENSES” in the main part of the Prospectus.

Share classes offered for subscription

Share class	Currency	ISIN code
A	EUR	LU0574765755
B	EUR	LU0574765839
B CHF	CHF	LU0966595398
E	EUR	LU0574766134
F	EUR	LU0574766217
F CHF	CHF	LU0966595471
M	EUR	LU1518616443
N	EUR	LU1518616526
L	EUR	LU2409165508
P	EUR	LU0574766308
V	EUR	LU0966595554
W	EUR	LU0966595638

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Subscription, redemption and conversion orders received before **3:00 p.m.** on a Valuation Day are accepted on the basis of the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the fees set out in the chapter "COSTS AND EXPENSES" in the main part of the Prospectus.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid no later than **two Luxembourg business days** from the applicable Valuation Day.

Valuation Day

Each full business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day") and that corresponds to a net asset value which will be dated that Valuation Day but calculated on the business day following that Valuation Day.

APPENDIX 1 - PRE-CONTRACTUAL INFORMATION

The pre-contractual information for the sub-funds referred to in Article 8 of the SFDR and Article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation and for the sub-funds referred to in Article 9 of the SFDR and Article 5 of the Taxonomy Regulation is:

Sub-fund	SFDR Classification	Minimum proportion of sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR	How well are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation?		Does this financial product take into account the main negative impacts on sustainability factors?
			Minimum percentage of investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation[1]	Minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities	
DPAM L BALANCED CONSERVATIVE SUSTAINABLE	Article 8	30%	0.1%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS CLIMATE TRENDS SUSTAINABLE	Article 9	80%	4%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS CORPORATE EUR	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE SUSTAINABLE	Article 8	50%	2%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS HARD CURRENCY SUSTAINABLE	Article 9	80%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS SUSTAINABLE	Article 9	80%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE 2026	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE HIGH YIELD	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts

[1] The Managers use third party data providers to provide this information.

Sub-fund	SFDR Classification	Minimum proportion of sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR	How well are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation?		Does this financial product take into account the main negative impacts on sustainability factors?
			Minimum percentage of investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation[1]	Minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities	
DPAM L BONDS EUR HIGH YIELD SHORT TERM	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS EUR INFLATION-LINKED	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS EUR QUALITY SUSTAINABLE	Article 9	80%	4%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS EUR SELECTION	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS EUR SHORT TERM	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT GLOBAL	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE	Article 9	80%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABLE HEDGED	Article 9	80%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS HIGHER YIELD	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L BONDS UNIVERSALIS UNCONSTRAINED	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L CONVERTIBLE EUROPE	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L CONVERTIBLE WORLD SUSTAINABLE	Article 9	80%	2%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts

[1] The Managers use third party data providers to provide this information.

Sub-fund	SFDR Classification	Minimum proportion of sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR	How well are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation?		Does this financial product take into account the main negative impacts on sustainability factors?
			Minimum percentage of investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation[1]	Minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities	
DPAM L EQUITIES CONVICTION RESEARCH	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MARKETS ESG LEADERS INDEX	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L EQUITIES EMU SRI MSCI INDEX	Article 8	50%	0.1%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L EQUITIES EUROPE BEHAVIORAL VALUE	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L EQUITIES US SRI MSCI INDEX	Article 8	50%	0.1%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L EQUITIES WORLD SRI MSCI INDEX	Article 8	50%	0.1%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L GLOBAL TARGET INCOME	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts
DPAM L PATRIMONIAL FUND	Article 8	0%	0%	0%	Yes, based on the general approach to major negative impacts

You will find below, for each sub-fund listed above, the pre-contractual information in accordance with the models set out in Annexes II and III of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022 supplementing the SFDR.

[1] The Managers use third party data providers to provide this information.

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BALANCED CONSERVATIVE SUSTAINABLE

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
549300IW5Z0SDSHBCL04

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☒ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de 30% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☒ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☒ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☒ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant :

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) ;
- visant à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements ;
- promouvoir les meilleures pratiques et les meilleurs efforts en matière d'ESG.

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement (UE) 2019/2088.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes :

  - Pour les investissements en actions ou en obligations de sociétés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des émetteurs jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des émetteurs impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des émetteurs faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale sur des problématiques environnementales ou sociales.

  - Pour les investissements en obligations souveraines :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des émetteurs ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques;

  b) Analyse et notation du profil de durabilité du pays au moyen du modèle propriétaire défini par le Gestionnaire, via son conseil consultatif sur la durabilité des pays.

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Les objectifs des investissements durables que le Compartiment entend partiellement réaliser sont d'investir dans :

  1) les émetteurs les plus avancés en matière de développement durable et d'engagement sur les risques environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance, tels que mesurés de la façon suivante :

     - un profil ESG supérieur au profilde son univers d'investissement, avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements ESG et durables, sur un horizon glissant de trois ans , en distinguant les sociétés d'une part et les Etats d'autre part.

     - une intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre du portefeuille inférieure à l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre moyenne de l'univers d'investissement, avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements ESG et durables, sur un horizon glissant de trois ans ;

     - un profil ESG moyen pondéré meilleur que celui de son unviers de référence (indice composite), avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements durables, sur un horizon glissant de trois ans glissants;

les émetteurs dont l'activité principale est le développement de produits et services qui contribuent à la réalisation des 17 objectifs de développement durable (« ODD ») environnementaux ou sociaux, définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) (tels que par exemple des produits et services de santé, des services liés à l'éducation, des solutions d'économies et d'accès à l'eau, de solutions d'efficacité énergétique, ou encore des services permettant la digitalisation, des services de mobilité durable, etc) via :

- un minimum de 20% des sociétés alignés avec la Taxinomie UE ou en contribution nette positive sur l'ensemble des objectifs de développement durables (ODD).

Il vise également à faire progresser les sociétés sur leur contribution aux enjeux de développement durable et aux enjeux ESG, en engageant un dialogue régulier et en partageant avec elles des axes d'amélioration précis et suivis dans le temps.

La contribution nette positive est la différence entre les contributions positives et négatives d'impact et se calcule au niveau de la société investie et au niveau du portefeuille global. Sur base du cadre de référence des ODD des Nations Unies, la contribution nette positive tient compte d'une part (1) de la mesure dans laquelle les produits et services de la société investie contribuent à la réalisation des ODD et d'autre part (2) des impacts négatifs liés à leurs activités tout au long de la chaîne de valeurs.

Parmi ces objectifs de développement durable environnemental, le Compartiment poursuit des objectifs qui contribuent à l'atténuation du changement climatique et l'adaptation au changement climatique, tels qu'énoncés à l'article 9 du Règlement (UE) 2020/852 du 18 juin 2020 sur l'établissement d'un cadre visant à favoriser les investissements durables (« la Taxinomie de l'UE »).

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

Le Gestionnaire assure que les investissements durables du Compartiment ne causent pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social par :

Niveau émetteur corporates :

- La prise en compte des principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après 'PIN') obligatoires telles qu'énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'Annexe 1 du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui permet de réduire les incidences négatives de l'investissement, notamment :
  a) en intégrant plusieurs éléments pour éviter et/ou réduire son exposition à des activités ou comportements qui pourraient affecter un autre objectif environnemental ou social (tels que le filtre de conformité avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) et l'exclusion des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ou des activités les plus néfastes à des autres objectifs environnementaux et/ou sociaux)
  b) via un processus d'engagement avec les sociétés investies, conformément à sa politique d'engagement accessible sur le site www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy)
- Une méthodologie de calcul d'impact, qui s'appuie sur une prise en compte de la contribution positive et négative des produits et services de la société aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) afin d'optimiser la contribution nette positive (résultante).

Niveau émetteur govies

via un modèle de durabilité reposant sur des facteurs environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance tels que l'intensité carbone ou les droits humains qui impactent le score et le quintile d'un pays membre de l'OCDE dans le classement de durabilité.

Niveau portefeuille global :

- Une règle de minimum 20% des actifs investis en actions ou obligations de sociétés alignés avec la Taxinomie UE ou en contribution positive nette sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD

Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :

a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).

b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).

d) de même, les indicateurs environnementaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class.

2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :

a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.

b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) En outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

d) De même, les indicateurs sociaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class

- Pour les investissements en obligations souveraines :

Le premier PIN est lié à la problématique environnementale et se concentre sur l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis. L'indicateur fait partie intégrante du modèle de durabilité des pays développé par le Gestionnaire pour ses stratégies obligations souveraines. Il est donc inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peut influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

Le second PIN est lié à la problématique sociale et se concentre sur les questions de violations sociales. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur cette question tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance et de distribution des richesses, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Pour les investissements en actions ou en obligations de sociétés :

  Les politiques gouvernant les investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire s'appuient sur des normes mondiales (Global Standards) incluant les Principes directeurs pour les entreprises multinationales de l'OCDE et les Principes Directeurs relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme des Nations-Unies (Principes directeurs). Ces références font également partie intégrante des référentiels utilisés par les différentes agences de notation auxquelles le Gestionnaire a recours.

  La première étape du processus d'investissement du Compartiment est un screening normatif sur base de ces normes mondiales (Global Standards) : les sociétés qui n'y sont pas conformes sont exclues de l'univers d'investissement éligible.

  Pour les investissements en obligations souveraines :

  Les principes défendus par les références données sont principalement liés au respect du droit humain et du droit du travail. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur ces questions tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

pour les investissements en actions ou en obligations de sociétés :

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les PIN sur les facteurs de durabilité énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du le Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :

a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du le Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).

b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental.

d) de même, les indicateurs environnementaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class.

Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :

a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.

b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du le Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) En outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

d) De même, les indicateurs sociaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class

- Pour les investissements en obligations souveraines :

Oui, le Compartiment prend en considération les PIN environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE)2022/1288.

Le premier PIN est lié à la problématique environnementale et se concentre sur l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis. L'indicateur fait partie intégrante du modèle de durabilité des pays développé par le Gestionnaire pour ses stratégies obligations souveraines. Il est donc inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peut influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs. Celui-ci impacte son classement best in class.

Le second PIN est lié à la problématique sociale et se concentre sur les questions de violations sociales. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur cette question tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance et de distribution des richesses, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs. Ceux-ci impactent le classement best in class.

L'approche et les processus du le Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, la SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations et actions d'émetteurs répondant aux critères de durabilité tels que définis par le Pacte Mondial (initiative de l'Organisation des Nations Unies visant à inciter l'adoption de ce type de critères). Le Compartiment peut investir dans le monde entier dans des titres libellés en toute devise. Dans une gestion active du Compartiment, le gestionnaire répartit les investissements entre les différentes classes d'investissement et les pays sur base de critères macro- et micro-économiques. Ensuite, le Gestionnaire sélectionne des investissements présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru. Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

  Pour les investissements en actions ou en obligations de sociétés :

  Les critères auxquels les sociétés doivent satisfaire pour constituer l'univers d'investissement sont déterminés sur base d'une recherche externe indépendante et/ou d'une recherche interne au Gestionnaire. Ces critères de sélection sont les suivants :

  - Filtre de conformité avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : Les sociétés doivent être en conformité avec les principes constitutifs du Pacte Mondial (droits de l'Homme, droit du travail, lutte contre la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et les Principes directeurs des Nations-Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), les Principes directeurs pour les entreprises multinationales de l'OCDE et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents. Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG spécifique d'agences de notations extra-financières pour déterminer si une société est en conformité ou non avec ces normes.
  - Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées : La politique d'exclusion des activités controversées définie par le Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) couvre plusieurs secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable, ou non. Pour chacun de ces secteurs et activités économiques, la politique d'exclusion des activités controversées définit les critères et seuils d'exclusions. Les sociétés impliquées dans ces secteurs et activités controversées et répondant aux critères d'exclusion formulés dans la politique sont exclues du portefeuille d'investissement.
  - Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les sociétés doivent ne pas être impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale, telles que des incidents ou des allégations liés à des problèmes environnementaux, sociaux ou de gouvernance.

Afin d'atteindre l'objectif durable partiel du Compartiment des critères supplémentaires auxquels les sociétés doivent satisfaire sont appliqués :

- Approche ESG quantitative (« best-in-class ») : le Gestionnaire filtre l'univers avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements ESG et durables selon un screening basé sur la qualité du profil ESG des sociétés, évaluée par les agences de notations extra-financières. Le dernier quartile (25%) du classement par secteur économique n'est pas éligible à l'investissement.
- Approche ESG qualitative : Le screening quantitatif est complété par des analyses qualitatives basées sur la recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire et les dialogues engagés avec les sociétés sur les questions financières ayant trait à la stratégie des sociétés et les risques et enjeux ESG les plus pertinents et les plus matériels auxquels elles sont exposées.
- Recherche d'impact et thématiques de durabilité : le Gestionnaire s'assure que les produits et/ou services de l'entreprise contribuent –en proportion de son chiffre d'affaires – à la réalisation des 17 objectifs de développement durable (« ODD ») environnementaux ou sociaux, définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU), tels que par exemple des produits et services de santé, des services liés à l'éducation, des solutions d'économies et d'accès à l'eau, de solutions d'efficacité énergétique, ou encore des services permettant la digitalisation, des services de mobilité durable, etc.

Pour les investissements en obligations souveraines :

Les critères auxquels les Etats doivent satisfaire pour constituer l'univers d'investissement sont déterminés sur base d'une recherche interne le Gestionnaire. Ces critères de sélection sont les suivants

- Filtre d'exclusion des pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de requis démocratiques
- Analyse et notation du profil de durabilité du pays au moyen du modèle propriétaire défini par le Gestionnaire, via son conseil consultatif sur la durabilité des pays :

L'examen de la durabilité se caractérise par l'utilisation de critères objectifs, mesurables et comparables que les gouvernements peuvent utiliser pour influencer leur politique.

Le modèle repose sur plusieurs indicateurs tels que par exemple des indicateurs concernant la transparence et valeurs démocratiques, l'environnement, l'éducation et innovation et la population, soins de santé et répartition des richesses, etc.

Sur base du modèle de durabilité pays, les pays sont évalués les uns par rapport aux autres ce qui donne lieu à un classement pour l'univers des pays membres de l'OCDE. Le dernier quintile (20%) du classement des pays n'est pas éligible à l'investissement.

Les filtres de conformité et d'exclusion des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusions qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusions/restrictions d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques du Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusions dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies du Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les sociétés impliquées dans les controverses ESG de sévérité maximale. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

Le screening « best-in-class » est fait semestriellement. Le calcul de la contribution nette positive aux objectifs d'investissement durable est fait de manière régulière.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

Le screening quantitatif sur base du modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays est mis à jour tous les 6 mois avec l'assistance du conseil consultatif. Un nouveau classement est alors approuvé.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  20 % au minimum

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Pour les investissements en actions ou en obligations de sociétés :

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance, font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire, et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites ci-dessus dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ainsi que ci-dessous :

  a) Filtre d'exclusion sur base de la conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies

  b) Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  c) Approche ESG quantitative (« best-in-class ») : les critères de gouvernance au sens large et de gouvernance d'entreprise plus particulièrement font partie intégrante de l'exercice dit « best-in-class » qui utilise des notations ESG externes pour la définition de l'univers éligible.

  d) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  - Pour les investissements en obligations souveraines :

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement à travers les critères retenus dans le modèle de durabilité des pays.

  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrant du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

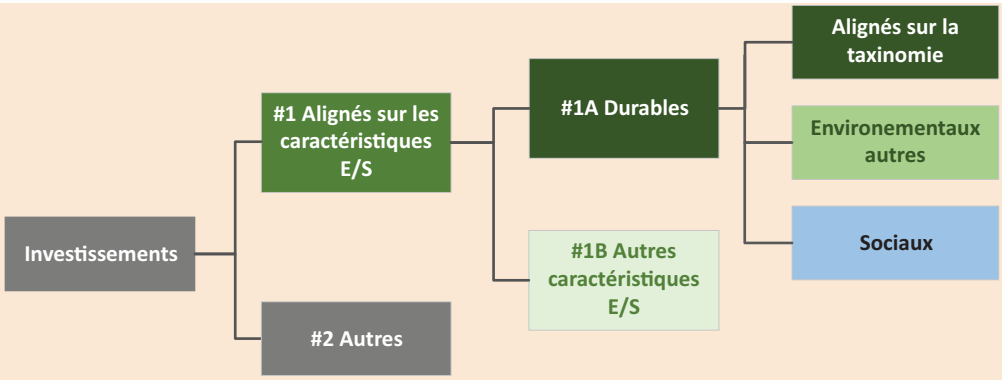
L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).

Le Compartiment vise à investir au minimum 30 % de ses actifs dans des investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux (dans le tableau désigné « #1A Durables »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

La catégorie **#1 Alignes sur les caractéristiques E/S** comprend :

- la sous-catégorie **#1A Durables** couvrant les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux;
- la sous-catégorie **#1B Autres caractéristiques E/S** couvrant les investissements alignes sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement du Compartiment ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales du Compartiment.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Minimum 0,1%. Les investissements durables qui sont alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (désignés dans le tableau comme "alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE") consistent en investissements dans des sociétés dont les activités économiques contribuent de manière substantielle aux objectifs environnementaux d'atténuation du changement climatique et/ou d'adaptation au changement climatique tels que définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE conformément aux critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique ("Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE").

La méthodologie du Gestionnaire pour évaluer l'alignement sur la Taxinomie de l'UE des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements repose sur des données fournies soit par les entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements, soit par des fournisseurs tiers. Ces derniers utilisent une approche mixte :

- Premièrement, une mise en correspondance directe entre les activités commerciales dans leur propre système de classification sectorielle avec les activités économiques couvertes par les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE.
- Deuxièmement, toute activité commerciale qui n'a pas pu être mise en correspondance directement est examinée au moyen d'une évaluation ascendante de son alignement avec les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE.
- Toute activité économique restante après la première et la deuxième étape, est considérée comme n'étant pas alignée sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

En principe, la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnement au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE est évaluée au moyen du chiffre d'affaires (sur la base des données relatives aux résultats fournis par les fournisseurs tiers).

Lorsque les informations sur la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE ne peuvent pas être aisément obtenues à partir des informations publiées par les émetteurs investis, le Gestionnaire s'appuie sur des informations équivalentes obtenues par des fournisseurs tiers auprès des émetteurs investis.

La conformité de ces investissements aux exigences énoncées à l'article 3 du Taxinomie de l'UE ne fera pas l'objet d'une garantie fournie par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs tiers.

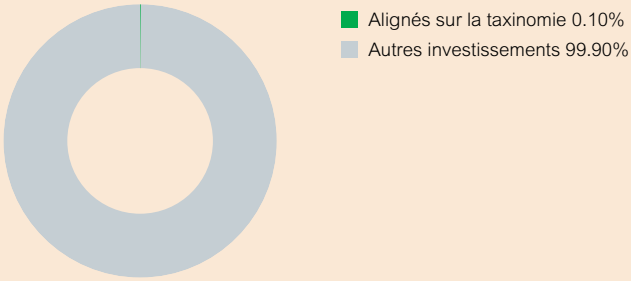
Conformément à la politique d'investissement du Compartiment, la proportion des actifs investis par le Compartiment en obligations (souveraines ou corporates) pourra varier de 50% à 80%.

A ce jour, la Taxinomie de l'UE ne prévoit pas une méthodologie pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines sur la Taxinomie de l'UE. Ces obligations ne sont donc pas couvertes par la Taxinomie de l'UE ou ses critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique.

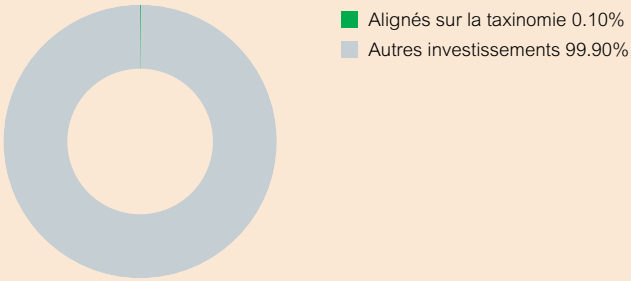
De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Le Compartiment s'engage à faire au moins :

  - 0% de tous ses investissements dans des activités habilitantes

  - 0% de tous ses investissements dans des activités transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de : 15%

Seuls deux des six objectifs environnementaux définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE sont actuellement couverts par le cadre réglementaire des Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE qui déterminent l'alignement sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (adaptation et atténuation du changement climatique). Des critères similaires pour les quatre autres objectifs environnementaux doivent encore être élaborés. Entre-temps, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent aux objectifs environnementaux qui ne sont pas couverts par les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE actuels, y compris les objectifs environnementaux clés tels que l'utilisation durable et la protection des ressources en eau et des ressources marines, la prévention et le contrôle de la pollution et la protection et la restauration de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes.

À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs environnementaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs.

Ce cadre se base sur des données des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des entreprises bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués aux objectifs environnementaux.

Le Gestionnaire réexaminera et réévaluera ce cadre lorsque les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE auront été mis en œuvre pour les quatre autres objectifs environnementaux définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE.

Par ailleurs, la Taxinomie de l'UE ne prévoit pas, à ce jour, une méthodologie pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines sur la Taxinomie de l'UE. Ces obligations ne sont donc pas couvertes par la Taxinomie de l'UE ou ses critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique.

De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de : 15%.

Une Taxinomie européenne pour les objectifs de durabilité sociale doit encore être développée. En attendant, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent à la réalisation d'objectifs sociaux clés tels que la faim zéro, une éducation de qualité et la paix, la justice et des institutions fortes.

À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des entreprises bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués à des objectifs sociaux.

Le Gestionnaire réexaminera et réévaluera ce cadre lorsque les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE auront été mis en œuvre pour les objectifs sociaux dans le cadre de la Taxinomie de l'UE.

De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- émetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE III

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 9, paragraphes 1 à 4 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 5, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L Bonds Climate Trends Sustainable

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
549300VQ9Q8F1NPR1D70

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Objectif d'investissement durable

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

☒ **Oui**

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** 50%

- ☒ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☒ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** 15%

☐ **Non**

☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une part minimale de___% d'investissements durables

- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif social

☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S, mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** permettent de mesurer la manière dont les objectifs de durabilité de ce produit financier sont atteints.

Quel est l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?

Le compartiment a un objectif d'investissement durable.

Le compartiment vise des objectifs environnementaux afin de générer un impact positif sur le climat et de contribuer à la transition vers une économie à faible émission de carbone. Par le biais de la majorité de ses investissements, il vise à un impact positif en termes environnementaux notamment en matière d'efficacité énergétique, mobilité et électrification, éco-société, économie régénérative, énergies alternatives et renouvelables, utilisation des sols, agriculture et eau et décarbonisation des processus de fabrication. Les objectifs visés s'inscrivent dans le cadre des objectifs visés par la Taxonomie.

L'impact positif sur le climat et la contribution à la transition vers une économie à faible émission de carbone sont évalués d'une part par les projets d'impact financés par les obligations d'impact dans lesquelles le compartiment investit et par la contribution du chiffre d'affaires des sociétés investies aux objectifs de développement durable des Nations Unies et aux thématiques d'impact environnement mentionnées ci-dessus.

Ainsi l'univers d'investissement est ciblé : le portefeuille se concentre sur les obligations vertes et équivalentes et sur les sociétés à contribution nette positive (telle que définie ci-dessous) càd (1) dont l'activité principale est le développement de produits et services qui contribuent à la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable (ODD) et (2) les plus avancées en matière de développement durable et d'engagement sur les risques ESG.

Parmi les objectifs environnementaux poursuivis par le Compartiment, certains contribuent à l'atténuation du changement climatique et l'adaptation au changement climatique telles que définies par le Règlement (UE) 2019/2088.

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable au sens de l'article 9 du Règlement (UE) 2019/2088.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?***

  Pour atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable, le Compartiment vise :

  - un minimum de 80% d'émissions d'impact (obligations vertes ou équivalentes) reconnues ou d'émetteurs répondant à la réalisation d'objectifs de développement durables (ODD) environnementaux ou sociaux, c'est-à-dire
  - des sociétés alignées à un des deux premiers objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE (l'atténuation du changement climatique et l'adaptation au changement climatique) ;
  - des sociétés visant une contribution nette positive aux objectifs de développement durable d'ordre environnemental ;
  - des sociétés visant une contribution nette positive aux objectifs de développement durable d'ordre social.

  De plus, afin de renforcer la contribution au financement des 17 objectifs durables définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) dans leur ensemble et le principe de ne pas causer de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement environnemental (au titre de la Taxinomie de l'UE ou pas) et/ou social, le compartiment vise également :

  - un minimum de 50% des émetteurs en contribution nette positive* sur l'ensemble des ODD min. 50% des AUM du compartiment sont investis dans des obligations durables (obligations vertes ou équivalentes) reconnues ou des émetteurs qui à titre individuel contribuent positivement sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD sur une base de contribution nette) et
  - une contribution nette positive au niveau de l'ensemble du portefeuille aux ODDc'est-à-dire le résultat d'impact basé sur une moyenne pondérée sur l'ensemble des émetteurs investis au niveau du portefeuille global et en termes de contribution nette sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD est positif.

  *La contribution nette positive est la différence entre les contributions positives et négatives d'impact et se calcule au niveau de la société investie et au niveau du portefeuille global. Sur base du cadre de référence des ODD des Nations Unies, la contribution de l'impact tient compte d'une part (1) de la mesure dans laquelle les produits et services de la société investie contribuent à la réalisation des ODD et d'autre part (2) des impacts négatifs liés à leurs activités tout au long de la chaîne de valeurs.

Les autres indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'objectif d'investissement durable par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition à des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

a) une exposition nulle à des émetteurs jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

b) une exposition nulle à des émetteurs impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy) ;

c) une exposition nulle à des émetteurs faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale;

d) alignement aux Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) ou équivalenent : alignement supérieur à celui de l'indice

e) un profil ESG moyen pondéré meilleur que celui de son benchmark, avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements durables, sur un horizon glissant de trois ans glissants;

tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignantes de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements en vue d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable ? » ci-dessous.

A noter que la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire vise à décrire et à expliquer les choix du Gestionnaire en termes d'exclusions et de restrictions des investissements dans des activités ou comportements d'entreprise ou d'Etat jugées non éthiques et/ou irresponsables et/ou non durables. Elle est accessible via le lien https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006839/DPAM_policy_Controversial_activities.pdf).

A noter que l'initiative Science-based Targets (SBT) est un partenariat entre le CDP, le Pacte mondial des Nations Unies, le World Resources Institute (WRI) et le World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). L'initiative

1) définit et promeut les meilleures pratiques en matière de réduction d'émissions et d'objectifs nets zéro en accord avec la science du climat,

2) fournit une assistance technique et des ressources spécialisées aux entreprises qui fixent des objectifs fondés sur la science en accord avec la science du climat la plus récente,

3) rassemble une équipe d'experts pour fournir aux entreprises une évaluation et une validation indépendantes des objectifs.

Les émetteurs/sociétés sont appelés à rejoindre l'initiative et dès lors définir un programme clair sur leur stratégie de réduction d'émissions et objectifs net zéro aligné avec l'Accord de Paris.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

Le Gestionnaire assure que les investissements durables du Compartiment ne causent pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social par :

Niveau émetteur :

- La prise en compte des principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après 'PIN') obligatoires telles qu'énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'Annexe 1 du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui permet de réduire les incidences négatives de l'investissement, notamment :
  - a) en intégrant plusieurs éléments pour éviter et/ou réduire son exposition à des activités ou comportements qui pourraient affecter un autre objectif environnemental ou social (tels que le filtre de conformité avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) et l'exclusion des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ou des activités les plus néfastes à des autres objectifs environnementaux et/ou sociaux) ;
  - b) via un processus d'engagement avec les sociétés investies, conformément à sa politique d'engagement accessible sur le site www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) ;
- Une méthodologie de calcul d'impact, qui s'appuie sur une prise en compte de la contribution positive et négative des produits et services de la société aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) afin d'optimiser la contribution nette positive (résultante).

Niveau portefeuille global :

- Une règle de minimum 50% des actifs alignés avec la Taxinomie UE ou en contribution nette positive sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD.

- *Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en considération?*

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales:

a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) ;

b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement ;

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les sociétés peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental) ;

d) de même, les indicateurs environnementaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des sociétés et impactent leur classement best-in-class ;

e) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :

f) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption ;

g) le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy) ;

h) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les sociétés peuvent être impliquées comprennent les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin ;

i) de même, les indicateurs sociaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des sociétés et impactent leur classement best-in-class.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

- *Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE à l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme?*

Les politiques gouvernant les investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire s'appuient sur des normes mondiales (Global Standards) incluant les Principes directeurs pour les entreprises multinationales de l'OCDE et les Principes Directeurs relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme des Nations-Unies (Principes directeurs). Ces références font également partie intégrante des référentiels utilisés par les différentes agences de notation auxquelles le Gestionnaire a recours.

La première étape du processus d'investissement du Compartiment est un screening normatif sur base de ces normes mondiales (Global Standards) : les sociétés qui n'y sont pas conformes sont exclues de l'univers d'investissement éligible.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité?

☒ Oui

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les PIN sur les facteurs de durabilité énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales:

a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).

b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).

d) de même, les indicateurs environnementaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class.

2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :

a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.

b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

d) de même, les indicateurs sociaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class.L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

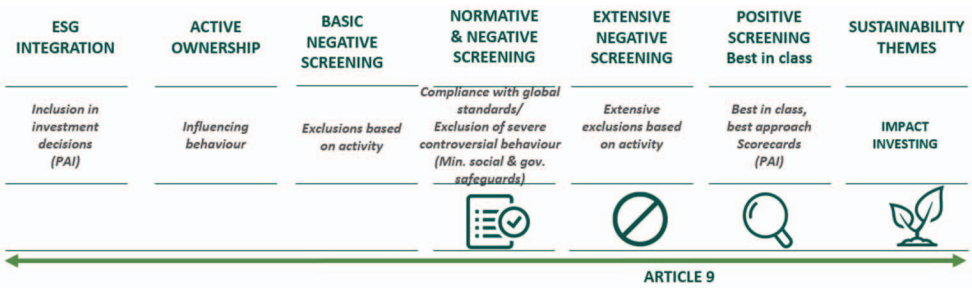
Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations de tout type, y compris des obligations à faible notation. Le compartiment peut investir dans le monde entier dans des titres libellés en toute devise.Le compartiment investit également dans des obligations financant des projets liés à la transition écologique ("obligations vertes").Dans une gestion active du compartiment, le Gestionnaire sélectionne des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru sur base de critères à la fois financiers et liés au développement durable (tels que, par exemple, le respect de l'environnement ou une gouvernance socialement équitable). Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

● ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements en vue d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

L'objectif d'investissement durable que poursuit ce Compartiment constitue le résultat des étapes consécutives du processus d'investissement telles que schématisées ci-dessous :



Les critères auxquels les émetteurs doivent satisfaire pour constituer l'univers d'investissement sont déterminés sur base d'une recherche externe indépendante et/ou d'une recherche interne au Gestionnaire. Ces critères de sélection sont les suivants :

- Filtre de conformité avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : Les sociétés doivent être en conformité avec les principes constitutifs du Pacte Mondial (droits de l'Homme, droit du travail, lutte contre la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et les Principes directeurs des Nations-Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), les Principes directeurs pour les entreprises multinationales de l'OCDE et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents. Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG spécifique d'agences de notations extra-financières pour déterminer si une société est en conformité ou non avec ces normes.
- Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées : La politique d'exclusion des activités controversées définie par le Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) couvre plusieurs secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable, ou non. Pour chacun de ces secteurs et activités économiques, la politique d'exclusion des activités controversées définit les critères et seuils d'exclusions. Les sociétés impliquées dans ces secteurs et activités controversées et répondant aux critères d'exclusion formulés dans la politique sont exclues du portefeuille d'investissement.
- Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les sociétés doivent ne pas être impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale, telles que des incidents ou des allégations liés à des problèmes environnementaux, sociaux ou de gouvernance.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

- Approche ESG quantitative (« best-in-class ») : le Gestionnaire filtre l'univers avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements ESG et durables selon un screening basé sur la qualité du profil ESG des sociétés, évaluée par les agences de notations extra-financières. Le dernier quartile (10%) du classement par secteur économique n'est pas éligible à l'investissement.]
- Approche ESG qualitative : Le screening quantitatif est complété par des analyses qualitatives basées sur la recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire et les dialogues engagés avec les sociétés sur les questions financières ayant trait à la stratégie des sociétés et les risques et enjeux ESG les plus pertinents et les plus matériels auxquels elles sont exposées.
- Recherche d'impact et thématiques de durabilité : le Gestionnaire s'assure que les produits et/ou services de l'entreprise contribuent –en proportion de son chiffre d'affaires – à la réalisation des 17 objectifs de développement durable (« ODD ») environnementaux ou sociaux, définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU), tels que par exemple des produits et services de santé, des services liés à l'éducation, des solutions d'économies et d'accès à l'eau, de solutions d'efficacité énergétique, ou encore des services permettant la digitalisation, des services de mobilité durable, etc.

Les filtres de conformité et d'exclusion des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

De plus, pour intégrer l'univers d'investissement propriétaire qui unifie les émetteurs engagés dans la lutte contre le changement climatique, les trois catégories d'investissement (obligations d'impact, challengers climatiques et facilitateurs climatiques) sont soumises à une évaluation qualitative du climat spécifique :

- Pour évaluer l'efficacité des « Instruments de financement durable axés sur l'environnement », le Gestionnaire a créé un tableau de bord qualitatif exclusif avant d'investir. Ce tableau de bord est basé sur les meilleures pratiques et normes du marché, et analyse spécifiquement les obligations UoP. En outre, une évaluation qualitative garantit que l'émission d'instruments de financement durable axés sur l'environnement fait partie intégrante de la stratégie d'entreprise de l'émetteur.
- Défis climatiques : un modèle d'évaluation a été mis au point pour évaluer les efforts déployés par l'entreprise sur la base des quatre piliers de la Taskforce on « Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) » : gouvernance, stratégie, gestion des risques, mesures et objectifs. Seules les entreprises qui peuvent prouver qu'elles ont mis en place une stratégie intégrée de pointe pour faire face aux risques de transition de leur secteur pourront être investies dans leurs obligations ordinaires.
- Facteurs favorables au climat : pour les catalyseurs climatiques, les activités commerciales des émetteurs doivent être clairement documentées et montrer une orientation stratégique claire vers des produits ou des services respectueux du climat qui sont conformes à l'un des thèmes/objectifs environnementaux durables poursuivis par le portefeuille et qui représentent une part importante des revenus des émetteurs.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusions qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusions/restrictions d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques du Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusions dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies du Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les sociétés impliquées dans les controverses ESG de sévérité maximale. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

Le screening « best-in-class » est fait semestriellement. Le calcul de la contribution nette positive aux objectifs d'investissement durable est fait de manière régulière.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire, et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements durables ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante :

  i) Filtre d'exclusion sur base de la conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies

  ii) Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale: les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG quantitative (« best-in-class ») : les critères de gouvernance au sens large et de gouvernance d'entreprise plus particulièrement font partie intégrante de l'exercice dit « best-in-class » qui utilise des notations ESG externes pour la définition de l'univers éligible.

  iv) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs et la part minimale d'investissements durables?

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

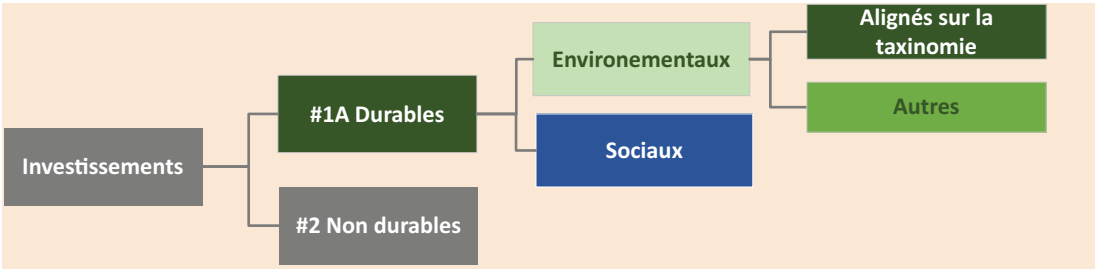
Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs pour atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable. Ces investissements durables (dans le tableau ci-dessous désigné « #1 Durable ») ont :

i) un objectif environnemental dans les activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE, soit

ii) un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE, soit

iii) un objectif social

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.



La catégorie **#1 Durables** couvre les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

La catégorie **#2 Non durables** inclut les investissements qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérivés atteint-elle l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés le cas échéant, ne seront pas utilisés aux fins d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Minimum 4%. Les investissements durables qui sont alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (désignés dans le tableau comme "alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE") consistent en investissements dans des sociétés dont les activités économiques contribuent de manière substantielle aux objectifs environnementaux d'atténuation du changement climatique et/ou d'adaptation au changement climatique tels que définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE conformément aux critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique ("Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE").

La méthodologie du Gestionnaire pour évaluer l'alignement sur la Taxinomie de l'UE des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements repose sur des données fournies soit par les entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements, soit par des fournisseurs tiers. Ces derniers utilisent une approche mixte :

- premièrement, une mise en correspondance directe entre les activités commerciales dans leur propre système de classification sectorielle avec les activités économiques couvertes par les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE ;
- deuxièmement, toute activité commerciale qui n'a pas pu être mise en correspondance directement est examinée au moyen d'une évaluation ascendante de son alignement avec les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE ;
- toute activité économique restante après la première et la deuxième étape, est considérée comme n'étant pas alignée sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

En principe, la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnement au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE est évaluée au moyen du chiffre d'affaires (sur la base des données relatives aux résultats fournis par les fournisseurs tiers).

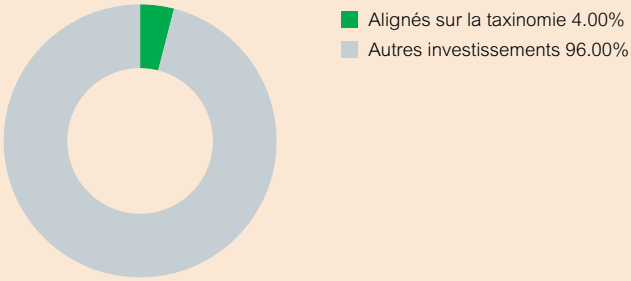
Lorsque les informations sur la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE ne peuvent pas être aisément obtenues à partir des informations publiées par les émetteurs investis, le Gestionnaire s'appuie sur des informations équivalentes obtenues par des fournisseurs tiers auprès des émetteurs investis.

La conformité de ces investissements aux exigences énoncées à l'article 3 du Taxinomie de l'UE ne fera pas l'objet d'une garantie fournie par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs tiers.

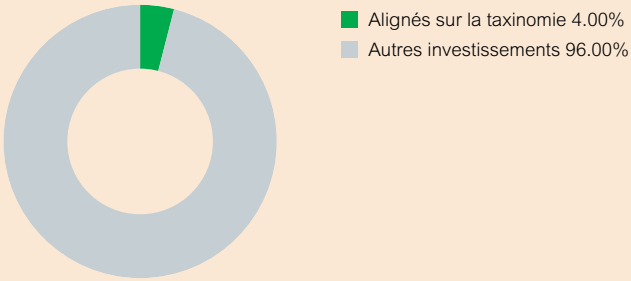
De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Étant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes?***

Le Compartiment ne s'engage pas à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de 25%. Seuls deux des six objectifs environnementaux définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE sont actuellement couverts par le cadre réglementaire des Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE qui déterminent l'alignement sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (adaptation et atténuation du changement climatique). Des critères similaires pour les quatre autres objectifs environnementaux doivent encore être élaborés. Entre-temps, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent aux objectifs environnementaux qui ne sont pas couverts par les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE actuels, y compris les objectifs environnementaux clés tels que l'utilisation durable et la protection des ressources en eau et des ressources marines, la prévention et le contrôle de la pollution et la protection et la restauration de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes. À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs environnementaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des entreprises bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués aux objectifs environnementaux.

Le Gestionnaire réexaminera et réévaluera ce cadre lorsque les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE auront été mis en œuvre pour les quatre autres objectifs environnementaux définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de 15%. Une Taxinomie européenne pour les objectifs de durabilité sociale doit encore être développée. En attendant, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent à la réalisation d'objectifs sociaux clés tels que la faim zéro, une éducation de qualité et la paix, la justice et des institutions fortes. À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des entreprises bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués à des objectifs sociaux. Le Gestionnaire réexaminera et réévaluera ce cadre lorsque les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE auront été mis en œuvre pour les objectifs sociaux dans le cadre de la Taxinomie de l'UE. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels sont les investissements inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Non durables», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du portefeuille, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités

- Instruments dérivés

- Organismes de placement collectif

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 30% du portefeuille.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales, étant donné la nature de ces instruments.

Un indice spécifique est-il désigné comme indice de référence pour atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?

Non Applicable

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

- ***Comment l'indice de référence tient-il compte des facteurs de durabilité afin d'être constamment aligné sur l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence?***

  Non Applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigné diffère-t-il d'un indice de marché large pertinent?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné?***

  Non Applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS CORPORATE EUR

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
391200XI1RVDDS6W3F18

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**

- ☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%
  - ☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%

●○ ☒ **Non**

- ☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
  - ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ ayant un objectif social
- ☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant:

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le produit prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le compartiment investit principalement dans un portefeuille diversifié d'obligations de niveau « investment grade » ou assimilé (c.-à-d. des titres à capacité de remboursement élevée quel que soit l'environnement économique). Le compartiment privilégie les obligations de sociétés libellées en euro. Les investissements dans d'autres devises sont couverts en totalité ou en partie contre les fluctuations de change par rapport à l'euro. Le Gestionnaire définit la politique d'investissement, notamment en matière de durée des placements, sur base d'une analyse des situations politique, financière et économique. Le compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale:

a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques le Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies le Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

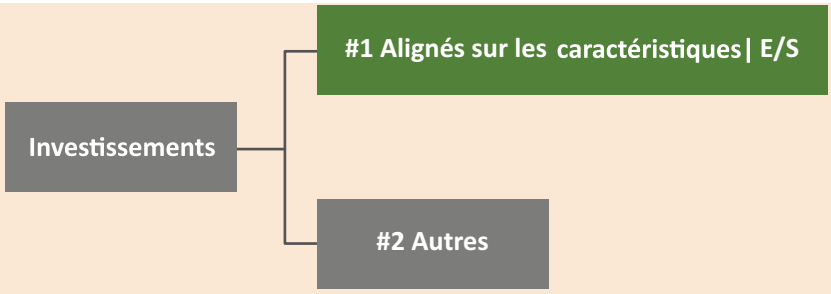
  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissemen**t (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

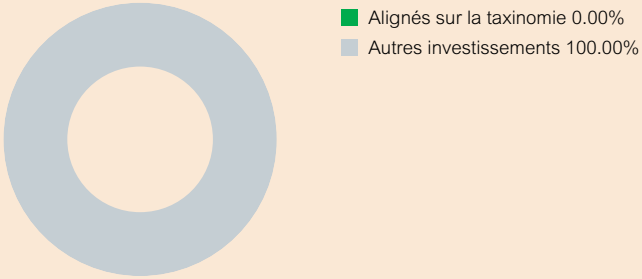
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

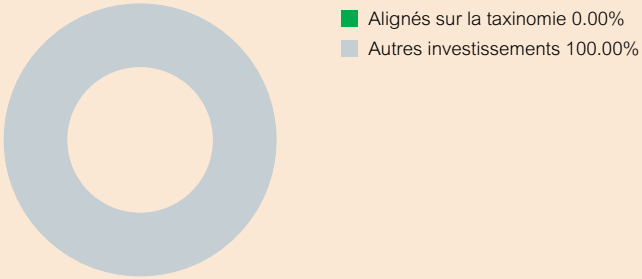
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATE SUSTAINABLE

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
391200COF3CF04HUJL98

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☒ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de 50% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☒ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☒ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☒ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant :

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) ;
- visant à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements ;
- promouvoir les meilleures pratiques et les meilleurs efforts en matière d'ESG.

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement (UE) 2019/2088.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des émetteurs jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des émetteurs impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des émetteurs faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale sur des problématiques environnementales ou sociales.

  d) Un alignement aux Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) ou équivalenent : progression afin d'atteindre minumum 25% d'exposition en 2026 ;

  e) Un profil ESG moyen pondéré meilleur que celui l' univers des obligations de marchés émergents, avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements durables, sur un horizon glissant de trois ans glissants [1];

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

  A noter que la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire vise à décrire et à expliquer les choix en termes d'exclusions et de restrictions des investissements dans des activités ou comportements d'entreprise ou d'Etat jugées non éthiques et/ou irresponsables et/ou non durables (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

  A noter que l'initiative Science-based Targets (SBT) est un partenariat entre le CDP, le Pacte mondial des Nations Unies, le World Resources Institute (WRI) et le World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

  L'initiative

  1) définit et promeut les meilleures pratiques en matière de réduction d'émissions et d'objectifs nets zéro en accord avec la science du climat,

  2) fournit une assistance technique et des ressources spécialisées aux entreprises qui fixent des objectifs fondés sur la science en accord avec la science du climat la plus récente,

  3) rassemble une équipe d'experts pour fournir aux entreprises une évaluation et une validation indépendantes des objectifs.

[1] Le Gestionnaire filtre l'univers avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements ESG et durables selon un screening basé sur la qualité du profil ESG des sociétés, évaluée par les agences de notations extra-financières. Le dernier quartile (25%) du classement par secteur économique n'est pas éligible à l'investissement. La moyenne pondérée des notations extra financières du portefeuille doit être supérieure à la moyenne pondérée des notations extra financières de l'univers de référence sur un horizon glissant de trois ans.

Les émetteurs/sociétés sont appelés à rejoindre l'initiative et dès lors définir un programme clair sur leur stratégie de réduction d'émissions et objectifs net zéro aligné avec l'Accord de Paris.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

Les objectifs des investissements durables que le Compartiment entend partiellement réaliser sont d'investir dans les sociétés contribuant par leurs produits et services aux 17 objectifs de développement durable (ODD) définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies, et à faire progresser les sociétés sur leur contribution aux enjeux de développement durable et aux enjeux environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance (ESG).

Pour atteindre son objectif partiel d'investissement durable, le Compartiment vise un minimum de 50% d'émetteurs répondant à la réalisation d'objectifs de développement durables (ODD) environnementaux ou sociaux c'est-à-dire :

- des sociétés alignées à un des deux premiers objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE (l'atténuation du changement climatique et l'adaptation au changement climatique) ;
- des sociétés visant une contribution nette positive aux objectifs de développement durable d'ordre environnemental ;
- des sociétés visant une contribution nette positive aux objectifs de développement durable d'ordre social.

De plus, afin de renforcer la contribution au financement des 17 objectifs durables définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) dans leur ensemble et le principe de ne pas causer de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement environnemental et/ou social, le compartiment vise un minimum de 20% en obligations durables (obligation vertes ou équivalentes) reconnues ou des émetteurs en contribution nette positive[1] sur l'ensemble des ODD (min. 20% des AUM du compartiment sont investis dans des obligations vertes reconnues ou des émetteurs qui à titre individuel contribuent positivement sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD sur une base de contribution nette).

Parmi ces objectifs de développement durable environnemental, le Compartiment poursuit des objectifs qui contribuent à l'atténuation du changement climatique et l'adaptation au changement climatique, tels qu'énoncés à l'article 9 du Règlement (UE) 2020/852 du 18 juin 2020 sur l'établissement d'un cadre visant à favoriser les investissements durables (« la Taxinomie de l'UE »).

[1] La contribution nette positive est la différence entre les contributions positives et négatives d'impact et se calcule au niveau de la société investie et au niveau du portefeuille global. Sur base du cadre de référence des ODD des Nations Unies, la contribution de l'impact tient compte d'une part (1) de la mesure dans laquelle les produits et services de la société investie contribuent à la réalisation des ODD et d'autre part (2) des impacts négatifs liés à leurs activités tout au long de la chaîne de valeurs.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

Le Gestionnaire assure que les investissements durables du Compartiment ne causent pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social par :

Niveau émetteur :

- La prise en compte des principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après 'PIN') obligatoires telles qu'énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'Annexe 1 du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui permet de réduire les incidences négatives de l'investissement, notamment :

a) en intégrant plusieurs éléments pour éviter et/ou réduire son exposition à des activités ou comportements qui pourraient affecter un autre objectif environnemental ou social (tels que le filtre de conformité avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) et l'exclusion des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ou des activités les plus néfastes à des autres objectifs environnementaux et/ou sociaux)

b) via un processus d'engagement avec les sociétés investies, conformément à sa politique d'engagement accessible sur le site www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy)

- Une méthodologie de calcul d'impact, qui s'appuie sur une prise en compte de la contribution positive et négative des produits et services de la société aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) afin d'optimiser la contribution nette positive (résultante).

Niveau portefeuille global:

- Une règle de minimum 20% des actifs investis en actions ou obligations de sociétés alignés avec la Taxinomie UE ou en contribution positive nette sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

    Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :

a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).

b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).

d) de même, les indicateurs environnementaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class.

2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :

a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.

b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

3) En outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

4) De même, les indicateurs sociaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Les politiques gouvernant les investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire s'appuient sur des normes mondiales (Global Standards) incluant les Principes directeurs pour les entreprises multinationales de l'OCDE et les Principes Directeurs relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme des Nations-Unies (Principes directeurs). Ces références font également partie intégrante des référentiels utilisés par les différentes agences de notation auxquelles le Gestionnaire a recours.

  La première étape du processus d'investissement du Compartiment est un screening normatif sur base de ces normes mondiales (Global Standards) : les sociétés qui n'y sont pas conformes sont exclues de l'univers d'investissement éligible.

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui

Le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les PIN sur les facteurs de durabilité énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :

- elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
- ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
- en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental.
- de même, les indicateurs environnementaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class.

Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :

- le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
- le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).
- En outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.
- De même, les indicateurs sociaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, la SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

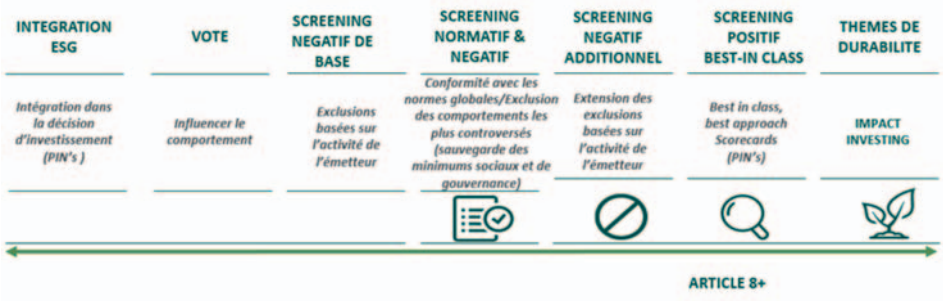
La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations de sociétés domiciliées dans des pays émergents ou y réalisant la majorité de leurs activités. Certains de ces investissements peuvent comprendre des obligations à faible notation. Dans une gestion active du compartiment, le Gestionnaire combine l'analyse macro-économique et financière avec une analyse des risques et opportunités liés aux critères ESG afin de sélectionner des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque estimé. Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

  La promotion des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales ainsi que la proportion minimale d'investissements durables du Compartiment sont le résultat des étapes consécutives du processus d'investissement telles que schématisées ci-dessous :



  Les critères auxquels les sociétés doivent satisfaire pour constituer l'univers d'investissement sont déterminés sur base d'une recherche externe indépendante et/ou d'une recherche interne au Gestionnaire. Ces critères de sélection sont les suivants :

  - Filtre de conformité avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : Les sociétés doivent être en conformité avec les principes constitutifs du Pacte Mondial (droits de l'Homme, droit du travail, lutte contre la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et les Principes directeurs des Nations-Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), les Principes directeurs pour les entreprises multinationales de l'OCDE et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents. Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG spécifique d'agences de notations extra-financières pour déterminer si une société est en conformité ou non avec ces normes.
  - Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées : La politique d'exclusion des activités controversées définie par le Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) couvre plusieurs secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable, ou non. Pour chacun de ces secteurs et activités économiques, la politique d'exclusion des activités controversées définit les critères et seuils d'exclusions. Les sociétés impliquées dans ces secteurs et activités controversées et répondant aux critères d'exclusion formulés dans la politique sont exclues du portefeuille d'investissement.
  - Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les sociétés doivent ne pas être impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale, telles que des incidents ou des allégations liés à des problèmes environnementaux, sociaux ou de gouvernance.
  - Approche ESG quantitative (« best-in-class ») : Le Gestionnaire filtre l'univers avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements ESG et durables selon un screening basé sur la qualité du profil ESG des sociétés, évaluée par les agences de notations extra-financières. Le dernier quartile (25%) du classement par secteur économique n'est pas éligible à l'investissement.
  - Approche ESG qualitative : Le screening quantitatif est complété par des analyses qualitatives basées sur la recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire et les dialogues engagés avec les sociétés sur les questions financières ayant trait à la stratégie des sociétés et les risques et enjeux ESG les plus pertinents et les plus matériels auxquels elles sont exposées.

Les critères auxquels les sociétés doivent satisfaire afin d'atteindre l'objectif durable partiel du Compartiment sont:

Recherche d'impact et thématiques de durabilité : Le Gestionnaire s'assure que les produits et/ou services de l'entreprise contribuent –en proportion de son chiffre d'affaires – à la réalisation des 17 objectifs de développement durable (« ODD ») environnementaux ou sociaux, définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU), tels que par exemple des produits et services de santé, des services liés à l'éducation, des solutions d'économies et d'accès à l'eau, de solutions d'efficacité énergétique, ou encore des services permettant la digitalisation, des services de mobilité durable, etc.

Les filtres de conformité et d'exclusion des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusions qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusions/restrictions d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques du Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusions dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies du Gestionnaire .

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les sociétés impliquées dans les controverses ESG de sévérité maximale. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

Le screening « best-in-class » est fait semestriellement. Le calcul de la contribution nette positive aux objectifs d'investissement durable est fait de manière régulière.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  25% au minimum

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance, font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire, et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites ci-dessus dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ainsi que ci-dessous :

  i) Filtre d'exclusion sur base de la conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies

  ii) Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG quantitative (« best-in-class ») : les critères de gouvernance au sens large et de gouvernance d'entreprise plus particulièrement font partie intégrante de l'exercice dit « best-in-class » qui utilise des notations ESG externes pour la définition de l'univers éligible.

iv) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrant du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

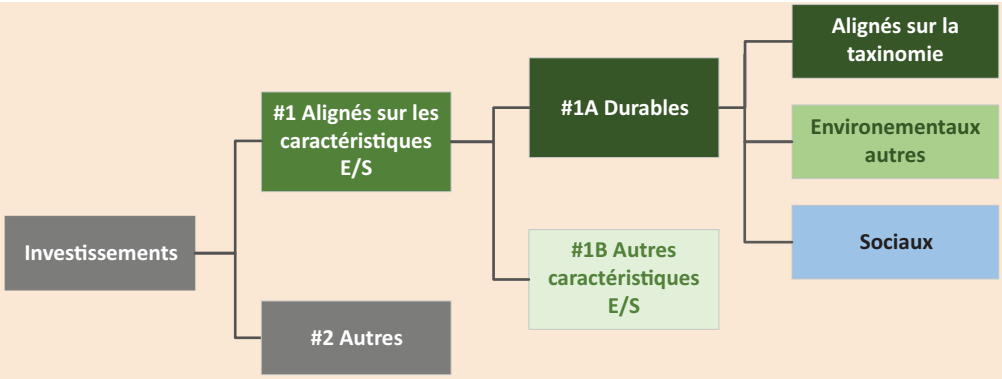
Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).

Le Compartiment vise à investir au minimum 50% de ses actifs dans des investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux (dans le tableau désigné « #1A Durables »).

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

La catégorie **#1 Alignes sur les caractéristiques E/S** comprend :

- la sous-catégorie **#1A Durables** couvrant les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux;
- la sous-catégorie **#1B Autres caractéristiques E/S** couvrant les investissements alignes sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement du Compartiment ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales du Compartiment.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Minimum 2%. Les investissements durables qui sont alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (désignés dans le tableau comme "alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE") consistent en investissements dans des sociétés dont les activités économiques contribuent de manière substantielle aux objectifs environnementaux d'atténuation du changement climatique et/ou d'adaptation au changement climatique tels que définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE conformément aux critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique ("Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE").

La méthodologie du Gestionnaire pour évaluer l'alignement sur la Taxinomie de l'UE des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements repose sur des données fournies soit par les entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements, soit par des fournisseurs tiers. Ces derniers utilisent une approche mixte :

- Premièrement, une mise en correspondance directe entre les activités commerciales dans leur propre système de classification sectorielle avec les activités économiques couvertes par les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE.
- Deuxièmement, toute activité commerciale qui n'a pas pu être mise en correspondance directement est examinée au moyen d'une évaluation ascendante de son alignement avec les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE.
- Toute activité économique restante après la première et la deuxième étape, est considérée comme n'étant pas alignée sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

En principe, la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnement au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE est évaluée au moyen du chiffre d'affaires (sur la base des données relatives aux résultats fournis par les fournisseurs tiers).

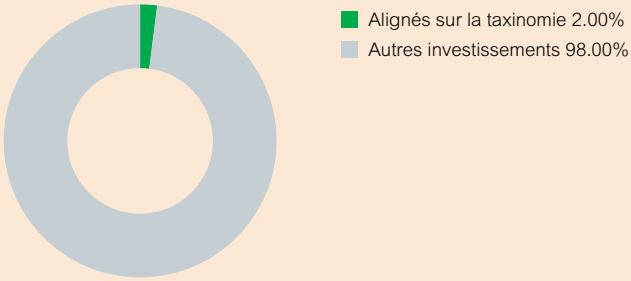
Lorsque les informations sur la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE ne peuvent pas être aisément obtenues à partir des informations publiées par les émetteurs investis, le Gestionnaire s'appuie sur des informations équivalentes obtenues par des fournisseurs tiers auprès des émetteurs investis.

La conformité de ces investissements aux exigences énoncées à l'article 3 du Taxinomie de l'UE ne fera pas l'objet d'une garantie fournie par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs tiers.

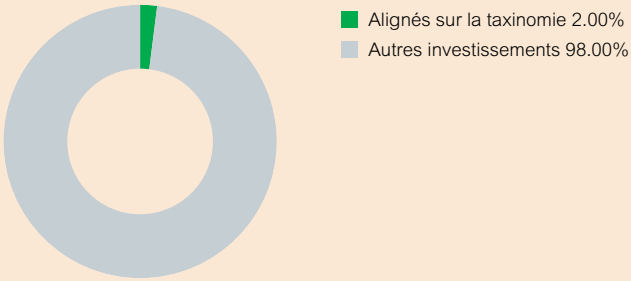
De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Le Compartiment s'engage à faire au moins :

  - 0 % de tous ses investissements dans des activités habilitantes

  - 0% de tous ses investissements dans des activités transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de : 10%

Seuls deux des six objectifs environnementaux définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE sont actuellement couverts par le cadre réglementaire des Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE qui déterminent l'alignement sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (adaptation et atténuation du changement climatique). Des critères similaires pour les quatre autres objectifs environnementaux doivent encore être élaborés. Entre-temps, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent aux objectifs environnementaux qui ne sont pas couverts par les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE actuels, y compris les objectifs environnementaux clés tels que l'utilisation durable et la protection des ressources en eau et des ressources marines, la prévention et le contrôle de la pollution et la protection et la restauration de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes.

À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs environnementaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs.

Ce cadre se base sur des données des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des entreprises bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués aux objectifs environnementaux.

Le Gestionnaire réexaminera et réévaluera ce cadre lorsque les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE auront été mis en œuvre pour les quatre autres objectifs environnementaux définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE.

Par ailleurs, la Taxinomie de l'UE ne prévoit pas, à ce jour, une méthodologie pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines sur la Taxinomie de l'UE. Ces obligations ne sont donc pas couvertes par la Taxinomie de l'UE ou ses critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique.

De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de : 10%.

Une Taxinomie européenne pour les objectifs de durabilité sociale doit encore être développée. En attendant, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent à la réalisation d'objectifs sociaux clés tels que la faim zéro, une éducation de qualité et la paix, la justice et des institutions fortes.

À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des entreprises bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués à des objectifs sociaux.

Le Gestionnaire réexaminera et réévaluera ce cadre lorsque les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE auront été mis en œuvre pour les objectifs sociaux dans le cadre de la Taxinomie de l'UE.

De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- émetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE III

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 9, paragraphes 1 à 4 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 5, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS EMERGING MARKETS HARD CURRENCY SUSTAINABLE

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
391200QCKTOT9W5IH114

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Objectif d'investissement durable

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

☒ **Oui**

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** 40%

- ☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☒ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** 40%

☐ **Non**

☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une part minimale de___% d'investissements durables

- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif social

☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S, mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** permettent de mesurer la manière dont les objectifs de durabilité de ce produit financier sont atteints.

Quel est l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?

L'objectif du Compartiment est d'offrir aux investisseurs, par le biais d'une gestion active du portefeuille, une exposition aux titres de créance émis (ou garantis) par des pays émergents (en ce compris les collectivités publiques territoriales de ceux-ci) ou certains organismes publics internationaux libellés dans une devise forte (USD, EUR, JPY, GBP, CHF) et sélectionnés sur base de critères liés au développement durable.

Le Compartiment vise à investir dans des Etats soucieux du respect des droits fondamentaux (droit humain, droit du travail, droits démocratiques, etc.), de la protection de leur capital environnemental et de la promotion du bien être de leur générations présente et future. Sur base d'une sélection rigoureuse des Etats combinée avec une politique d'engagement formelle et systématique et avec une priorité aux obligations d'impact (obligations vertes et équivalentes) reconnues, le Compartiment vise à investir dans les Etats les plus engagés ou démontrant les meilleurs efforts en matière de développement durable.

L'objectif de développement durable est poursuivi par

- un screening ESG rigoureux, sur base d'un modèle propriétaire de durabilité des Etats aligné avec les Objectifs de Developpement Durable
- la promotion des meilleures pratiques et meilleurs efforts ; en définissant des règles d'éligibilité sur base du classement ESG
- l'engagement formel et systématique avec les émetteurs et
- l'investissement dans des titres d'impact (obligations vertes et similaires).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable au sens de l'article 9 du règlement (UE) 2019/2088.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?***

  Le Compartiment vise un objectif durable :

  - en excluant les pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie conforme à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire ;
  - en investissant un minimum de 40 % de ses actifs dans des pays classés dans le premier quartile et un maximum de 10 % dans des pays classés dans le dernier quartile selon le modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, le Compartiment investit dans les pays qui démontrent le plus grand engagement en matière de développement durable sur les questions de gouvernance, d'environnement et sociales mais aussi dans ceux qui montrent une volonté de progresser sur ces sujets. Ainsi le compartiment promeut les meilleures pratiques et les meilleurs efforts en matière de développement durable des Etats ;
  - en engageant un dialogue systématique avec les émetteurs dans lequel le portefeuille est investi c'est-à-dire un dialogue reposant avant tout sur l'importance du développement durable au cœur de notre modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, les forces et points d'attention mis en exergue par le modèle et sur la sensibilisation des obligations d'impact (obligations vertes et équivalentes) ; et
  - en privilégiant les instruments d'impact tels que les émissions vertes et durables tel que décrit dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables. La politique d'investissements durables et responsables décrit les approches durables adoptées (intégration ESG, best-in-class, thèmes de durabilité, sélection de normes, etc.) que le Gestionnaire peut appliquer à toutes les classes d'actifs. Elle vise à décrire et expliquer les choix du Gestionnaire en matière d'investissements à caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales et d'investissements à objectifs durables, en alignement avec le règlement (UE) 2019/2088 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 27 novembre 2019 concernant les informations relatives à la durabilité dans le secteur des services financiers (ci-après dénommé " règlement SFDR "). Elle énumère les engagements du Gestionnaire en tant qu'acteur durable. Enfin, elle décrit la philosophie et l'approche du Gestionnaire en matière d'investissements durables et responsables en ce compris la manière dont le Gestionnaire identifie les risques de durabilité et les facteurs ESG, qui sont intégrés dans son processus de décision d'investissement.

Dès lors, il vise :

- un score démocratique moyen pondéré supérieur au score démocratique moyen pondéré de l'univers de référence (constitué des pays émergents et en développement tels que définis par le Fonds Monétaire International) et
- il vise une intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis inférieure à l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre de son univers de référence selon la définition des normes techniques réglementaires.

A noter que la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire vise à décrire et à expliquer les choix du Gestionnaire en termes d'exclusions et de restrictions des investissements dans des activités ou comportements d'entreprise ou d'Etat jugées non éthiques et/ou irresponsables et/ou non durables. Elle est accessible via le lien https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006839/DPAM_policy_Controversial_activities.pdf).

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Le Gestionnaire assure que les investissements durables du Compartiment ne causent pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social par :

  - L'exclusion des émetteurs ne répondant pas à un minimum démocratique ;
  - Un screening systématique de tous les émetteurs intégrant les principaux défis environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance et liés aux objectifs de développement durable tels que définis par les Nations Unies résultant dans un classement des pays selon le modèle propriétaire. L'investissement doit être conforme à un minimum de 40 % de ses actifs dans des pays classés dans le premier quartile et un maximum de 10 % dans des pays classés dans le dernier quartile, selon le modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, sous réserve de l'application du cadre de transition décrit dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy); et
  - Un dialogue engagé systématique avec l'ensemble des pays investis.

  - *Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en considération?*

    Le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

    Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

    Le premier PIN est lié à la problématique environnementale et se concentre sur l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis. L'indicateur fait partie intégrante du modèle de durabilité des pays développé par le Gestionnaire pour ses stratégies obligations souveraines. Il est donc inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peut influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

    Le second PIN est lié à la problématique sociale et se concentre sur les questions de violations sociales. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur cette question tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance et de distribution des richesses, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

Vous trouverez de plus amples informations sur l'intégration des principales incidences négatives dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy).

- *Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE à l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme?*

  Les principes défendus par les références données sont principalement liés au respect du droit humain et du droit du travail. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur ces questions tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité?

☒ Oui

le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

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L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il?

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations d'état émises dans des pays émergents et libellées en devises fortes telles que le US dollar, l'euro, le yen, la livre sterling et le franc suisse. Certains de ces investissements peuvent comprendre des obligations à faible notation. Dans une gestion active du Compartiment, le Gestionnaire combine l'analyse macro-économique et financière avec une analyse des risques et opportunités liés aux facteurs ESG afin de sélectionner des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru. Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements en vue d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Les critères auxquels les émetteurs doivent satisfaire pour constituer l'univers d'investissement sont déterminés sur base d'une recherche externe indépendante et/ou d'une recherche interne au Gestionnaire. Ces critères de sélection sont les suivants :

  - Filtre d'exclusion sur base du respect des minimums démocratiques : Exclusion des pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie selon les classements d'institutions spécialisées et publiquement disponibles (tels que Freedom House, c'est-à-dire les pays classés comme « non libres », et qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie selon l'indice de démocratie publié par l'Economist Intelligence Unit, c'est-à-dire les pays classés comme « autoritaires »).
  - Analyse et notation du profil de durabilité du pays au moyen du modèle propriétaire défini par le Gestionnaire, via son conseil consultatif sur la durabilité des pays :

  L'examen de la durabilité se caractérise par l'utilisation de critères objectifs, mesurables et comparables que les gouvernements peuvent utiliser pour influencer leur politique.

  Le modèle repose sur plusieurs indicateurs tels que par exemple des indicateurs concernant la transparence et valeurs démocratiques, l'environnement, l'éducation et innovation et la population, soins de santé et répartition des richesses, etc.

  Sur base du modèle de durabilité pays, les pays sont évalués les uns par rapport aux autres ce qui donne lieu à un classement.

  Plus d'informations concernant le modèle de durabilité de pays (méthodologie, indicateurs spécifiques, etc.) se trouvent sur le site www.dpamfunds.com et notamment dans la politique d'investissements responsables et durables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) du Gestionnaire.

  Le screening quantitatif sur base du modèle propriétaire de durabilité est mis à jour tous les 6 mois avec l'assistance du conseil consultatif.

  Un nouveau classement est alors approuvé.

  Conformément au cadre de transition décrit dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy), pour les pays qui changent de quartile, une transition de deux mois est laissée à la gestion pour être conforme à la règle d'un minimum de 40 % de ses actifs dans des pays classés dans le premier quartile et un maximum de 10 % dans des pays classés dans le dernier quartile.

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement à travers les critères retenus dans le modèle de durabilité des pays. En effet, le modèle inclut des critères sur les instances de gouvernance, la prévention de la corruption, le respect des droits politiques et des libertés civiles, etc.

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

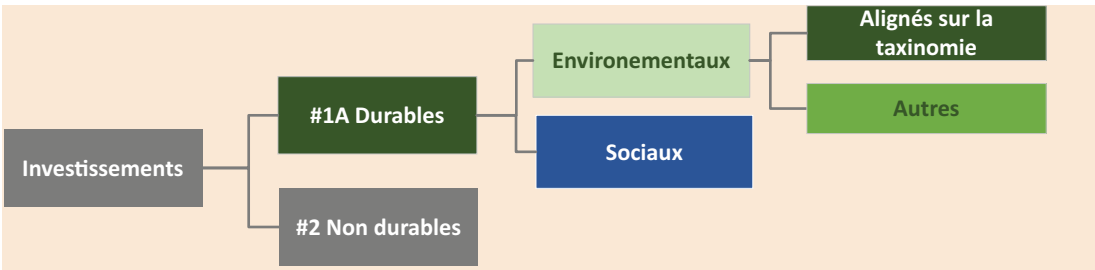
Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs et la part minimale d'investissements durables?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs pour atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable. Ces investissements durables (dans le tableau ci-dessous désigné « #1 Durable ») ont :

i) Soit un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE ;

ii) Soit un objectif social.



La catégorie **#1 Durables** couvre les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

La catégorie **#2 Non durables** inclut les investissements qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérivés atteint-elle l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Les instruments financiers dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement du Compartiment ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales du Compartiment.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

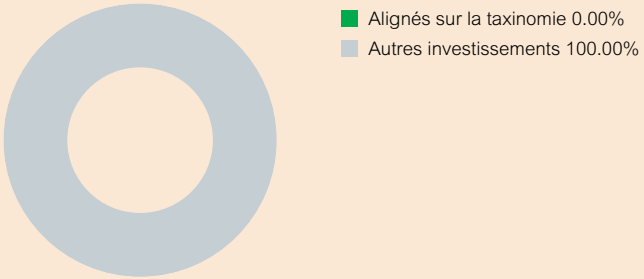
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

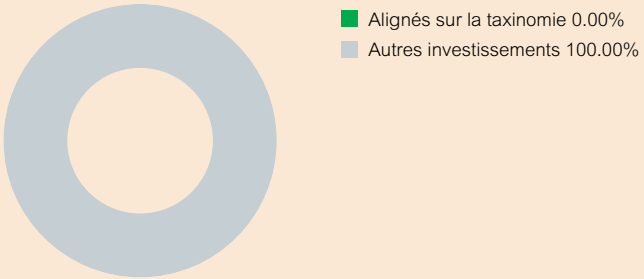
A ce jour, la Taxinomie de l'UE ne prévoit pas une méthodologie pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines sur la Taxinomie de l'UE. Ces obligations ne sont donc pas couvertes par la Taxinomie de l'UE ou ses critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique. Conformément à la politique d'investissement du Compartiment, ce dernier investit principalement dans des obligations et/ou d'autres titres de créance émis (ou garantis) par des pays émergents (en ce compris les collectivités publiques territoriales et les organismes publics (ou assimilés) de ceux-ci) ou par des organismes publics internationaux et sélectionnés sur base de critères liés au développement durable. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Étant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes?

A ce jour, la Taxinomie de l'UE ne prévoit pas une méthodologie pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines sur la Taxinomie de l'UE. Ces obligations ne sont donc pas couvertes par la Taxinomie de l'UE ou ses critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de 40%. Le modèle propriétaire de durabilité repose sur les dimensions environnementales, sociales et gouvernementales. Sur la dimension environnementale, le modèle propriétaire tient compte de l'efficacité énergétique, le changement climatique, la biodiversité et les émissions des pays. Ainsi, en investissant dans les pays les mieux classés sur cette dimension, le Compartiment vise un objectif environnemental. Les scores de la composante Environnement du modèle de pays du Gestionnaire permettent de classer les pays états membres de manière décroissante. Les pays du dernier quartile du classement (en arrondissant le nombre de pays éligibles) ne défendent pas d'objectif environnemental. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de 40%. Une Taxinomie européenne pour les objectifs de durabilité sociale doit encore être développée. En attendant, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent à la réalisation d'objectifs sociaux clés tels que la faim zéro, une éducation de qualité et la paix, la justice et des institutions fortes. À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Le modèle propriétaire de durabilité repose sur les dimensions environnementales, sociales et gouvernementales. Sur la dimension sociale, le modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays tient compte d'une part des générations actuelles (répartition des richesses, population, soins de santé) et des générations futures (éducation et innovation). Ainsi, en investissant dans les pays les mieux classés sur cette dimension, le Compartiment vise un objectif social. De même, les scores de la composante Sociale (çàd. les générations présentes et futures du modèle propriétaire) permettent de classer les pays états membres de manière décroissante. Les pays du dernier quartile du classement ne défendent pas d'objectif social. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels sont les investissements inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Non durables», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du portefeuille, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités

- Instruments dérivés

- Organismes de placement collectif

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 30% du portefeuille.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales, étant donné la nature de ces instruments.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique est-il désigné comme indice de référence pour atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?

Non Applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence tient-il compte des facteurs de durabilité afin d'être constamment aligné sur l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence?***

  Non Applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigné diffère-t-il d'un indice de marché large pertinent?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné?***

  Non Applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE III

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 9, paragraphes 1 à 4 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 5, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L Bonds Emerging Markets Sustainable

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
549300SSFJ1T430O4I73

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Objectif d'investissement durable

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

☒ **Oui**

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** 40%

- ☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☒ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** 40%

☐ **Non**

☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une part minimale de___% d'investissements durables

- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif social

☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S, mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** permettent de mesurer la manière dont les objectifs de durabilité de ce produit financier sont atteints.

Quel est l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?

L'objectif du Compartiment est d'offrir aux investisseurs, par le biais d'une gestion active du portefeuille, une exposition aux titres de créance émis (ou garantis) par des pays émergents (en ce compris les collectivités publiques territoriales de ceux-ci) ou certains organismes publics internationaux et sélectionnés sur base de critères liés au développement durable.

Le Compartiment vise à investir dans des Etats soucieux du respect des droits fondamentaux (droit humain, droit du travail, droits démocratiques, etc.), de la protection de leur capital environnemental et de la promotion du bien être de leur générations présente et future. Sur base d'une sélection rigoureuse des Etats combinée avec une politique d'engagement formelle et systématique et avec une priorité aux obligations d'impact (obligations vertes et équivalentes) reconnues, le Compartiment vise à investir dans les Etats les plus engagés ou démontrant les meilleurs efforts en matière de développement durable.

L'objectif de développement durable est poursuivi par :

- un screening ESG rigoureux, sur base d'un modèle propriétaire de durabilité des Etats aligné avec les Objectifs de Developpement Durable ;
- la promotion des meilleures pratiques et meilleurs efforts, en définissant des règles d'éligibilité sur base du classement ESG ;
- l'engagement formel et systématique avec les émetteurs et
- l'investissement dans des titres d'impact (obligations vertes et similaires).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable au sens de l'article 9 du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 .

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?***

  Le Compartiment vise un objectif durable :

  - en excluant les pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie conforme à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire ;
  - en investissant un minimum de 40 % de ses actifs dans des pays classés dans le premier quartile et un maximum de 10 % dans des pays classés dans le dernier quartile selon le modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, le Compartiment investit dans les pays qui démontrent le plus grand engagement en matière de développement durable sur les questions de gouvernance, d'environnement et sociales mais aussi dans ceux qui montrent une volonté de progresser sur ces sujets. Ainsi le Compartiment promeut les meilleures pratiques et les meilleurs efforts en matière de développement durable des Etats ;
  - en engageant un dialogue systématique avec les émetteurs dans lequel le portefeuille est investi c'est-à-dire un dialogue reposant avant tout sur l'importance du développement durable au cœur de notre modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, les forces et points d'attention mis en exergue par le modèle et sur la sensibilisation des obligations d'impact (obligations vertes et équivalentes); et
  - en privilégiant les instruments d'impact tels que les émissions vertes et durables tel que décrit dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables. La politique d'investissements durables et responsables décrit les approches durables adoptées (intégration ESG, best-in-class, thèmes de durabilité, sélection de normes, etc.) que le Gestionnaire peut appliquer à toutes les classes d'actifs. Elle vise à décrire et expliquer les choix du Gestionnaire en matière d'investissements à caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales et d'investissements à objectifs durables, en alignement avec le règlement (UE) 2019/2088 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 27 novembre 2019 concernant les informations relatives à la durabilité dans le secteur des services financiers (ci-après dénommé " règlement SFDR "). Elle énumère les engagements du Gestionnaire en tant qu'acteur durable. Enfin, elle décrit la philosophie et l'approche du Gestionnaire en matière d'investissements durables et responsables en ce compris la manière dont le Gestionnaire identifie les risques de durabilité et les facteurs ESG, qui sont intégrés dans son processus de décision d'investissement.

Dès lors, il vise :

- un score démocratique moyen pondéré supérieur au score démocratique moyen pondéré de l'univers de référence (constitué des pays émergents et en développement tels que définis par le Fonds Monétaire International) et ;
- il vise une intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis inférieure à l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre de son univers de référence (constitué des pays émergents et en développement tels que définis par le Fonds Monétaire International) selon la définition des normes techniques réglemantaires.

A noter que la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire vise à décrire et à expliquer les choix du Gestionnaire en termes d'exclusions et de restrictions des investissements dans des activités ou comportements d'entreprise ou d'Etat jugées non éthiques et/ou irresponsables et/ou non durables.
Elle est accessible via le lien
https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006839/DPAM_policy_Con

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Le Gestionnaire assure que les investissements durables du Compartiment ne causent pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social par :

  - L'exclusion des émetteurs ne répondant pas à un minimum démocratique ;
  - en investissant un minimum de 40 % de ses actifs dans des pays classés dans le premier quartile et un maximum de 10 % dans des pays classés dans le dernier quartile selon le modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, le Compartiment investit dans les pays qui démontrent le plus grand engagement en matière de développement durable sur les questions de gouvernance, d'environnement et sociales mais aussi dans ceux qui montrent une volonté de progresser sur ces sujets.
  - Un dialogue engagé systématique avec l'ensemble des pays investis.

    - *Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en considération?*

      Le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

      Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

      Le premier PIN est lié à la problématique environnementale et se concentre sur l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis. L'indicateur fait partie intégrante du modèle de durabilité des pays développé par le Gestionnaire pour ses stratégies obligations souveraines. Il est donc inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peut influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

      Le second PIN est lié à la problématique sociale et se concentre sur les questions de violations sociales. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur cette question tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance et de distribution des richesses, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

      Vous trouverez de plus amples informations sur l'intégration des principales incidences négatives dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy).

- *Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE à l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme?*

  Les principes défendus par les références données sont principalement liés au respect du droit humain et du droit du travail. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur ces questions tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité?

☒ Oui

le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

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L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il?

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations, y compris des obligations à faible notation, émises par des gouvernments (ou organismes apparentés) dans les marchés émergents et libellés en toute devise. Dans une gestion active du Compartiment, le Gestionnaire sélectionne des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru sur base de critères à la fois financiers et liés au développement durable (tels que, par exemple, le respect de l'environnement ou une gouvernance socialement équitable). Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements en vue d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Les critères auxquels les émetteurs doivent satisfaire pour constituer l'univers d'investissement sont déterminés sur base d'une recherche externe indépendante et/ou d'une recherche interne au Gestionnaire. Ces critères de sélection sont les suivants :

  - Filtre d'exclusion sur base du respect des minimums démocratiques : Exclusion des pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie selon les classements d'institutions spécialisées et publiquement disponibles (tels que Freedom House, c'est-à-dire les pays classés comme « non libres », et qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie selon l'indice de démocratie publié par l'Economist Intelligence Unit, c'est-à-dire les pays classés comme « autoritaires »).
  - Analyse et notation du profil de durabilité du pays au moyen du modèle propriétaire défini par le Gestionnaire, via son conseil consultatif sur la durabilité des pays :

  L'examen de la durabilité se caractérise par l'utilisation de critères objectifs, mesurables et comparables que les gouvernements peuvent utiliser pour influencer leur politique.

  Le modèle repose sur plusieurs indicateurs tels que par exemple des indicateurs concernant la transparence et valeurs démocratiques, l'environnement, l'éducation et innovation et la population, soins de santé et répartition des richesses, etc.

  Sur base du modèle de durabilité pays, les pays sont évalués les uns par rapport aux autres ce qui donne lieu à un classement.

  Plus d'informations concernant le modèle de durabilité de pays (méthodologie, indicateurs spécifiques, etc.) se trouvent sur le site www.dpamfunds.com et notamment dans la politique d'investissements responsables et durables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) du Gestionnaire.

  Le screening quantitatif sur base du modèle propriétaire de durabilité est mis à jour tous les 6 mois avec l'assistance du conseil consultatif.

  Un nouveau classement est alors approuvé.

  Conformément au cadre de transition décrit dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy), pour les pays qui changent de quartile, une transition de deux mois est laissée à la gestion pour être conforme à la règle d'un minimum de 40 % de ses actifs dans des pays classés dans le premier quartile et un maximum de 10 % dans des pays classés dans le dernier quartile.

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement à travers les critères retenus dans le modèle de durabilité des pays. En effet, le modèle inclut des critères sur les instances de gouvernance, la prévention de la corruption, le respect des droits politiques et des libertés civiles, etc.

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

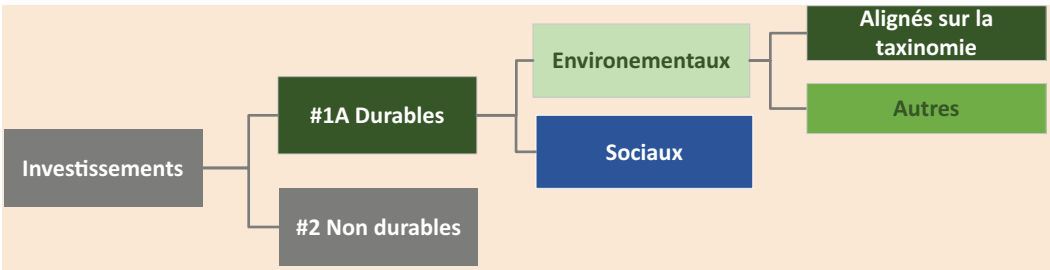
Quelle est l'allocation des actifs et la part minimale d'investissements durables?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs pour atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable. Ces investissements durables (dans le tableau ci-dessous désigné « #1 Durable ») ont :

i) Soit un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE ;

ii) Soit un objectif social.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.



La catégorie **#1 Durables** couvre les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

La catégorie **#2 Non durables** inclut les investissements qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérivés atteint-elle l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Les instruments financiers dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement du compartiment ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales du compartiment.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

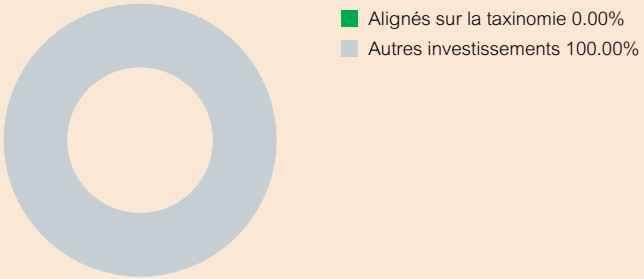
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

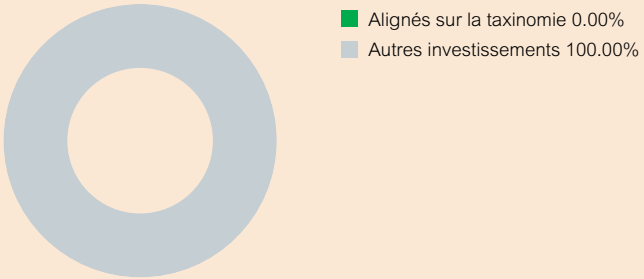
A ce jour, la Taxinomie de l'UE ne prévoit pas une méthodologie pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines sur la Taxinomie de l'UE. Ces obligations ne sont donc pas couvertes par la Taxinomie de l'UE ou ses critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique. Conformément à la politique d'investissement du Compartiment, ce dernier investit principalement dans des obligations et/ou d'autres titres de créance émis (ou garantis) par des pays émergents (en ce compris les collectivités publiques territoriales et les organismes publics (ou assimilés) de ceux-ci) ou par des organismes publics internationaux et sélectionnés sur base de critères liés au développement durable. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Étant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes?

Le Compartiment ne s'engage pas à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de 40%. Le modèle propriétaire de durabilité repose sur les dimensions environnementales, sociales et gouvernementales. Sur la dimension environnementale, le modèle propriétaire tient compte de l'efficacité énergétique, le changement climatique, la biodiversité et les émissions des pays. Ainsi, en investissant dans les pays les mieux classés sur cette dimension, le Compartiment vise un objectif environnemental. Les scores de la composante Environnement du modèle de pays du Gestionnaire-EM permettent de classer les pays états membres de manière décroissante. Les pays du dernier quartile du classement (en arrondissant le nombre de pays éligibles) ne défendent pas d'objectif environnemental. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de 40%. Une Taxinomie européenne pour les objectifs de durabilité sociale doit encore être développée. En attendant, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent à la réalisation d'objectifs sociaux clés tels que la faim zéro, une éducation de qualité et la paix, la justice et des institutions fortes. À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Le modèle propriétaire de durabilité repose sur les dimensions environnementales, sociales et gouvernementales. Sur la dimension sociale, le modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays tient compte d'une part des générations actuelles (répartition des richesses, population, soins de santé) et des générations futures (éducation et innovation). Ainsi, en investissant dans les pays les mieux classés sur cette dimension, le Compartiment vise un objectif social. De même, les scores de la composante Sociale (çàd. les générations présentes et futures du modèle propriétaire) permettent de classer les pays états membres de manière décroissante. Les pays du dernier quartile du classement ne défendent pas d'objectif social. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels sont les investissements inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Non durables», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du portefeuille, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités

- Instruments dérivés

- Organismes de placement collectif

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 30% du portefeuille.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales, étant donné la nature de ces instruments.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique est-il désigné comme indice de référence pour atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?

Non Applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence tient-il compte des facteurs de durabilité afin d'être constamment aligné sur l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence?***

  Non Applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigné diffère-t-il d'un indice de marché large pertinent?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné?***

  Non Applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE 2026

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
not available

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☐ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant:

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le produit prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales et de gouvernance sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans un portefeuille diversifié d'obligations de sociétés de niveau « investment grade » et libellées en euro. Afin de réaliser des objectifs d'investissement ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale:

a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques le Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies le Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

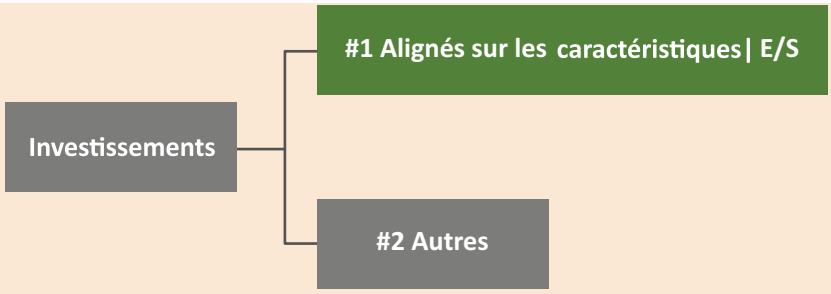
  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissemen**t (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

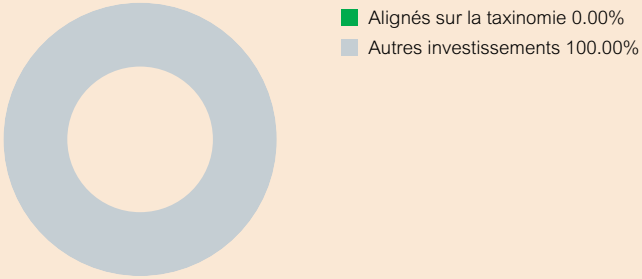
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

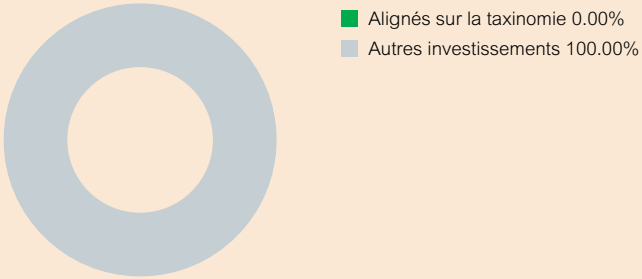
Ce Compartiment ne n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS EUR CORPORATE HIGH YIELD

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
549300RHXDNMS7JGH745

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☐ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant:

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :

a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).

b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).

2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :

a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.

b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations d'entreprise à faible notation du monde entier et libellées en euro. Dans une gestion active du compartiment, le Gestionnaire sélectionne des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru sur base d'une analyse macro-économique et financière.

Le compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale:

a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques le Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies le Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

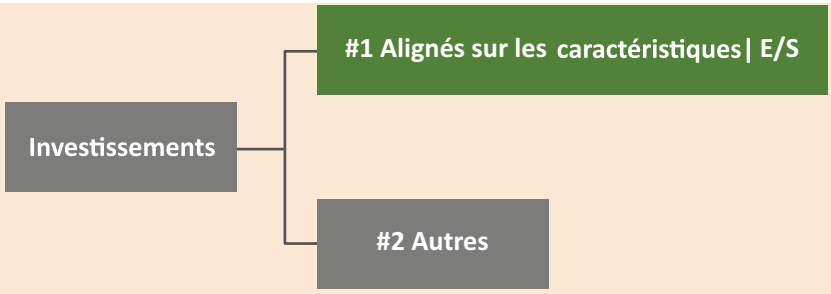
  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissemen**t (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

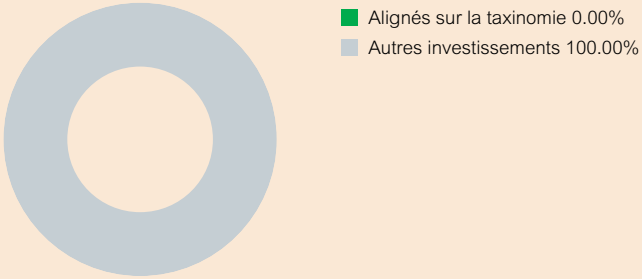
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

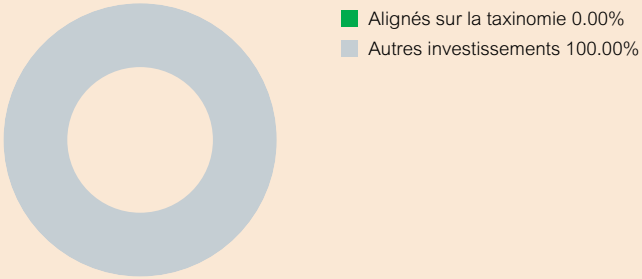
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS EUR HIGH YIELD SHORT TERM

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
549300U2IHEFSZPGWH97

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☐ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant:

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales et de gouvernance sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations d'entreprise à faible notation libellées en euro. Ces obligations ont une durée résiduelle ou une maturité inférieure à 4 ans. Dans une gestion active du Compartiment, le Gestionnaire sélectionne des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru sur base d'une analyse macro-économique et financière. Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

● ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale:

a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques le Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies le Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

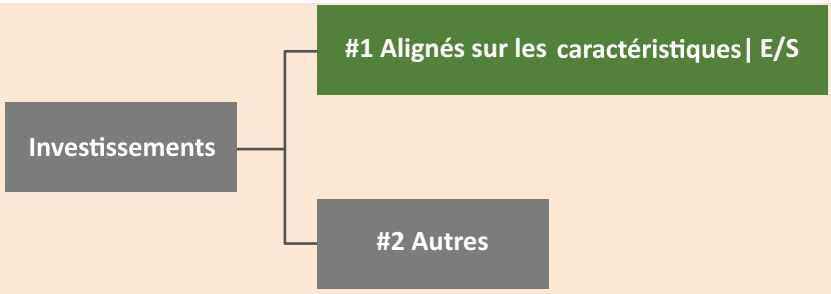
  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissemen**t (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

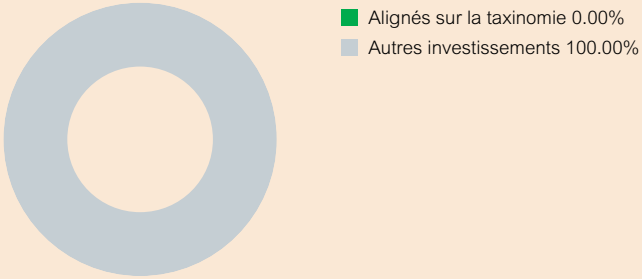
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

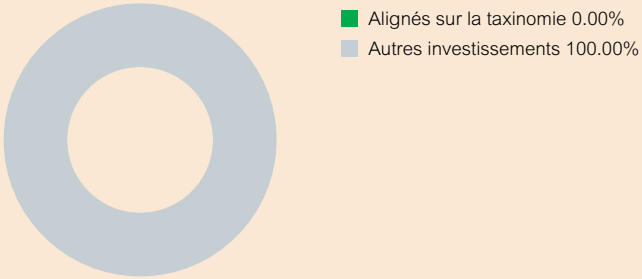
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS EUR INFLATION-LINKED

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
391200BNS4QDFDHVPP76

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**

- ☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%
  - ☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%

●○ ☒ **Non**

- ☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
  - ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ ayant un objectif social
- ☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales :

- en excluant les pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de requis démocratiques ;
- en appliquant systématiquement une politique d'obligations d'impact telles que les obligations vertes et sociales.

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des émetteurs ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques.

  b) Un pourcentage des obligations d'impact ("Green, Social & Sustainability bonds") en portefeuille supérieure à celui de l'indice de référence

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignantes de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

  - ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

    Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Le premier PIN est lié à la problématique environnementale et se concentre sur l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis. L'indicateur fait partie intégrante du modèle de durabilité des pays développé par le Gestionnaire pour ses stratégies obligations souveraines. Il est donc inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peut influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs. Les résultats des scores de durabilité des pays sont eventuellement discutés avec les pays concernés selon la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire (Engagement Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com

Le second PIN est lié à la problématique sociale et se concentre sur les questions de violations sociales. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur cette question tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance et de distribution des richesses, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs. Les résultats des scores de durabilité des pays sont eventuellement discutés avec les pays concernés selon la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire (Engagement Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans un portefeuille diversifié d'obligations internationales. Le Compartiment privilégie des obligations de qualité émises par des émetteurs de bonne réputation. Le Gestionnaire définit la politique d'investissement, notamment en matière de durée des placements, sur base d'une analyse des situations politique, financière et économique. Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

  Le Compartiment applique des restrictions d'investissements contraignantes : (a) exclusion des pays ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques et (b) une politique d'obligations d'impact :

  a) L'exclusion des pays ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques : Pour déterminer si un pays ne respecte pas ce minimum de requis le Gestionnaire applique une méthodologie qui est principalement basée sur les classifications du International NGO Freedom House (« pas libre ») et The Economist Intelligence Unit (« régime autoritaire »).

Cette exclusion et la méthodologie sous-jacente sont détaillées dans la politique Controversial Activities Policy du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux « Sovereign Bonds ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

b) Politique d'obligations d'impact : le pourcentage des obligations d'impact ("Green, Social & Sustainability bonds") en portefeuille est supérieure à celui de l'univers d'investissement de l'Indice de référence.

Plus d'informations sont reprises dans la section consacré au "Green, Social Sustainability Government Bonds Policy" de la politique d'investissements responsables et durables du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

En cas de dégradation d'un pays le Gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment, et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

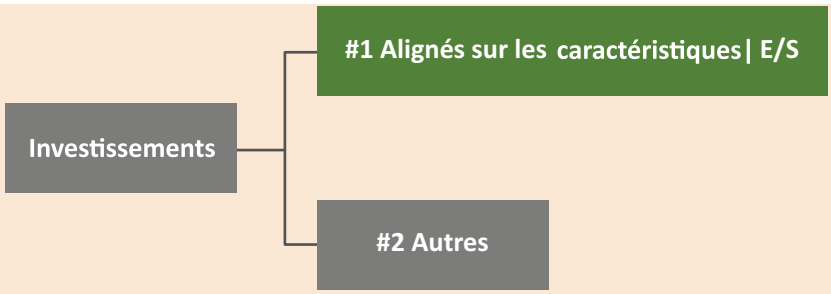
  Les critères de bonne gouvernance comme le processus électoral, les libertés civiques, la gouvernance démocratique nationale et locale sont intégrés dans les modèles utilisés par le International NGO Freedom House et The Economist Intelligence Unit.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

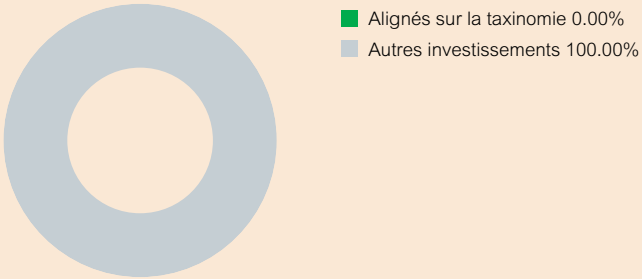
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

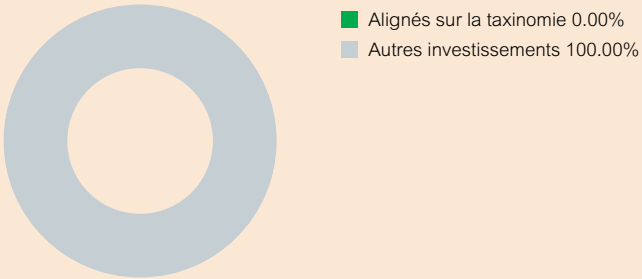
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités (à l'exclusion des bons de trésorie)
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE III

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 9, paragraphes 1 à 4 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 5, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L Bonds EUR Quality Sustainable

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
549300OQ6B37KU22O573

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Objectif d'investissement durable

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

☒ **Oui**

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** 25%

- ☒ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☒ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** 25%

☐ **Non**

☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une part minimale de___% d'investissements durables

- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif social

☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S, mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** permettent de mesurer la manière dont les objectifs de durabilité de ce produit financier sont atteints.

Quel est l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment a un objectif d'investissement durable.

Le Compartiment vise à investir dans les sociétés contribuant par leurs produits et services aux 17 objectifs de développement durable (ODD) définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies, et à faire progresser les sociétés sur leur contribution aux enjeux de développement durable et aux enjeux environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance (ESG).

L'univers d'investissement est réduit : le portefeuille se concentre sur les sociétés à contribution nette positive (telle que définie ci-dessous) càd (1) dont l'activité principale est le développement de produits et services qui contribuent à la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable (ODD) et (2) les plus avancées en matière de développement durable et d'engagement sur les risques ESG.

Parmi les objectifs environnementaux poursuivis par le Compartiment, certains contribuent à l'atténuation du changement climatique et l'adaptation au changement climatique telles que définies par le Règlement (UE) 2019/2088.

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable au sens de l'article 9 du Règlement (UE) 2019/2088.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?***

  Pour atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable, le Compartiment vise :

  - un minimum de 80% d'émissions d'impact (obligations vertes et équivalentes) reconnues ou d'émetteurs répondant à la réalisation d'objectifs de développement durables (ODD) environnementaux ou sociaux, c'est-à-dire :
    - des sociétés alignées à un des deux premiers objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE (l'atténuation du changement climatique et l'adaptation au changement climatique) ;
    - des sociétés visant une contribution nette positive aux objectifs de développement durable d'ordre environnemental ;
    - des sociétés visant une contribution nette positive aux objectifs de développement durable d'ordre social.
  - De plus, afin de renforcer la contribution au financement des 17 objectifs durables définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) dans leur ensemble et le principe de ne pas causer de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement environnemental (au titre de la Taxinomie de l'UE ou pas) et/ou social, le compartiment vise également :
    - un minimum de 50% des émetteurs en contribution nette positive* sur l'ensemble des ODD (min. 50% des AUM du compartiment sont investis dans des obligations durables (obligations vertes ou équivalentes) reconnues ou des émetteurs qui à titre individuel contribuent positivement sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD sur une base de contribution nette) et
    - une contribution nette positive au niveau de l'ensemble du portefeuille aux ODD c'est-à-dire le résultat d'impact basé sur une moyenne pondérée sur l'ensemble des émetteurs investis au niveau du portefeuille global et en termes de contribution nette sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD est positif.

  *La contribution nette positive est la différence entre les contributions positives et négatives d'impact et se calcule au niveau de la société investie et au niveau du portefeuille global. Sur base du cadre de référence des ODD des Nations Unies, la contribution de l'impact tient compte d'une part (1) de la mesure dans laquelle les produits et services de la société investie contribuent à la réalisation des ODD et d'autre part (2) des impacts négatifs liés à leurs activités tout au long de la chaîne de valeurs.

Les autres indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'objectif d'investissement durable par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition à des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

a) une exposition nulle à des émetteurs jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

b) une exposition nulle à des émetteurs impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy) ;

c) une exposition nulle à des émetteurs faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale;

d) alignement aux Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) ou équivalent : le Compartiment entend avoir une exposition (hors liquidité) supérieure à son benchmark;

e) un profil ESG moyen pondéré meilleur que celui de son benchmark, avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements durables, sur un horizon glissant de trois ans glissants;

tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignantes de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements en vue d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable ? » ci-dessous.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

Le Gestionnaire assure que les investissements durables du Compartiment ne causent pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social par :

Niveau émetteur :

- La prise en compte des principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après 'PIN') obligatoires telles qu'énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'Annexe 1 du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui permet de réduire les incidences négatives de l'investissement, notamment :
  a) en intégrant plusieurs éléments pour éviter et/ou réduire son exposition à des activités ou comportements qui pourraient affecter un autre objectif environnemental ou social (tels que le filtre de conformité avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) et l'exclusion des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ou des activités les plus néfastes à des autres objectifs environnementaux et/ou sociaux) ;
  b) via un processus d'engagement avec les sociétés investies, conformément à sa politique d'engagement accessible sur le site www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) ;
- Une méthodologie de calcul d'impact, qui s'appuie sur une prise en compte de la contribution positive et négative des produits et services de la société aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) afin d'optimiser la contribution nette positive (résultante).

Niveau portefeuille global :

- Une règle de minimum 50% des actifs alignés avec la Taxinomie UE ou en contribution nette positive sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD.

A noter que la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire vise à décrire et à expliquer les choix du Gestionnaire en termes d'exclusions et de restrictions des investissements dans des activités ou comportements d'entreprise ou d'Etat jugées non éthiques et/ou irresponsables et/ou non durables. Elle est accessible via le lien https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006839/DPAM_policy_Controversial_activities.pdf.

A noter que l'initiative Science-based Targets (SBT) est un partenariat entre le CDP, le Pacte mondial des Nations Unies, le World Resources Institute (WRI) et le World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). L'initiative (1) définit et promeut les meilleures pratiques en matière de réduction d'émissions et d'objectifs nets zéro en accord avec la science du climat, (2) fournit une assistance technique et des ressources spécialisées aux entreprises qui fixent des objectifs fondés sur la science en accord avec la science du climat la plus récente, (3) rassemble une équipe d'experts pour fournir aux entreprises une évaluation et une validation indépendantes des objectifs.

Les émetteurs/sociétés sont appelés à rejoindre l'initiative et dès lors définir un programme clair sur leur stratégie de réduction d'émissions et objectifs net zéro aligné avec l'Accord de Paris.

- *Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en considération?*

  Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

  Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

  1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales:

  a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) ;

  b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement ;

  c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les sociétés peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental) ;

  d) de même, les indicateurs environnementaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des sociétés et impactent leur classement best-in-class ;

  2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :

  a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption ;

  b) le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy) ;

  c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les sociétés peuvent être impliquées comprennent les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin ;

  d) de même, les indicateurs sociaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des sociétés et impactent leur classement best-in-class.

  L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

- *Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE à l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme?*

  Les politiques gouvernant les investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire s'appuient sur des normes mondiales (Global Standards) incluant les Principes directeurs pour les entreprises multinationales de l'OCDE et les Principes Directeurs relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme des Nations-Unies (Principes directeurs). Ces références font également partie intégrante des référentiels utilisés par les différentes agences de notation auxquelles le Gestionnaire a recours.

  La première étape du processus d'investissement du Compartiment est un screening normatif sur base de ces normes mondiales (Global Standards) : les sociétés qui n'y sont pas conformes sont exclues de l'univers d'investissement éligible.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité?

☒ Oui

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les PIN sur les facteurs de durabilité énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales:
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
   d) de même, les indicateurs environnementaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class.
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

d) de même, les indicateurs sociaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class.L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

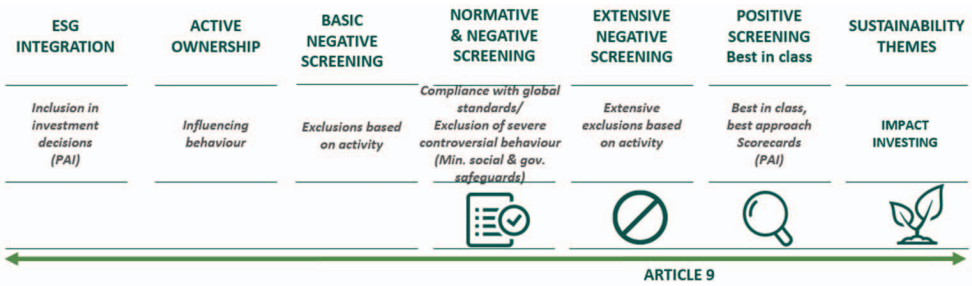
Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations d'entreprise à forte notation ("investment grade") libellées en euro. Dans une gestion active du compartiment, le Gestionnaire sélectionne des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru sur base de critères à la fois financiers et liés au développement durable (tels que, par exemple, le respect de l'environnement ou une gouvernance socialement équitable). Le compartiment est géré activement.Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements en vue d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

L'objectif d'investissement durable que poursuit ce Compartiment constitue le résultat des étapes consécutives du processus d'investissement telles que schématisées ci-dessous :



Les critères auxquels les émetteurs doivent satisfaire pour constituer l'univers d'investissement sont déterminés sur base d'une recherche externe indépendante et/ou d'une recherche interne au Gestionnaire. Ces critères de sélection sont les suivants :

- Filtre de conformité avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : Les sociétés doivent être en conformité avec les principes constitutifs du Pacte Mondial (droits de l'Homme, droit du travail, lutte contre la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et les Principes directeurs des Nations-Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), les Principes directeurs pour les entreprises multinationales de l'OCDE et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents. Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG spécifique d'agences de notations extra-financières pour déterminer si une société est en conformité ou non avec ces normes.

- Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées : La politique d'exclusion des activités controversées définie par le Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) couvre plusieurs secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable, ou non. Pour chacun de ces secteurs et activités économiques, la politique d'exclusion des activités controversées définit les critères et seuils d'exclusions. Les sociétés impliquées dans ces secteurs et activités controversées et répondant aux critères d'exclusion formulés dans la politique sont exclues du portefeuille d'investissement.

- Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les sociétés doivent ne pas être impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale, telles que des incidents ou des allégations liés à des problèmes environnementaux, sociaux ou de gouvernance.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

- Approche ESG quantitative (« best-in-class ») : le Gestionnaire filtre l'univers avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements ESG et durables selon un screening basé sur la qualité du profil ESG des sociétés, évaluée par les agences de notations extra-financières. Le dernier quartile (10%) du classement par secteur économique n'est pas éligible à l'investissement.]
- Approche ESG qualitative : Le screening quantitatif est complété par des analyses qualitatives basées sur la recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire et les dialogues engagés avec les sociétés sur les questions financières ayant trait à la stratégie des sociétés et les risques et enjeux ESG les plus pertinents et les plus matériels auxquels elles sont exposées.
- Recherche d'impact et thématiques de durabilité : le Gestionnaire s'assure que les produits et/ou services de l'entreprise contribuent –en proportion de son chiffre d'affaires – à la réalisation des 17 objectifs de développement durable (« ODD ») environnementaux ou sociaux, définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU), tels que par exemple des produits et services de santé, des services liés à l'éducation, des solutions d'économies et d'accès à l'eau, de solutions d'efficacité énergétique, ou encore des services permettant la digitalisation, des services de mobilité durable, etc.

Les filtres de conformité et d'exclusion des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusions qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusions/restrictions d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques du Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusions dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies du Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les sociétés impliquées dans les controverses ESG de sévérité maximale. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

Le screening « best-in-class » est fait semestriellement. Le calcul de la contribution nette positive aux objectifs d'investissement durable est fait de manière régulière.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire, et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements durables ci-dessus. DPAM tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante :

  i) Filtre d'exclusion sur base de la conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies

  ii) Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale: les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG quantitative (« best-in-class ») : les critères de gouvernance au sens large et de gouvernance d'entreprise plus particulièrement font partie intégrante de l'exercice dit « best-in-class » qui utilise des notations ESG externes pour la définition de l'univers éligible.

  iv) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs et la part minimale d'investissements durables?

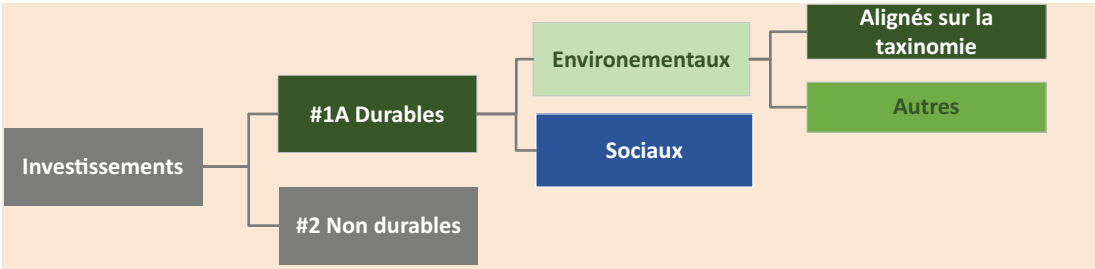
Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 70% de ses actifs pour atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable. Ces investissements durables (dans le tableau ci-dessous désigné « #1 Durable ») ont :

i) un objectif environnemental dans les activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE, soit

ii) un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE, soit

iii) un objectif social

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.



La catégorie **#1 Durables** couvre les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

La catégorie **#2 Non durables** inclut les investissements qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérivés atteint-elle l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés le cas échéant, ne seront pas utilisés aux fins d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Minimum 4%. Les investissements durables qui sont alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (désignés dans le tableau comme "alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE") consistent en investissements dans des sociétés dont les activités économiques contribuent de manière substantielle aux objectifs environnementaux d'atténuation du changement climatique et/ou d'adaptation au changement climatique tels que définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE conformément aux critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique ("Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE").

La méthodologie du Gestionnaire pour évaluer l'alignement sur la Taxinomie de l'UE des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements repose sur des données fournies soit par les entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements, soit par des fournisseurs tiers. Ces derniers utilisent une approche mixte :

- premièrement, une mise en correspondance directe entre les activités commerciales dans leur propre système de classification sectorielle avec les activités économiques couvertes par les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE ;
- deuxièmement, toute activité commerciale qui n'a pas pu être mise en correspondance directement est examinée au moyen d'une évaluation ascendante de son alignement avec les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE ;
- toute activité économique restante après la première et la deuxième étape, est considérée comme n'étant pas alignée sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

En principe, la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnement au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE est évaluée au moyen du chiffre d'affaires (sur la base des données relatives aux résultats fournis par les fournisseurs tiers).

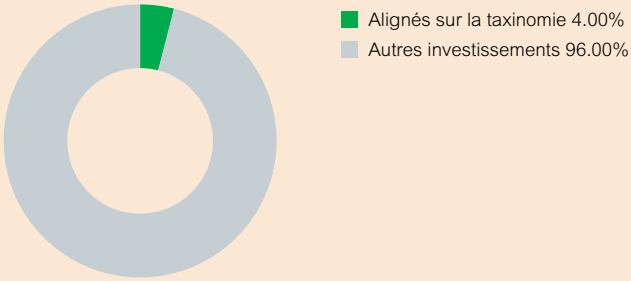
Lorsque les informations sur la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE ne peuvent pas être aisément obtenues à partir des informations publiées par les émetteurs investis, le Gestionnaire s'appuie sur des informations équivalentes obtenues par des fournisseurs tiers auprès des émetteurs investis.

La conformité de ces investissements aux exigences énoncées à l'article 3 du Taxinomie de l'UE ne fera pas l'objet d'une garantie fournie par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs tiers.

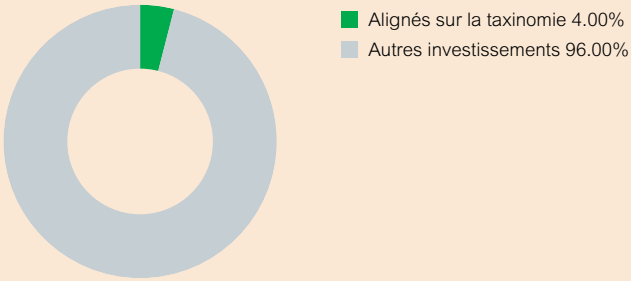
De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Étant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes?***

Le Compartiment ne s'engage pas à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de 25%. Seuls deux des six objectifs environnementaux définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE sont actuellement couverts par le cadre réglementaire des Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE qui déterminent l'alignement sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (adaptation et atténuation du changement climatique). Des critères similaires pour les quatre autres objectifs environnementaux doivent encore être élaborés. Entre-temps, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent aux objectifs environnementaux qui ne sont pas couverts par les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE actuels, y compris les objectifs environnementaux clés tels que l'utilisation durable et la protection des ressources en eau et des ressources marines, la prévention et le contrôle de la pollution et la protection et la restauration de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes. À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs environnementaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des entreprises bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués aux objectifs environnementaux.

Le Gestionnaire réexaminera et réévaluera ce cadre lorsque les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE auront été mis en œuvre pour les quatre autres objectifs environnementaux définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de 25%. Une Taxinomie européenne pour les objectifs de durabilité sociale doit encore être développée. En attendant, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent à la réalisation d'objectifs sociaux clés tels que la faim zéro, une éducation de qualité et la paix, la justice et des institutions fortes. À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des entreprises bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués à des objectifs sociaux. Le Gestionnaire réexaminera et réévaluera ce cadre lorsque les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE auront été mis en œuvre pour les objectifs sociaux dans le cadre de la Taxinomie de l'UE. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels sont les investissements inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Non durables», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du portefeuille, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités

- Instruments dérivés

- Organismes de placement collectif

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 30% du portefeuille.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales, étant donné la nature de ces instruments.

Un indice spécifique est-il désigné comme indice de référence pour atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?

Non Applicable

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

- ***Comment l'indice de référence tient-il compte des facteurs de durabilité afin d'être constamment aligné sur l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence?***

  Non Applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigné diffère-t-il d'un indice de marché large pertinent?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné?***

  Non Applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS EUR SELECTION

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
391200CW2QF0AEFAVG20

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☐ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales :

- en excluant les pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de requis démocratiques ;
- en appliquant systématiquement une politique d'obligations d'impact telles que les obligations vertes et sociales.

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des émetteurs ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques.

  b) Un pourcentage des obligations d'impact ("Green, Social & Sustainability bonds") en portefeuille supérieure à celui de l'indice de référence

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignantes de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

  - ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

    Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Le premier PIN est lié à la problématique environnementale et se concentre sur l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis. L'indicateur fait partie intégrante du modèle de durabilité des pays développé par le Gestionnaire pour ses stratégies obligations souveraines. Il est donc inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peut influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs. Les résultats des scores de durabilité des pays sont eventuellement discutés avec les pays concernés selon la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire (Engagement Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com

Le second PIN est lié à la problématique sociale et se concentre sur les questions de violations sociales. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur cette question tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance et de distribution des richesses, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs. Les résultats des scores de durabilité des pays sont eventuellement discutés avec les pays concernés selon la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire (Engagement Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans un portefeuille d'obligations émises par des gouvernements ou des organismes apparentés, et comprenant des obligations sécurisées. Les obligations sélectionnées sont de niveau « investment grade » (c.-à-d. des titres à capacité de remboursement élevée quel que soit l'environnement économique). Le Compartiment privilégie des obligations de qualité émises dans une des devises européennes par des émetteurs de bonne réputation. Le Gestionnaire définit la politique d'investissement, notamment en matière de durée des placements, sur base d'une analyse des situations politique, financière et économique. Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

  Le Compartiment applique des restrictions d'investissements contraignantes : (a) exclusion des pays ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques et (b) une politique d'obligations d'impact :

  a) L'exclusion des pays ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques : Pour déterminer si un pays ne respecte pas ce minimum de requis le Gestionnaire applique une méthodologie qui est principalement basée sur les classifications du International NGO Freedom House (« pas libre ») et The Economist Intelligence Unit (« régime autoritaire »).

Cette exclusion et la méthodologie sous-jacente sont détaillées dans la politique Controversial Activities Policy du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux « Sovereign Bonds ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

b) Politique d'obligations d'impact : le pourcentage des obligations d'impact ("Green, Social & Sustainability bonds") en portefeuille est supérieure à celui de l'univers d'investissement de l'Indice de référence.

Plus d'informations sont reprises dans la section consacré au "Green, Social Sustainability Government Bonds Policy" de la politique d'investissements responsables et durables du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

En cas de dégradation d'un pays le Gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment, et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

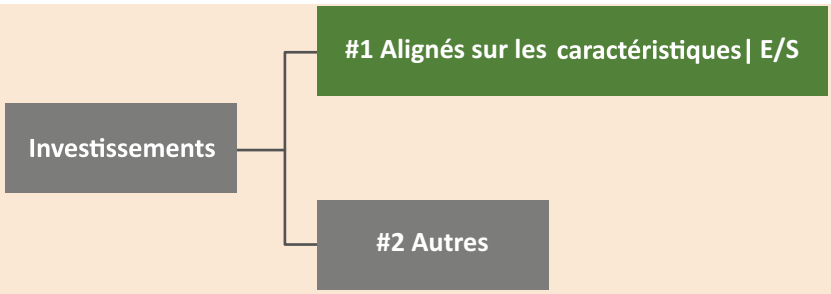
  Les critères de bonne gouvernance comme le processus électoral, les libertés civiques, la gouvernance démocratique nationale et locale sont intégrés dans les modèles utilisés par le International NGO Freedom House et The Economist Intelligence Unit.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

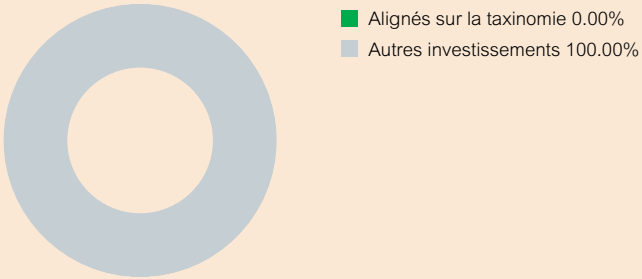
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

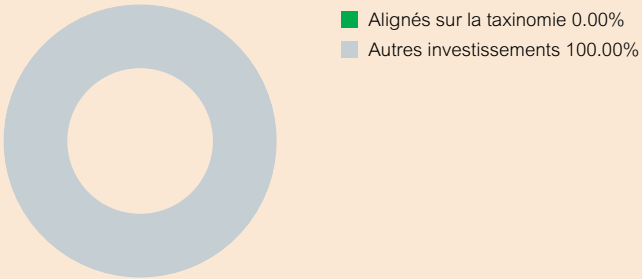
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités (à l'exclusion des bons de trésorie)
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS EUR SHORT TERM

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
222100JJ1687Q7ON5459

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**

- ☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%
  - ☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%

●○ ☒ **Non**

- ☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
  - ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ ayant un objectif social
- ☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant:

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales et de gouvernance sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations d'entreprise ou d'état de niveau « investment grade » libellées en euro ou dans une devise d'un pays de l'OCDE. Le Compartiment présente une sensibilité relativement faible par rapport à l'évolution des taux d'intérêt. Dans une gestion active du Compartiment, le Gestionnaire sélectionne des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru sur base d'une analyse macro-économique et financière. Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale:

a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques le Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies le Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

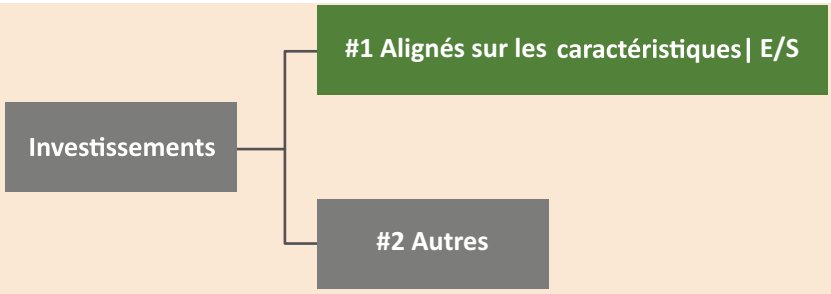
  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissemen**t (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

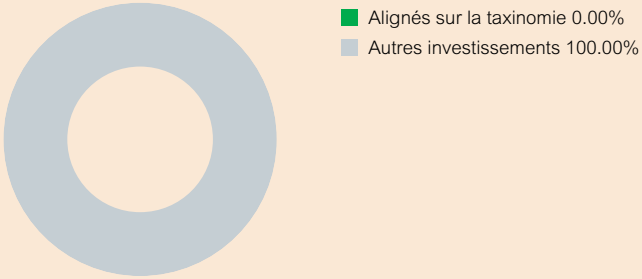
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

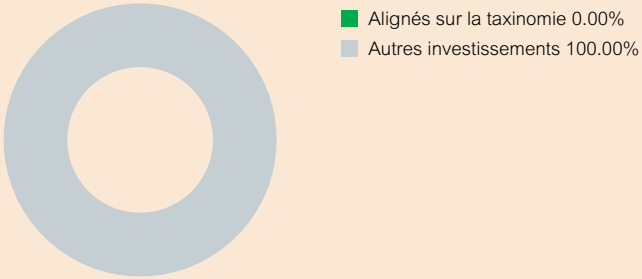
Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS GOVERNMENT GLOBAL

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
391200NTFVF0HX852F74

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☐ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales :

- en excluant les pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de requis démocratiques ;
- en appliquant systématiquement une politique d'obligations d'impact telles que les obligations vertes et sociales.

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des émetteurs ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques.

  b) Un pourcentage des obligations d'impact ("Green, Social & Sustainability bonds") en portefeuille supérieure à celui de l'indice de référence

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignantes de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

  - ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

    Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Le premier PIN est lié à la problématique environnementale et se concentre sur l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis. L'indicateur fait partie intégrante du modèle de durabilité des pays développé par le Gestionnaire pour ses stratégies obligations souveraines. Il est donc inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peut influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs. Les résultats des scores de durabilité des pays sont eventuellement discutés avec les pays concernés selon la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire (Engagement Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com

Le second PIN est lié à la problématique sociale et se concentre sur les questions de violations sociales. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur cette question tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance et de distribution des richesses, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs. Les résultats des scores de durabilité des pays sont eventuellement discutés avec les pays concernés selon la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire (Engagement Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans un portefeuille diversifié d'obligations de niveau « investment grade » émises ou garanties par un des états membres de l'OCDE. Le Compartiment peut investir jusqu'à 30 % dans des titres négociés sur le marché obligataire interbancaire chinois par le biais du programme "Bond Connect". Le Gestionnaire définit la politique d'investissement, notamment en matière de durée des placements, sur base d'une analyse des situations politique, financière et économique. Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché,ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

  Le Compartiment applique des restrictions d'investissements contraignantes : (a) exclusion des pays ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques et (b) une politique d'obligations d'impact :

  a) L'exclusion des pays ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques : Pour déterminer si un pays ne respecte pas ce minimum de requis le Gestionnaire applique une méthodologie qui est principalement basée sur les classifications du International NGO Freedom House (« pas libre ») et The Economist Intelligence Unit (« régime autoritaire »).

Cette exclusion et la méthodologie sous-jacente sont détaillées dans la politique Controversial Activities Policy du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux « Sovereign Bonds ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

b) Politique d'obligations d'impact : le pourcentage des obligations d'impact ("Green, Social & Sustainability bonds") en portefeuille est supérieure à celui de l'univers d'investissement de l'Indice de référence.

Plus d'informations sont reprises dans la section consacré au "Green, Social Sustainability Government Bonds Policy" de la politique d'investissements responsables et durables du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

En cas de dégradation d'un pays le Gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment, et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

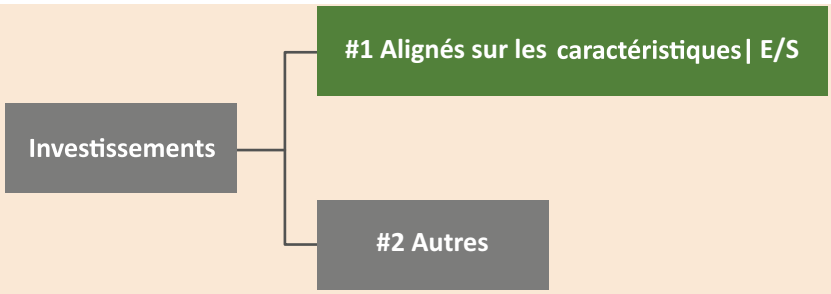
  Les critères de bonne gouvernance comme le processus électoral, les libertés civiques, la gouvernance démocratique nationale et locale sont intégrés dans les modèles utilisés par le International NGO Freedom House et The Economist Intelligence Unit.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

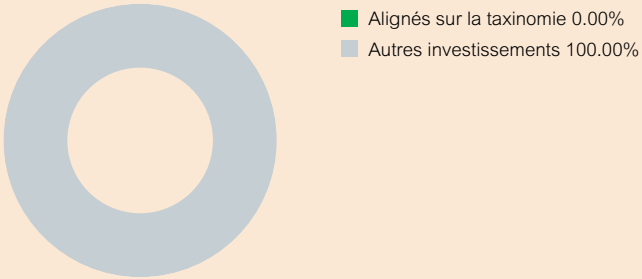
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

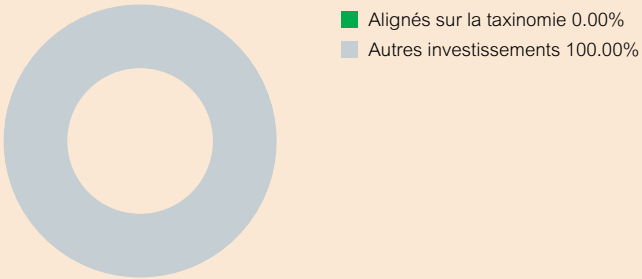
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités (à l'exclusion des bons de trésorie)
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE III

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 9, paragraphes 1 à 4 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 5, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L Bonds Government Sustainable

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
2221003I19PQOZ1LDV58

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Objectif d'investissement durable

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

☒ **Oui**

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** 40%

- ☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☒ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** 40%

☐ **Non**

☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une part minimale de___% d'investissements durables

- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif social

☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S, mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** permettent de mesurer la manière dont les objectifs de durabilité de ce produit financier sont atteints.

Quel est l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?

L'objectif du Compartiment est d'offrir aux investisseurs, par le biais d'une gestion active du portefeuille, une exposition aux titres de créance émis (ou garantis) par des Etats membres de l'OCDE (en ce compris les collectivités publiques territoriales de ceux-ci) ou certains organismes publics internationaux et sélectionnés sur base de critères liés au développement durable.

Le Compartiment vise à investir dans des Etats soucieux du respect des droits fondamentaux (droit humain, droit du travail, droits démocratiques, etc.), de la protection de leur capital environnemental et de la promotion du bien être de leur générations présente et future. Sur base d'une sélection rigoureuse des Etats combinée avec une politique d'engagement formelle et systématique et avec une priorité aux obligations d'impact (obligations vertes et équivalentes) reconnues, le Compartiment vise à investir dans les Etats les plus engagés ou démontrant les meilleurs efforts en matière de développement durable.

L'objectif de développement durable est poursuivi par:

- un screening ESG rigoureux, sur base d'un modèle propriétaire de durabilité des Etats aligné avec les Objectifs de Developpement Durable
- la promotion des meilleures pratiques et meilleurs efforts ; en définissant des règles d'éligibilité sur base du classement ESG
- l'engagement formel et systématique avec les émetteurs et
- l'investissement dans des titres d'impact (obligations vertes et similaires).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable au sens de l'article 9 du règlement (UE) 2019/2088.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?***

  Le Compartiment vise un objectif durable :

  - en excluant les pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie conforme à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire ;
  - en excluant les pays qui ne respectent pas les Traités Internationaux, et reconnus comme tels par les organisations internationales principales tel que conforme à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire ;
  - en investissant uniquement dans les 50% des pays de l'OCDE les mieux classés selon le modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, le Compartiment investit dans les pays qui démontrent le plus grand engagement en matière de développement durable sur les questions de gouvernance, d'environnement et sociales. Ainsi le Compartiment promeut les meilleures pratiques et les meilleurs efforts en matière de développement durable des Etats ;
  - en engageant un dialogue systématique avec les émetteurs dans lequel le portefeuille est investi c'est-à-dire un dialogue reposant avant tout sur l'importance du développement durable au cœur de notre modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, les forces et points d'attention mis en exergue par le modèle et sur la sensibilisation des obligations d'impact (obligations vertes et équivalentes) ; et
  - en privilégiant les instruments d'impact tels que les émissions vertes et durables tel que décrit dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables. La politique d'investissements durables et responsables décrit les approches durables adoptées (intégration ESG, best-in-class, thèmes de durabilité, sélection de normes, etc.) que le Gestionnaire peut appliquer à toutes les classes d'actifs. Elle vise à décrire et expliquer les choix du Gestionnaire en matière d'investissements à caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales et d'investissements à objectifs durables, en alignement avec le règlement (UE) 2019/2088 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 27 novembre 2019 concernant les informations relatives à la durabilité dans le secteur des services financiers (ci-après dénommé " règlement SFDR "). Elle énumère les engagements du Gestionnaire en tant qu'acteur durable. Enfin, elle décrit la philosophie et l'approche du Gestionnaire en matière d'investissements durables et responsables en ce compris la manière dont le Gestionnaire identifie les risques de durabilité et les facteurs ESG, qui sont intégrés dans son processus de décision d'investissement.

Dès lors, il vise :

- un score démocratique moyen pondéré supérieur au score démocratique moyen pondéré de l'univers de référence et
- il vise une intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis inférieure à l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre de son univers de référence (les Etats membre de l'OCDE) selon la définition des normes techniques réglementaires.

A noter que la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire vise à décrire et à expliquer les choix du Gestionnaire en termes d'exclusions et de restrictions des investissements dans des activités ou comportements d'entreprise ou d'Etat jugées non éthiques et/ou irresponsables et/ou non durables. Elle est accessible via le lien https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006839/DPAM_policy_Controversial_activities.pdf).

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Le Gestionnaire assure que les investissements durables du Compartiment ne causent pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social par :

  - L'exclusion des émetteurs ne répondant pas à un minimum démocratique ;
  - Un screening systématique de tous les émetteurs intégrant les principaux défis environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance et liés aux objectifs de développement durable tels que définis par les Nations Unies résultant dans un classement des pays selon le modèle propriétaire. L'investissement se concentre uniquement dans les 50% pays de l'OCDE les mieux classés selon le modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, sous réserve de l'application du cadre de transition décrit dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) ; et
  - Un dialogue engagé systématique avec l'ensemble des pays investis.

  - *Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en considération?*

    Le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

    Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

    Le premier PIN est lié à la problématique environnementale et se concentre sur l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis. L'indicateur fait partie intégrante du modèle de durabilité des pays développé par le Gestionnaire pour ses stratégies obligations souveraines. Il est donc inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peut influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

    Le second PIN est lié à la problématique sociale et se concentre sur les questions de violations sociales. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur cette question tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance et de distribution des richesses, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

    Vous trouverez de plus amples informations sur l'intégration des principales incidences négatives dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy).

- *Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE à l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme?*

  Les principes défendus par les références données sont principalement liés au respect du droit humain et du droit du travail. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur ces questions tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité?

☒ Oui

le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

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L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il?

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations émises par des gouvernments (ou organismes apparentés) dans l'OCDE, y compris des obligations à faible notation. Les investissements dans des titres non libellés en euro sont couverts par rapport à cette devise (annulant ou réduisant fortement le risque de change). Dans une gestion active du Compartiment, le Gestionnaire sélectionne des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru sur base de critères à la fois financiers et liés au développement durable (tels que, par exemple, le respect de l'environnement ou une gouvernance socialement équitable). Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements en vue d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Les critères auxquels les émetteurs doivent satisfaire pour constituer l'univers d'investissement sont déterminés sur base d'une recherche externe indépendante et/ou d'une recherche interne au Gestionnaire. Ces critères de sélection sont les suivants :

  - Filtre d'exclusion sur base de la violation des Traités Internationaux : les pays dont la violation des Traités Internationaux est reconnue formellement par plusieurs instances internationales renommées sont exclus de l'univers éligible aux investissements conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy) ;
  - Filtre d'exclusion sur base du respect des minimums démocratiques : Exclusion des pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie selon les classements d'institutions spécialisées et publiquement disponibles (tels que Freedom House, c'est-à-dire les pays classés comme « non libres », et qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie selon l'indice de démocratie publié par l'Economist Intelligence Unit, c'est-à-dire les pays classés comme « autoritaires »).
  - Analyse et notation du profil de durabilité du pays au moyen du modèle propriétaire défini par le Gestionnaire, via son conseil consultatif sur la durabilité des pays :

  L'examen de la durabilité se caractérise par l'utilisation de critères objectifs, mesurables et comparables que les gouvernements peuvent utiliser pour influencer leur politique.

  Le modèle repose sur plusieurs indicateurs tels que par exemple des indicateurs concernant la transparence et valeurs démocratiques, l'environnement, l'éducation et innovation et la population, soins de santé et répartition des richesses, etc.

  Sur base du modèle de durabilité pays, les pays sont évalués les uns par rapport aux autres ce qui donne lieu à un classement.

  Plus d'informations concernant le modèle de durabilité de pays (méthodologie, indicateurs spécifiques, etc.) se trouvent sur le site www.dpamfunds.com et notamment dans la politique d'investissements responsables et durables (« Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy ») du Gestionnaire.

  Le screening quantitatif sur base du modèle propriétaire de durabilité est mis à jour tous les 6 mois avec l'assistance du conseil consultatif.

  Un nouveau classement est alors approuvé.

  Conformément au cadre de transition décrit dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy), pour les pays qui sortent de l'univers des 50 % les meilleurs de leur catégorie, les règles sont les suivantes :

  - Lorsque le pays reste proche de la frontière éligible (c'est-à-dire toujours dans le troisième quartile), il reste en position d'attente jusqu'à la confirmation de sa sortie lors de la prochaine mise à jour ;
  - Lorsque le pays rétrograde dans le dernier quartile du classement, il n'est plus éligible et le Gestionnaire a 3 mois pour vendre les positions.

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement à travers les critères retenus dans le modèle de durabilité des pays.

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

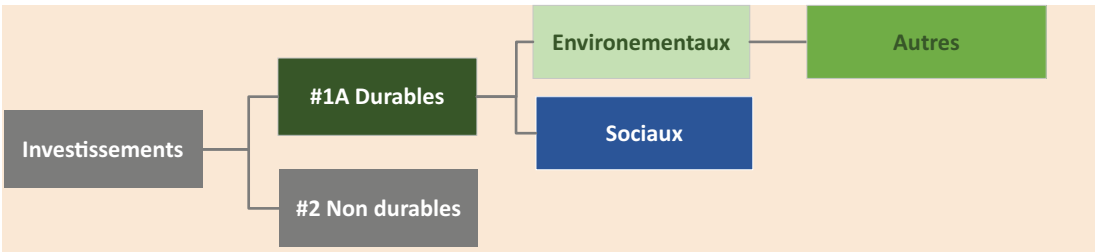
Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs et la part minimale d'investissements durables?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs pour atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable. Ces investissements durables (dans le tableau ci-dessous désigné « #1 Durable ») ont :

i) Soit un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE ;

ii) Soit un objectif social.



La catégorie **#1 Durables** couvre les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

La catégorie **#2 Non durables** inclut les investissements qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérivés atteint-elle l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Les instruments financiers dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement du Compartiment ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales du Compartiment.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

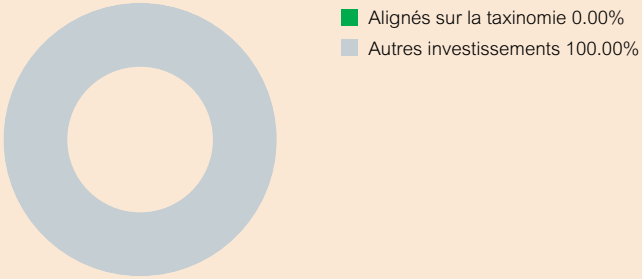
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

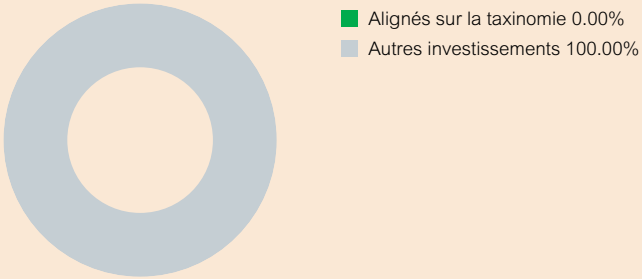
A ce jour, la Taxinomie de l'UE ne prévoit pas une méthodologie pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines sur la Taxinomie de l'UE. Ces obligations ne sont donc pas couvertes par la Taxinomie de l'UE ou ses critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique. Conformément à la politique d'investissement du Compartiment, ce dernier investit principalement dans des obligations et/ou d'autres titres de créance émis (ou garantis) par un Etat membre de l'OCDE (en ce compris ses collectivités publiques territoriales) ou des organismes publics internationaux. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Étant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes?

Le Compartiment ne s'engage pas à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de 40%. Le modèle propriétaire de durabilité repose sur les dimensions environnementales, sociales et gouvernementales. En poursuivant un objectif d'investir uniquement dans les pays classés dans les premiers 50% du classement, le Compartiment vise un objectif environnemental qui tient compte de l'efficacité énergétique, le changement climatique, la biodiversité et les émissions des pays. Les scores de la composante Environnement du modèle de pays du Gestionnaire-OCDE permettent de classer les pays états membres de manière décroissante. Les pays du dernier quartile du classement (en arrondissant le nombre de pays éligibles) ne défendent pas d'objectif environnemental. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de 40%. Une Taxinomie européenne pour les objectifs de durabilité sociale doit encore être développée. En attendant, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent à la réalisation d'objectifs sociaux clés tels que la faim zéro, une éducation de qualité et la paix, la justice et des institutions fortes. À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Le modèle propriétaire de durabilité repose sur les dimensions environnementales, sociales et gouvernementales. En poursuivant un objectif d'investir uniquement dans les pays classés dans les premiers 50% du classement, le Compartiment vise un objectif social qui tient compte d'une part des générations actuelles (répartition des richesses, population, soins de santé) et des générations futures (éducation et innovation). De même, les scores de la composante Sociale (çàd. Les générations présentes et futures du modèle propriétaire) permettent de classer les pays états membres de manière décroissante. Les pays du dernier quartile du classement ne défendent pas d'objectif social. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels sont les investissements inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Non durables», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du portefeuille, à l'exclusion des:

- Liquidités

- Instruments dérivés

- Organismes de placement collectif

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 30% du portefeuille.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales, étant donné la nature de ces instruments.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique est-il désigné comme indice de référence pour atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?

Non Applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence tient-il compte des facteurs de durabilité afin d'être constamment aligné sur l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence?***

  Non Applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigné diffère-t-il d'un indice de marché large pertinent?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné?***

  Non Applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE III

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 9, paragraphes 1 à 4 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 5, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L Bonds Government Sustainable Hedged

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
549300C4MM2N96C6QG79

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Objectif d'investissement durable

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

☒ **Oui**

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** 40%

- ☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☒ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** 40%

☐ **Non**

☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une part minimale de___% d'investissements durables

- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif social

☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S, mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** permettent de mesurer la manière dont les objectifs de durabilité de ce produit financier sont atteints.

Quel est l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?

L'objectif du Compartiment est d'offrir aux investisseurs, par le biais d'une gestion active du portefeuille, une exposition aux titres de créance émis (ou garantis) par des Etats membres de l'OCDE (en ce compris les collectivités publiques territoriales de ceux-ci) ou certains organismes publics internationaux et sélectionnés sur base de critères liés au développement durable.

Le Compartiment vise à investir dans des Etats soucieux du respect des droits fondamentaux (droit humain, droit du travail, droits démocratiques, etc.), de la protection de leur capital environnemental et de la promotion du bien être de leur générations présente et future. Sur base d'une sélection rigoureuse des Etats combinée avec une politique d'engagement formelle et systématique et avec une priorité aux obligations d'impact (obligations vertes et équivalentes) reconnues, le Compartiment vise à investir dans les Etats les plus engagés ou démontrant les meilleurs efforts en matière de développement durable.

L'objectif de développement durable est poursuivi par:

- un screening ESG rigoureux, sur base d'un modèle propriétaire de durabilité des Etats aligné avec les Objectifs de Developpement Durable
- la promotion des meilleures pratiques et meilleurs efforts ; en définissant des règles d'éligibilité sur base du classement ESG
- l'engagement formel et systématique avec les émetteurs et
- l'investissement dans des titres d'impact (obligations vertes et similaires).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable au sens de l'article 9 du règlement (UE) 2019/2088.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?***

  Le Compartiment vise un objectif durable :

  - en excluant les pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie conforme à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire ;
  - en excluant les pays qui ne respectent pas les Traités Internationaux, et reconnus comme tels par les organisations internationales principales tel que conforme à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire ;
  - en investissant uniquement dans les 50% des pays de l'OCDE les mieux classés selon le modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, le Compartiment investit dans les pays qui démontrent le plus grand engagement en matière de développement durable sur les questions de gouvernance, d'environnement et sociales. Ainsi le Compartiment promeut les meilleures pratiques et les meilleurs efforts en matière de développement durable des Etats ;
  - en engageant un dialogue systématique avec les émetteurs dans lequel le portefeuille est investi c'est-à-dire un dialogue reposant avant tout sur l'importance du développement durable au cœur de notre modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, les forces et points d'attention mis en exergue par le modèle et sur la sensibilisation des obligations d'impact (obligations vertes et équivalentes) ; et
  - en privilégiant les instruments d'impact tels que les émissions vertes et durables tel que décrit dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables. La politique d'investissements durables et responsables décrit les approches durables adoptées (intégration ESG, best-in-class, thèmes de durabilité, sélection de normes, etc.) que le Gestionnaire peut appliquer à toutes les classes d'actifs. Elle vise à décrire et expliquer les choix du Gestionnaire en matière d'investissements à caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales et d'investissements à objectifs durables, en alignement avec le règlement (UE) 2019/2088 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 27 novembre 2019 concernant les informations relatives à la durabilité dans le secteur des services financiers (ci-après dénommé " règlement SFDR "). Elle énumère les engagements du Gestionnaire en tant qu'acteur durable. Enfin, elle décrit la philosophie et l'approche du Gestionnaire en matière d'investissements durables et responsables en ce compris la manière dont le Gestionnaire identifie les risques de durabilité et les facteurs ESG, qui sont intégrés dans son processus de décision d'investissement.

Dès lors, il vise :

- un score démocratique moyen pondéré supérieur au score démocratique moyen pondéré de l'univers de référence et
- il vise une intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis inférieure à l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre de son univers de référence (les Etats membre de l'OCDE) selon la définition des normes techniques réglementaires.

A noter que la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire vise à décrire et à expliquer les choix du Gestionnaire en termes d'exclusions et de restrictions des investissements dans des activités ou comportements d'entreprise ou d'Etat jugées non éthiques et/ou irresponsables et/ou non durables. Elle est accessible via le lien https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006839/DPAM_policy_Controversial_activities.pdf).

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Le Gestionnaire assure que les investissements durables du Compartiment ne causent pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social par :

  - L'exclusion des émetteurs ne répondant pas à un minimum démocratique ;
  - Un screening systématique de tous les émetteurs intégrant les principaux défis environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance et liés aux objectifs de développement durable tels que définis par les Nations Unies résultant dans un classement des pays selon le modèle propriétaire. L'investissement se concentre uniquement dans les 50% pays de l'OCDE les mieux classés selon le modèle propriétaire de durabilité des pays, sous réserve de l'application du cadre de transition décrit dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) ; et
  - Un dialogue engagé systématique avec l'ensemble des pays investis.

  - *Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en considération?*

    Le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

    Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

    Le premier PIN est lié à la problématique environnementale et se concentre sur l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis. L'indicateur fait partie intégrante du modèle de durabilité des pays développé par le Gestionnaire pour ses stratégies obligations souveraines. Il est donc inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peut influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

    Le second PIN est lié à la problématique sociale et se concentre sur les questions de violations sociales. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur cette question tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance et de distribution des richesses, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

    Vous trouverez de plus amples informations sur l'intégration des principales incidences négatives dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy).

- *Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE à l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme?*

  Les principes défendus par les références données sont principalement liés au respect du droit humain et du droit du travail. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur ces questions tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité?

☒ Oui

le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Le premier PIN est lié à la problématique environnementale et se concentre sur l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis. L'indicateur fait partie intégrante du modèle de durabilité des pays développé par le Gestionnaire pour ses stratégies obligations souveraines. Il est donc inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peut influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

Le second PIN est lié à la problématique sociale et se concentre sur les questions de violations sociales. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur cette question tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance et de distribution des richesses, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment. "

☐ Non

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il?

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations émises par des gouvernments (ou organismes apparentés) dans l'OCDE, y compris des obligations à faible notation. Les investissements dans des titres non libellés en euro sont couverts par rapport à cette devise (annulant ou réduisant fortement le risque de change). Dans une gestion active du Compartiment, le Gestionnaire sélectionne des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru sur base de critères à la fois financiers et liés au développement durable (tels que, par exemple, le respect de l'environnement ou une gouvernance socialement équitable). Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements en vue d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Les critères auxquels les émetteurs doivent satisfaire pour constituer l'univers d'investissement sont déterminés sur base d'une recherche externe indépendante et/ou d'une recherche interne au Gestionnaire. Ces critères de sélection sont les suivants :

  - Filtre d'exclusion sur base de la violation des Traités Internationaux : les pays dont la violation des Traités Internationaux est reconnue formellement par plusieurs instances internationales renommées sont exclus de l'univers éligible aux investissements conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy) ;
  - Filtre d'exclusion sur base du respect des minimums démocratiques : Exclusion des pays qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie selon les classements d'institutions spécialisées et publiquement disponibles (tels que Freedom House, c'est-à-dire les pays classés comme « non libres », et qui ne respectent pas un minimum de démocratie selon l'indice de démocratie publié par l'Economist Intelligence Unit, c'est-à-dire les pays classés comme « autoritaires »).
  - Analyse et notation du profil de durabilité du pays au moyen du modèle propriétaire défini par le Gestionnaire, via son conseil consultatif sur la durabilité des pays :

  L'examen de la durabilité se caractérise par l'utilisation de critères objectifs, mesurables et comparables que les gouvernements peuvent utiliser pour influencer leur politique.

  Le modèle repose sur plusieurs indicateurs tels que par exemple des indicateurs concernant la transparence et valeurs démocratiques, l'environnement, l'éducation et innovation et la population, soins de santé et répartition des richesses, etc.

  Sur base du modèle de durabilité pays, les pays sont évalués les uns par rapport aux autres ce qui donne lieu à un classement.

  Plus d'informations concernant le modèle de durabilité de pays (méthodologie, indicateurs spécifiques, etc.) se trouvent sur le site www.dpamfunds.com et notamment dans la politique d'investissements responsables et durables (« Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy ») du Gestionnaire.

  Le screening quantitatif sur base du modèle propriétaire de durabilité est mis à jour tous les 6 mois avec l'assistance du conseil consultatif.

  Un nouveau classement est alors approuvé.

  Conformément au cadre de transition décrit dans la politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy), pour les pays qui sortent de l'univers des 50 % les meilleurs de leur catégorie, les règles sont les suivantes :

  - Lorsque le pays reste proche de la frontière éligible (c'est-à-dire toujours dans le troisième quartile), il reste en position d'attente jusqu'à la confirmation de sa sortie lors de la prochaine mise à jour ;
  - Lorsque le pays rétrograde dans le dernier quartile du classement, il n'est plus éligible et le Gestionnaire a 3 mois pour vendre les positions.

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement à travers les critères retenus dans le modèle de durabilité des pays.

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

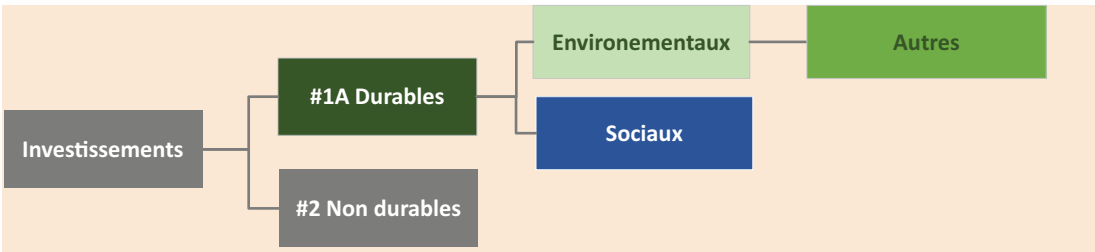
Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs et la part minimale d'investissements durables?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs pour atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable. Ces investissements durables (dans le tableau ci-dessous désigné « #1 Durable ») ont :

i) Soit un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE ;

ii) Soit un objectif social.



La catégorie **#1 Durables** couvre les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

La catégorie **#2 Non durables** inclut les investissements qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérivés atteint-elle l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Les instruments financiers dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement du Compartiment ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales du Compartiment.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

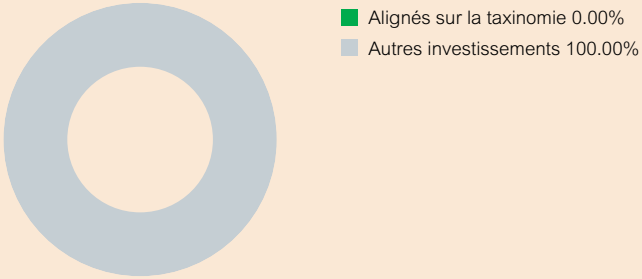
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

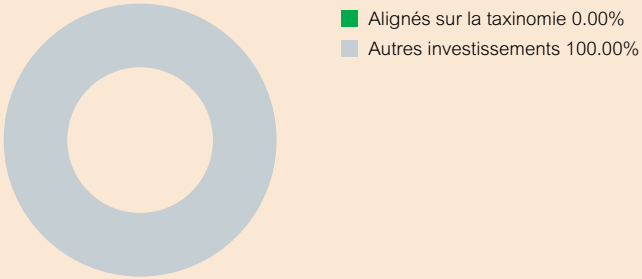
A ce jour, la Taxinomie de l'UE ne prévoit pas une méthodologie pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines sur la Taxinomie de l'UE. Ces obligations ne sont donc pas couvertes par la Taxinomie de l'UE ou ses critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique. Conformément à la politique d'investissement du Compartiment, ce dernier investit principalement dans des obligations et/ou d'autres titres de créance émis (ou garantis) par un Etat membre de l'OCDE (en ce compris ses collectivités publiques territoriales) ou des organismes publics internationaux. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Étant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes?

Le Compartiment ne s'engage pas à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de 40%. Le modèle propriétaire de durabilité repose sur les dimensions environnementales, sociales et gouvernementales. En poursuivant un objectif d'investir uniquement dans les pays classés dans les premiers 50% du classement, le Compartiment vise un objectif environnemental qui tient compte de l'efficacité énergétique, le changement climatique, la biodiversité et les émissions des pays. Les scores de la composante Environnement du modèle de pays du Gestionnaire-OCDE permettent de classer les pays états membres de manière décroissante. Les pays du dernier quartile du classement (en arrondissant le nombre de pays éligibles) ne défendent pas d'objectif environnemental. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de 40%. Une Taxinomie européenne pour les objectifs de durabilité sociale doit encore être développée. En attendant, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent à la réalisation d'objectifs sociaux clés tels que la faim zéro, une éducation de qualité et la paix, la justice et des institutions fortes. À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Le modèle propriétaire de durabilité repose sur les dimensions environnementales, sociales et gouvernementales. En poursuivant un objectif d'investir uniquement dans les pays classés dans les premiers 50% du classement, le Compartiment vise un objectif social qui tient compte d'une part des générations actuelles (répartition des richesses, population, soins de santé) et des générations futures (éducation et innovation). De même, les scores de la composante Sociale (çàd. Les générations présentes et futures du modèle propriétaire) permettent de classer les pays états membres de manière décroissante. Les pays du dernier quartile du classement ne défendent pas d'objectif social. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels sont les investissements inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Non durables», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du portefeuille, à l'exclusion des:

- Liquidités

- Instruments dérivés

- Organismes de placement collectif

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 30% du portefeuille.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales, étant donné la nature de ces instruments.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique est-il désigné comme indice de référence pour atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?

Non Applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence tient-il compte des facteurs de durabilité afin d'être constamment aligné sur l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence?***

  Non Applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigné diffère-t-il d'un indice de marché large pertinent?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné?***

  Non Applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS HIGHER YIELD

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
549300D2LI8BDUNRVU85

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☐ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant:

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations de tout type, y compris des obligations à faible notation et des obligations convertibles, offrant un rendement plus élevé que les obligations émises par l'état allemand. Le compartiment peut investir dans le monde entier dans des titres libellés en toute devise. Dans une gestion active du compartiment, le Gestionnaire sélectionne des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru sur base d'une analyse macro-économique et financière. Le compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale:

a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques le Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies le Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

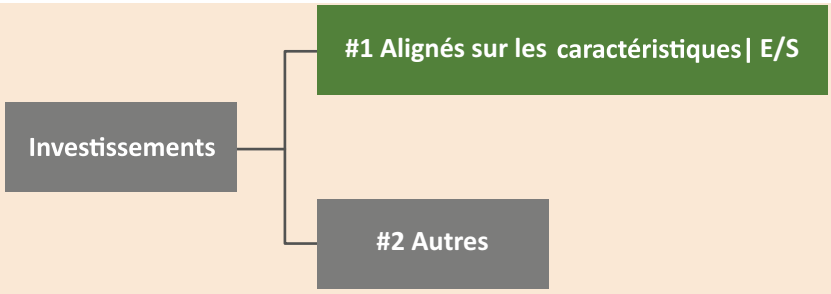
  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissemen**t (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

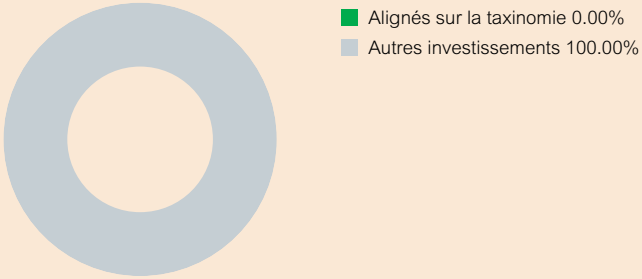
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

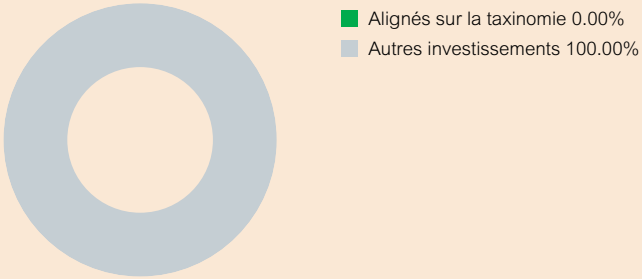
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L BONDS UNIVERSALIS UNCONSTRAINED

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
5493006302LKO5WVEH19

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☐ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant:

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations de tout type, y compris des obligations à faible notation et des obligation convertibles. Le compartiment peut investir dans le monde entier dans des titres libellés en toute devise. Dans une gestion active du compartiment, le Gestionnaire sélectionne des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru sur base d'une analyse macro-économique et financière. Le compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale:

a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques le Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies le Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

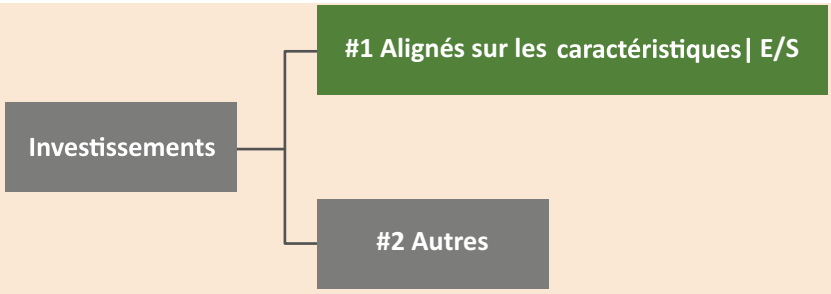
  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissemen**t (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

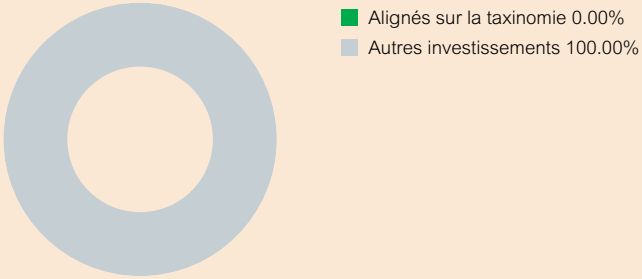
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

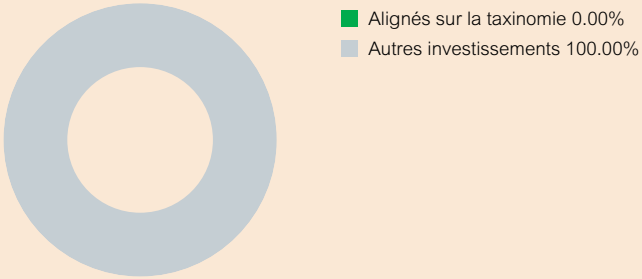
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L CONVERTIBLE EUROPE

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
391200SAT1JESKJCU806

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☐ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant :

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) ;
- visant à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements ;
- promouvoir les meilleures pratiques et les meilleurs efforts en matière d'ESG.

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement (UE) 2019/2088.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales et de gouvernance sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations convertibles cotées dans l'Espace Economique Européen, en Suisse et au Royaume-Uni. Le compartiment peut également investir dans des obligations, instruments monétaires et actions, ainsi que dans des titres cotés hors zone euro. La sélection des titres repose sur des analyses macro-économiques et financières ainsi que sur des critères qualitatifs (profil des dirigeants et du secteur d'activité). Le compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale:

a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques le Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies le Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

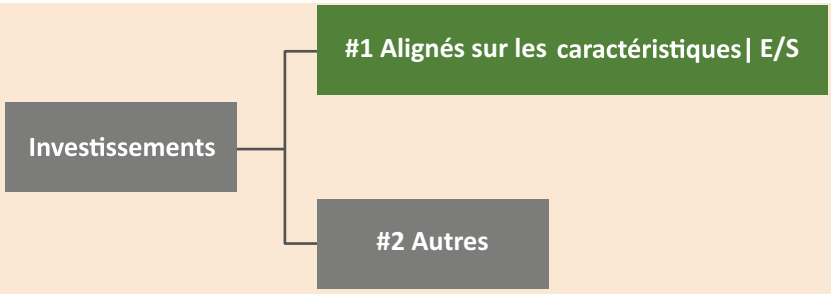
  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissemen**t (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

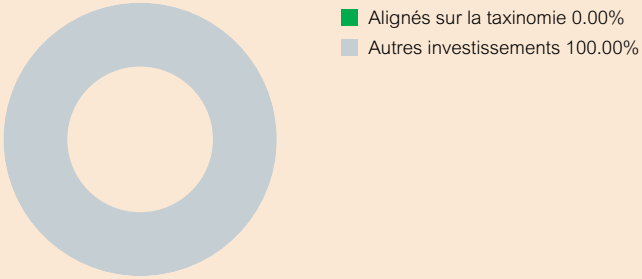
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

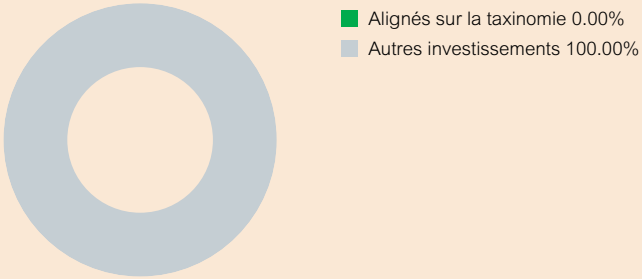
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des:

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»

ANNEXE III

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 9, paragraphes 1 à 4 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 5, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L Convertible World Sustainable

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
222100BXIMRS3MDJIT26

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Objectif d'investissement durable

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

☒ **Oui**

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** 25%

- ☒ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☒ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE

☒ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** 25%

☐ **Non**

☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une part minimale de___% d'investissements durables

- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ ayant un objectif social

☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S, mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** permettent de mesurer la manière dont les objectifs de durabilité de ce produit financier sont atteints.

Quel est l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment a un objectif d'investissement durable.

Le Compartiment vise à investir dans les sociétés contribuant par leurs produits et services aux 17 objectifs de développement durable (ODD) définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies, et à faire progresser les sociétés sur leur contribution aux enjeux de développement durable et aux enjeux environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance (ESG).

L'univers d'investissement est réduit : le portefeuille se concentre sur les sociétés à contribution nette positive (telle que définie ci-dessous) càd (1) dont l'activité principale est le développement de produits et services qui contribuent à la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable (ODD) et 2) les plus avancées en matière de développement durable et d'engagement sur les risques ESG.

Parmi les objectifs environnementaux poursuivis par le Compartiment, certains contribuent à l'atténuation du changement climatique et l'adaptation au changement climatique telles que définies par la Taxinomie de l'UE.

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable au sens de l'article 9 du Règlement (UE) 2019/2088.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'objectif d'investissement durable de ce produit financier?***

  Pour atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable, le Compartiment vise un minimum de 80% d'émissions d'impact (obligations vertes ou équivalentes) reconnues ou d'émetteurs répondant à la réalisation d'objectifs de développement durables (ODD) environnementaux ou sociaux c'est-à-dire :

  - des sociétés alignées à un des deux premiers objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE (l'atténuation du changement climatique et l'adaptation au changement climatique) ;
  - des sociétés visant une contribution nette positive aux objectifs de développement durable d'ordre environnemental ;
  - des sociétés visant une contribution nette positive aux objectifs de développement durable d'ordre social.

  De plus, afin de renforcer la contribution au financement des 17 objectifs durables définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) dans leur ensemble et le principe de ne pas causer de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement environnemental (au titre de la Taxinomie de l'UE ou pas) et/ou social, le compartiment vise également

  - un minimum de 50% des émetteurs en contribution nette positive* sur l'ensemble des ODD (min. 50% des AUM du compartiment sont investis dans des obligations durables (obligations vertes ou équivalentes) reconnues ou des émetteurs qui à titre individuel contribuent positivement sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD sur une base de contribution nette) et
  - une contribution nette positive au niveau de l'ensemble du portefeuille aux ODD c'est-à-dire le résultat d'impact basé sur une moyenne pondérée sur l'ensemble des émetteurs investis au niveau du portefeuille global et en termes de contribution nette sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD est positif.

  *La contribution nette positive est la différence entre les contributions positives et négatives d'impact et se calcule au niveau de la société investie et au niveau du portefeuille global. Sur base du cadre de référence des ODD des Nations Unies, la contribution de l'impact tient compte d'une part (1) de la mesure dans laquelle les produits et services de la société investie contribuent à la réalisation des ODD et d'autre part (2) des impacts négatifs liés à leurs activités tout au long de la chaîne de valeurs.

  Les autres indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'objectif d'investissement durable par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition à des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) une exposition nulle à des émetteurs jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) une exposition nulle à des émetteurs impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy) ;

c) une exposition nulle à des émetteurs faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale;

d) alignement aux Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) ou équivalenent : progression afin d'atteindre minumum 40% d'exposition en 2026 ;

e) un profil ESG moyen pondéré meilleur que celui d'un unvivers d'obligations convertiblse (à l'exlcusion de d'obligations privilégiées et contingentes convertibles), avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements durables, sur un horizon glissant de trois ans glissants;

tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignantes de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements en vue d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable ? » ci-dessous.

A noter que la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire vise à décrire et à expliquer les choix du Gestionnaire en termes d'exclusions et de restrictions des investissements dans des activités ou comportements d'entreprise ou d'Etat jugées non éthiques et/ou irresponsables et/ou non durables. Elle est accessible via le lien https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006839/DPAM_policy_Controversial_activities.pdf).

A noter que l'initiative Science-based Targets (SBT) est un partenariat entre le CDP, le Pacte mondial des Nations Unies, le World Resources Institute (WRI) et le World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). L'initiative (1) définit et promeut les meilleures pratiques en matière de réduction d'émissions et d'objectifs nets zéro en accord avec la science du climat, (2) fournit une assistance technique et des ressources spécialisées aux entreprises qui fixent des objectifs fondés sur la science en accord avec la science du climat la plus récente, (3) rassemble une équipe d'experts pour fournir aux entreprises une évaluation et une validation indépendantes des objectifs.

Les émetteurs/sociétés sont appelés à rejoindre l'initiative et dès lors définir un programme clair sur leur stratégie de réduction d'émissions et objectifs net zéro aligné avec l'Accord de Paris.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

Le Gestionnaire assure que les investissements durables du Compartiment ne causent pas de préjudice important à un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social par :

Niveau émetteur :

- La prise en compte des principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après 'PIN') obligatoires telles qu'énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'Annexe 1 du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui permet de réduire les incidences négatives de l'investissement, notamment :
  a) en intégrant plusieurs éléments pour éviter et/ou réduire son exposition à des activités ou comportements qui pourraient affecter un autre objectif environnemental ou social (tels que le filtre de conformité avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) et l'exclusion des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ou des activités les plus néfastes à des autres objectifs environnementaux et/ou sociaux) ;
  b) via un processus d'engagement avec les sociétés investies, conformément à sa politique d'engagement accessible sur le site www.dpamfunds.com (Engagement policy) ;
- Une méthodologie de calcul d'impact, qui s'appuie sur une prise en compte de la contribution positive et négative des produits et services de la société aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) afin d'optimiser la contribution nette positive (résultante).

Niveau portefeuille global :

- Une règle de minimum 50% des actifs alignés avec la Taxinomie UE ou en contribution nette positive sur l'ensemble des 17 ODD.

  - *Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en considération?*

    Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales:

a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) ;

b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement ;

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les sociétés peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental) ;

d) de même, les indicateurs environnementaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des sociétés et impactent leur classement best-in-class ;

2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :

a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption ;

b) le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy) ;

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les sociétés peuvent être impliquées comprennent les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin ;

d) de même, les indicateurs sociaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des sociétés et impactent leur classement best-in-class.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com .

- *Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE à l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme?*

Les politiques gouvernant les investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire s'appuient sur des normes mondiales (Global Standards) incluant les Principes directeurs pour les entreprises multinationales de l'OCDE et les Principes Directeurs relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme des Nations-Unies (Principes directeurs). Ces références font également partie intégrante des référentiels utilisés par les différentes agences de notation auxquelles le Gestionnaire a recours.

La première étape du processus d'investissement du Compartiment est un screening normatif sur base de ces normes mondiales (Global Standards) : les sociétés qui n'y sont pas conformes sont exclues de l'univers d'investissement éligible.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité?

☒ Oui

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les PIN sur les facteurs de durabilité énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales:
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
   d) de même, les indicateurs environnementaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class.
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.
   d) de même, les indicateurs sociaux sont inclus dans l'analyse du profil ESG des entreprises et impactent leur classement best-in-class.L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

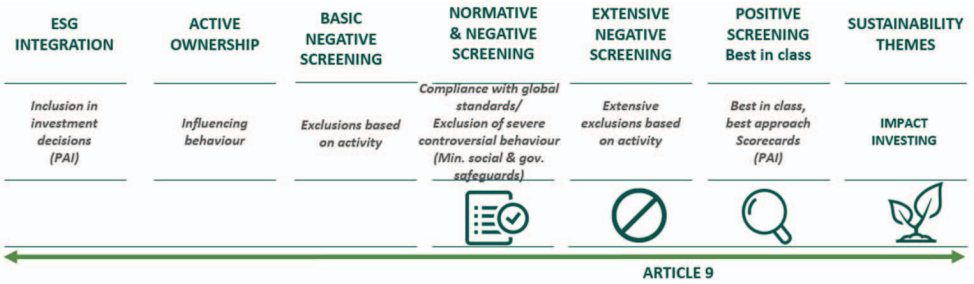
La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il?

Le compartiment investit principalement dans des obligations convertibles, y compris des obligations à faible notation. Le compartiment peut investir dans le monde entier dans des titres libellés en toute devise. Le gestionnaire sélectionne des titres présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru sur base de critères à la fois financiers et liés au développement durable (tels que, par exemple, le respect de l'environnement ou une gouvernance socialement équitable). Le compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché,ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements en vue d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  L'objectif d'investissement durable que poursuit ce Compartiment constitue le résultat des étapes consécutives du processus d'investissement telles que schématisées ci-dessous :



  Les critères auxquels les émetteurs doivent satisfaire pour constituer l'univers d'investissement sont déterminés sur base d'une recherche externe indépendante et/ou d'une recherche interne au Gestionnaire. Ces critères de sélection sont les suivants :

  - Filtre de conformité avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : Les sociétés doivent être en conformité avec les principes constitutifs du Pacte Mondial (droits de l'Homme, droit du travail, lutte contre la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et les Principes directeurs des Nations-Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), les Principes directeurs pour les entreprises multinationales de l'OCDE et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents. Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG spécifique d'agences de notations extra-financières pour déterminer si une société est en conformité ou non avec ces normes.
  - Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées : La politique d'exclusion des activités controversées définie par le Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) couvre plusieurs secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable, ou non. Pour chacun de ces secteurs et activités économiques, la politique d'exclusion des activités controversées définit les critères et seuils d'exclusions. Les sociétés impliquées dans ces secteurs et activités controversées et répondant aux critères d'exclusion formulés dans la politique sont exclues du portefeuille d'investissement.
  - Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les sociétés doivent ne pas être impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale, telles que des incidents ou des allégations liés à des problèmes environnementaux, sociaux ou de gouvernance.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

- Approche ESG quantitative (« best-in-class ») : le Gestionnaire filtre l'univers avant l'application de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements ESG et durables selon un screening basé sur la qualité du profil ESG des sociétés, évaluée par les agences de notations extra-financières. Le dernier quartile (10%) du classement par secteur économique n'est pas éligible à l'investissement.]
- Approche ESG qualitative : Le screening quantitatif est complété par des analyses qualitatives basées sur la recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire et les dialogues engagés avec les sociétés sur les questions financières ayant trait à la stratégie des sociétés et les risques et enjeux ESG les plus pertinents et les plus matériels auxquels elles sont exposées.
- Recherche d'impact et thématiques de durabilité : le Gestionnaire s'assure que les produits et/ou services de l'entreprise contribuent –en proportion de son chiffre d'affaires – à la réalisation des 17 objectifs de développement durable (« ODD ») environnementaux ou sociaux, définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU), tels que par exemple des produits et services de santé, des services liés à l'éducation, des solutions d'économies et d'accès à l'eau, de solutions d'efficacité énergétique, ou encore des services permettant la digitalisation, des services de mobilité durable, etc.

Les filtres de conformité et d'exclusion des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusions qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusions/restrictions d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques du Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusions dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies du Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les sociétés impliquées dans les controverses ESG de sévérité maximale. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

Le screening « best-in-class » est fait semestriellement. Le calcul de la contribution nette positive aux objectifs d'investissement durable est fait de manière régulière.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire, et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes de la méthodologie de sélection des investissements durables ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante :

  i) Filtre d'exclusion sur base de la conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies

  ii) Filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale: les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG quantitative (« best-in-class ») : les critères de gouvernance au sens large et de gouvernance d'entreprise plus particulièrement font partie intégrante de l'exercice dit « best-in-class » qui utilise des notations ESG externes pour la définition de l'univers éligible.

  iv) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs et la part minimale d'investissements durables?

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

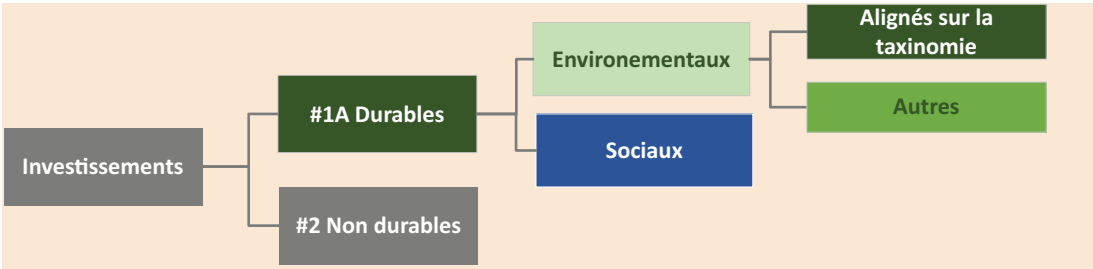
Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs pour atteindre son objectif d'investissement durable. Ces investissements durables (dans le tableau ci-dessous désigné « #1 Durable ») ont :

i) un objectif environnemental dans les activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE, soit

ii) un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE, soit

iii) un objectif social

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.



La catégorie **#1 Durables** couvre les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

La catégorie **#2 Non durables** inclut les investissements qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérivés atteint-elle l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés le cas échéant, ne seront pas utilisés aux fins d'atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Minimum 2%. Les investissements durables qui sont alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (désignés dans le tableau comme "alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE") consistent en investissements dans des sociétés dont les activités économiques contribuent de manière substantielle aux objectifs environnementaux d'atténuation du changement climatique et/ou d'adaptation au changement climatique tels que définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE conformément aux critères d'éligibilité et de sélection technique ("Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE").

La méthodologie du Gestionnaire pour évaluer l'alignement sur la Taxinomie de l'UE des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements repose sur des données fournies soit par les entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements, soit par des fournisseurs tiers. Ces derniers utilisent une approche mixte :

- premièrement, une mise en correspondance directe entre les activités commerciales dans leur propre système de classification sectorielle avec les activités économiques couvertes par les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE ;
- deuxièmement, toute activité commerciale qui n'a pas pu être mise en correspondance directement est examinée au moyen d'une évaluation ascendante de son alignement avec les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE ;
- toute activité économique restante après la première et la deuxième étape, est considérée comme n'étant pas alignée sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

En principe, la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnement au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE est évaluée au moyen du chiffre d'affaires (sur la base des données relatives aux résultats fournis par les fournisseurs tiers).

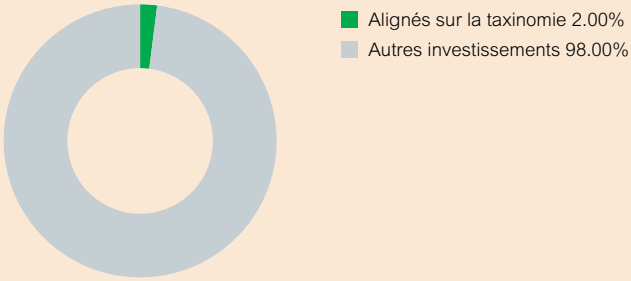
Lorsque les informations sur la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE ne peuvent pas être aisément obtenues à partir des informations publiées par les émetteurs investis, le Gestionnaire s'appuie sur des informations équivalentes obtenues par des fournisseurs tiers auprès des émetteurs investis.

La conformité de ces investissements aux exigences énoncées à l'article 3 du Taxinomie de l'UE ne fera pas l'objet d'une garantie fournie par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs tiers.

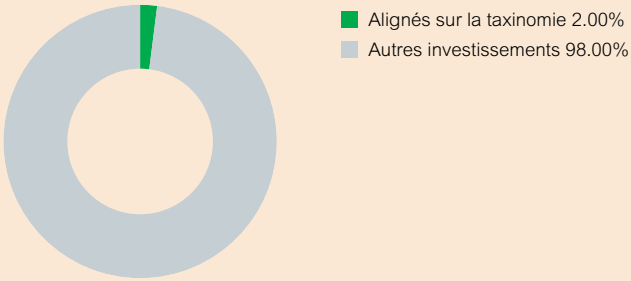
De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Étant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes?***

  Le Compartiment ne s'engage pas à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de 25%. Seuls deux des six objectifs environnementaux définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE sont actuellement couverts par le cadre réglementaire des Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE qui déterminent l'alignement sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (adaptation et atténuation du changement climatique). Des critères similaires pour les quatre autres objectifs environnementaux doivent encore être élaborés. Entre-temps, le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent aux objectifs environnementaux qui ne sont pas couverts par les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE actuels, y compris les objectifs environnementaux clés tels que l'utilisation durable et la protection des ressources en eau et des ressources marines, la prévention et le contrôle de la pollution et la protection et la restauration de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes. À cette fin, le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs environnementaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des entreprises bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués aux objectifs environnementaux.

Le Gestionnaire réexaminera et réévaluera ce cadre lorsque les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE auront été mis en œuvre pour les quatre autres objectifs environnementaux définis par la Taxinomie de l'UE. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de 25%. Une Taxinomie européenne pour les objectifs de durabilité sociale doit encore être développée. En attendant, Le Gestionnaire souhaite continuer à réaliser des investissements durables qui contribuent à la réalisation d'objectifs sociaux clés tels que la faim zéro, une éducation de qualité et la paix, la justice et des institutions fortes. À cette fin, Le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des entreprises bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués à des objectifs sociaux. Le Gestionnaire réexaminera et réévaluera ce cadre lorsque les Critères de sélection technique de la Taxinomie de l'UE auront été mis en œuvre pour les objectifs sociaux dans le cadre de la Taxinomie de l'UE. De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels sont les investissements inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Non durables», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du portefeuille, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités

- Instruments dérivés

- Organismes de placement collectif

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 30% du portefeuille.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales, étant donné la nature de ces instruments.

Un indice spécifique est-il désigné comme indice de référence pour atteindre l'objectif d'investissement durable?

Non Applicable

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

- ***Comment l'indice de référence tient-il compte des facteurs de durabilité afin d'être constamment aligné sur l'objectif d'investissement durable?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence?***

  Non Applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigné diffère-t-il d'un indice de marché large pertinent?***

  Non Applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné?***

  Non Applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L EQUITIES CONVICTION RESEARCH

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
549300K2SC8V3VLQR059

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☐ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant:

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le compartiment investit principalement, directement ou au travers d'autres fonds, dans des actions du monde entier et libellés en toute devise. A titre accessoire, le compartiment peut investir à dans des obligations. L'investissement dans d'autres fonds peut entrainer une redondance de certains frais. Dans une gestion active du compartiment, le Gestionnaire sélectionne un nombre relativement restreint de sociétés dont il pense qu'elle possèdent un potentiel de redement par rapport au risque encouru supérieur à la moyenne en partant d'un processus collectif sur les meilleures idées d'investissement (" best ideas generation"). Le compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale:

a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques le Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies le Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

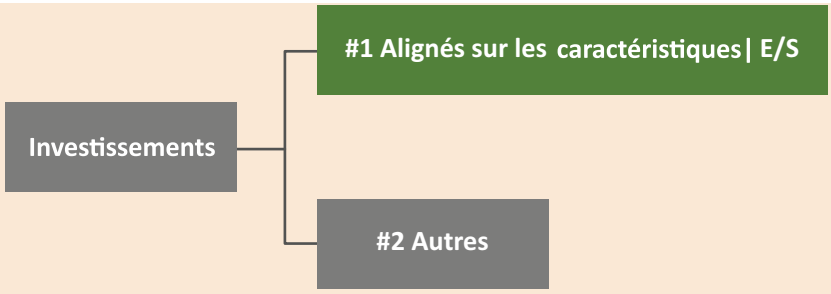
  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissemen**t (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***

- Alignés sur la taxinomie 0.00%
- Autres investissements 100.00%

2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***

- Alignés sur la taxinomie 0.00%
- Autres investissements 100.00%

**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des:

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- OPC qui ne promeuvent pas des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales et/ou qui n'ont pas un objectif d'investissement durable du Règlement 2019/2088
- OPC qui ne sont pas soumis au Règlement 2019/2088

Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas XX% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L EQUITIES EMERGING MARKETS ESG LEADERS INDEX

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
2221009ZOF97R2VUXR95

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☐ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant :

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment est géré passivement et vise à répliquer physiquement l'indice MSCI EMERGING ESG LEADERS («l'Indice»).* L'Indice fournit une exposition aux sociétés des marchés émergeants de capitalisation large et moyenne dont la performance ESG est élevée par rapport à celle de leurs pairs du même secteur (« Best-in-Class » 50%)

Par construction de l'Indice répliqué, le Compartiment vise à améliorer les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales comparées à l'univers de départ, à savoir l'indice parent MSCI EMerging (« Indice Parent »).

*La présente annexe dresse un bref aperçu de l'Indice à la date d'émission du Prospectus. Elle résume les principales caractéristiques environnementales et sociales de l'Indice et n'en constitue pas une description exhaustive. En cas d'incohérence entre le résumé de l'Indice présenté dans cette section et la description complète de l'Indice, la description complète de l'Indice prévaudra. Des informations sur l'Indice figurent sur le site Internet www.msci.com. Ces informations peuvent varier, ces modifications seront mentionnées sur ledit site Internet.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes de l'Indice qu'il vise de répliquer (certains des indicateurs sont comparés à l'Indice Parent) :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés jugées non-conformes au Pacte Mondiale des Nations Unies et aux normes internationales (telles que définies par exemple dans la déclaration des droits humains des Nations Unies, ou de la déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et aux droits fondamentaux au travail)

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliquées dans les activités économiques controversées, en fonction des limites d'exposition imposées par la méthodologie de construction de l'indice y compris toutes sociétés propriétaires de réserves (prouvées ou probables) en combustibles fossiles, toutes sociétés impliquées dans l'extraction de pétrole et gaz non-conventionnels, l'extraction du charbon thermique et la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères.

  Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site MSCI.com: https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI ESG Indexes Methodology»).

  Des autres informations, y-inclus les méthodologies de calcul des scores ESG, de calcul niveaux de controverses des indices sont consultables sur le site de MSCI : www.msci.com.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

  - ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

    Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les PIN sur les facteurs de durabilité énumérées dans le tableau 1 du Règlement Délégué 2022/1288.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction de l'Indice que le Compartiment réplique passivement :

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   - le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement ;
   - le filtre des sociétés impliquées dans des secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable (entre autres : la production d'énergie nucléaire, le tabac, le charbon thermique, les pétroles et gazes non conventionnels) ;
   - le filtre sur le score ESG et le niveau de controverses tels que définis par MSCI comprend également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, en ce qui concerne les PIN sociales :
   - le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption. En outre, le filtre pour les sociétés impliquées dans la sélection des principales controverses ESG comprend les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.
   - le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées (entre autres : exclusion des sociétés impliqués dans les armements non-conventionnel) ;
   - le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères sur des problématiques sociales ;
   - le classement best-in-class qui repose sur une analyse du profil ESG basé notamment sur les PIN sociaux.

L'approche et les processus sont décrits plus amplement dans les documents consultables sur le site www.MSCI.com.

Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes Methodology »).

Les informations sur les PIN seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des actions de sociétés des marchés émergeants. Le Compartiment est un fonds de type « tracker » mettant en œuvre une stratégie de gestion passive dont l'objectif est de répliquer, de manière physique et non synthétique, l'indice de référence (MSCI EMERGING ESG LEADERS). Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

  L'Indice répliqué est construit notamment en appliquant un processus combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » de sociétés faisant partie de l'Indice Parent :

  a) Le processus d'exclusion porte notamment sur :

  - Les sociétés qui n'ont pas une note MSCI ESG de « BB » ou au-dessus. Les sociétés doivent garder une note MSCI ESG de « BB » ou au dessus pour être maintenus dans l'indice.
  - Les sociétés qui ne sont pas en conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) et préventions de la corruption.
  - Les sociétés impliquées dans des secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable (entre autres : les armes, l'alcool, les jeux de hasard, la production d'énergie nucléaire, le tabac, etc).
  - Les sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères : les sociétés doivent avoir un score (suivant la méthodologie MSCI ESG Research) de minimum 3 pour être éligible pour inclusion.

  b) Ensuite, un processus de sélection « Best-in-Class » MSCI est appliqué aux titres admissibles restants dans l'univers de sélection :

  L'Indice vise des poids par secteur similaires à ceux de l'Indice Parent afin de limiter le risque systématique introduit par le processus de sélection ESG. La méthodologie vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 50 % de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'indice « parent ».

  Les sociétés qui font partie des indices globaux MSCI ESG doivent garder une note MSCI ESG de « BB » ou au-dessus et un score « controverse » de « 1 » ou plus pour être maintenus dans l'indice.

  Des informations supplémentaires sur cet Indice et sa composition sont disponibles sur le site www.msci.com . Le poids des valeurs retenues dans l'Indice sera fonction de leur capitalisation boursière ajustée pour le « free float. ».

  En plus des restrictions d'investissement liées à la réplication de l'Indice, le Compartiment adopte les contraintes suivantes :

  a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies pour lesquelles les perspectives de controverses ESG (c.-à-d. « ESG controversies outlook ») sont neutres ou négatives.

  b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment applique également des restrictions d'investissement contraignantes aux valeurs des sociétés dont l'activité consiste en la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon. Ces exclusions s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

  Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale. pour lesquelles les perspectives de controverses ESG (c.-à-d. « ESG controversies outlook ») sont neutres ou négatives.

Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

Le tracking error (erreur de suivi) par rapport au benchmark (l'Indice) de référence est de l'ordre de 1,5 %.

MSCI est en charge de la sélection ESG sur base des analyses ESG, des ratings, scores, exposition qui sont fournis par MSCI ESG Research.

La revue annuelle des indices ESG a lieu en mai. L'univers éligible est mis à jour lors de cette revue. Les indices ESG sont aussi revus en août, novembre et février. Ce rééquilibrage peut également avoir lieu à d'autres moments pour refléter des opérations telles que des fusions et acquisitions.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

La méthodologie de l'Indice vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 50 % de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'Indice Parent. Les titres exclus de l'Indice Parent représentent donc en moyenne de l'ordre de 50% de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur.

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante de l'approche mise en œuvre par MSCI :

- Par exclusion sur base de la conformité aux normes mondiales et préventions de la corruption ;
- Par exclusion des sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés ;
- Par détermination et intégration des aspects de gouvernance dans le score / rating ESG via le choix et la hiérarchie des thèmes et « key issues » identifiés pour chaque industrie et entreprise.

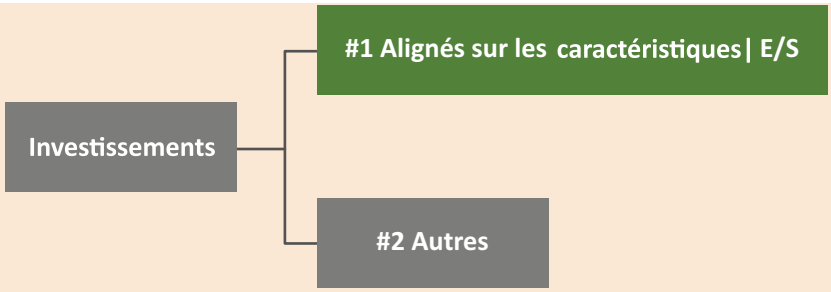
Par ailleurs, les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissemen**t (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

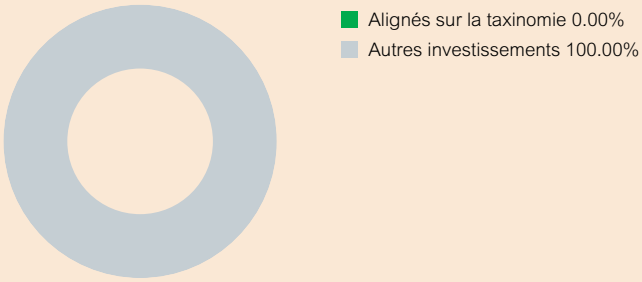
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

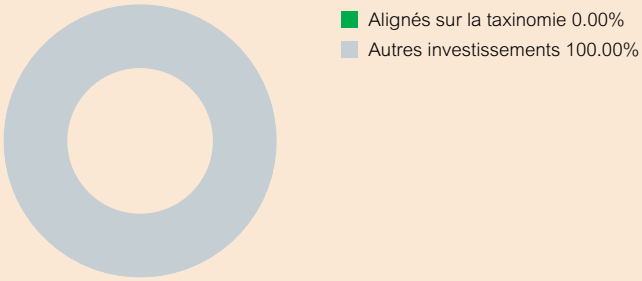
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Oui

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Le Compartiment réplique la performance de l'Indice. Le tracking error (erreur de suivi) est de l'ordre de 1,5%. Le suivi de l'Indice peut être influencé par les frais de transaction, le réinvestissement des dividendes et les frais généraux supportés par le Compartiment.

  Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

  Par ailleurs, le Gestionnaire utilise un modèle d'optimisation et de contrôle de risque ex ante et ex post. L'optimisation a pour but de construire un portefeuille qui suit au mieux l'Indice tout en minimisant le « tracking error » ex ante (suite aux souscriptions/ remboursements ou aux différents « corporate actions »).

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  L'Indice est construit en appliquant un processus combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » d'entreprises faisant partie de l'Indice Parent.

L'Indice vise des poids par secteur similaires à ceux de l'Indice Parent afin de limiter le risque systématique introduit par le processus de sélection ESG.

La méthodologie vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 50% de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'Indice Parent (après exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères ou activités controversées).

Des informations supplémentaires sur cet Indice et sa composition sont disponibles sur le site www.msci.com.

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site www.MSCI.com : https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI ESG Leaders Indexes Methodology»).

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L EQUITIES EMU SRI MSCI INDEX

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
391200SGB2MDX2L3YO19

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

☐ **Oui**	☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☒ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de 50% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☒ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☒ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☒ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant :

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- visant à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements
- promouvoir les meilleures pratiques et les meilleurs efforts en matière d'ESG.

Le Compartiment est géré passivement et vise à répliquer physiquement l'indice MSCI EMU SRI («l'Indice»).* L'Indice fournit une exposition aux sociétés européennes de capitalisation large et moyenne dont la performance ESG est élevée par rapport à celle de leurs pairs du même secteur (« Best-in-Class » 25%)

Par construction de l'Indice répliqué, le Compartiment vise à améliorer les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales comparées à l'univers de départ, à savoir l'indice parent MSCI EMU (« Indice Parent »).

*Le présent dresse un bref aperçu de l'Indice. Elle résume les principales caractéristiques environnementales et sociales de l'Indice et n'en constitue pas une description exhaustive. En cas d'incohérence entre le résumé de l'Indice présenté dans cette section et la description complète de l'Indice, la description complète de l'Indice prévaudra. Des informations sur l'Indice figurent sur le site Internet www.msci.com. Ces informations peuvent varier, ces modifications seront mentionnées sur ledit site Internet.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes de l'Indice qu'il vise de répliquer (certains des indicateurs sont comparés à l'Indice Parent :

  - Une exposition nulle à des sociétés jugées non-conformes au Pacte Mondiale des Nations Unies et aux normes internationales (telles que définies par exemple dans la déclaration des droits humains des Nations Unies, ou de la déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et aux droits fondamentaux au travail)
  - Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliquées dans les activités économiques controversées, en fonction des limites d'exposition imposées par la méthodologie de construction de l'indice y compris toutes sociétés propriétaires de réserves (prouvées ou probables) en combustibles fossiles, toutes sociétés impliquées dans l'extraction de pétrole et gaz non-conventionnels, l'extraction du charbon thermique et la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.
  - Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères.
  - Une intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre moyenne du portefeuille inférieure à l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre moyenne de l'univers de l'Indice Parent.
  - Un Score ESG moyen (notation MSCI) supérieur au score ESG moyen de l'univers de l'Indice Parent.

  Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site MSCI.com: https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology»).

Des autres informations, y-inclus les méthodologies de calcul des scores ESG, de calcul niveaux de controverses des indices sont consultables sur le site de MSCI : www.msci.com

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  L'objectif des investissements durables que le Compartiment entend partiellement réaliser est investir dans les sociétés contribuant par leurs produits et services au financement des 17 objectifs de développement durable (« ODD ») définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) : la contribution aux objectifs de développement durables (« ODD ») est implicitement prise en compte dans la détermination des scores ESG. Par conséquent le Compartiment vise : un score / rating ESG moyen du portefeuille meilleur que l'Indice Parent.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Par construction de l'Indice répliqué, la stratégie du Compartiment intègre plusieurs éléments pour éviter et/ou réduire son exposition à des activités ou des comportements qui pourraient affecter un autre objectif environnemental ou social (tels que l'exclusion des controverses ESG de sévérités maximales ou des activités le plus néfastes à des autres objectifs environnementaux et / ou sociaux (charbon thermique, possession de réserve de combustibles fossiles, tabac, armement..)

  En particulier, le Compartiment n'investit pas dans des sociétés impliquées dans les controverses les plus sévères et qui pourrait indiquer une violation des guidelines de l'OECD pour les entreprises multinationales et / ou des principes du pacte global des UN ou une implication dans les impacts négatifs les plus sérieux.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après 'PIN') obligatoires telles qu'énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'Annexe 1 du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction de l'Indice :

    1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
       - le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement ;
       - le filtre des sociétés impliquées dans des secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable (entre autres : la production d'énergie nucléaire, le tabac, le charbon thermique, les pétroles et gazes non conventionnels)
       - le filtre sur le score ESG et le niveau de controverses tels que définis par MSCI comprend également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
    2) Deuxièmement, en ce qui concerne les PIN sociales :
       - le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption. En outre, le filtre pour les sociétés impliquées dans la sélection des principales controverses ESG comprend les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.
       - le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées (entre autres : exclusion des sociétés impliqués dans les armements non-conventionnel) ;
       - le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères sur des problématiques sociales ;
       - le classement best-in-class qui repose sur une analyse du profil ESG basé notamment sur les PIN sociaux.

    L'approche et les processus sont décrits plus amplement dans les documents consultables sur le site www.MSCI.com

    Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology »).

    Les informations sur les PIN seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Le cadre d'évaluation utilisé pour noter et exclure les émetteurs de l'Indice est conçu pour être conforme aux normes internationales représentées par la Déclaration des droits de l'homme des Nations unies, la Déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et droits fondamentaux au travail et le Pacte mondial des Nations unies.

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les PIN sur les facteurs de durabilité énumérées dans le tableau 1 u Règlement Délégué 2022/1288.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction de l'Indice que le Compartiment réplique passivement :

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   - le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement ;
   - le filtre des sociétés impliquées dans des secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable (entre autres : la production d'énergie nucléaire, le tabac, le charbon thermique, les pétroles et gazes non conventionnels)
   - le filtre sur le score ESG et le niveau de controverses tels que définis par MSCI comprend également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, en ce qui concerne les PIN sociales :
   - le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption. En outre, le filtre pour les sociétés impliquées dans la sélection des principales controverses ESG comprend les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.
   - le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées (entre autres : exclusion des sociétés impliqués dans les armements non-conventionnel) ;
   - le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères sur des problématiques sociales ;
   - le classement best-in-class qui repose sur une analyse du profil ESG basé notamment sur les PIN sociaux.

L'approche et les processus sont décrits plus amplement dans les documents consultables sur le site www.MSCI.com

Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology »).

Les informations sur les PIN seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des actions de sociétés européennes. Le compartiment est un fonds de type « tracker » mettant en œuvre une stratégie de gestion passive dont l'objectif est de répliquer, de manière physique et non synthétique, l'indice de référence (MSCI EMU SRI Net Return). Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

  L'Indice répliqué est construit notamment en appliquant un processus combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » de sociétés faisant partie de l'Indice Parent :

  a) Le processus d'exclusion porte notamment sur :

  - Les sociétés qui n'ont pas une note MSCI ESG de « A » ou au-dessus. Les sociétés doivent garder une note MSCI ESG de « BB » ou au-dessus pour être maintenus dans l'indice.
  - Les sociétés qui ne sont pas en conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) et préventions de la corruption
  - Les sociétés impliquées dans des secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable (entre autres : les armes, l'alcool, les jeux de hasard, la production d'énergie nucléaire, le tabac, le charbon thermique, les pétroles et gazes non conventionnels)
  - Les sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères : les sociétés doivent avoir un score (suivant la méthodologie MSCI ESG Research) de minimum 4 pour être éligible pour inclusion.

  b) Ensuite, un processus de sélection « Best-in-Class » MSCI est appliqué aux titres admissibles restants dans l'univers de sélection :

  L'Indice vise des poids par secteur similaires à ceux de l'Indice Parent afin de limiter le risque systématique introduit par le processus de sélection ESG. La méthodologie vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 25 % de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'indice « parent ».

  Les sociétés qui font partie des indices globaux MSCI SRI doivent garder une note MSCI ESG de « BB » ou au-dessus et un score « controverse » de « 1 » ou plus pour être maintenus dans l'indice.

  Des informations supplémentaires sur cet Indice et sa composition sont disponibles sur le site www.msci.com . Le poids des valeurs retenues dans l'Indice sera fonction de leur capitalisation boursière ajustée pour le « free float. ».

  Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

  Le tracking error (erreur de suivi) par rapport au benchmark (l'Indice) de référence est de l'ordre de 1 %. MSCI est en charge de la sélection ESG sur base des analyses ESG, des ratings, scores, exposition qui sont fournis par MSCI ESG Research.

  La revue annuelle des indices SRI a lieu en mai. L'univers éligible est mis à jour lors de cette revue. Les indices SRI sont aussi revus en août, novembre et février. Ce rééquilibrage peut également avoir lieu à d'autres moments pour refléter des opérations telles que des fusions et acquisitions.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  La méthodologie de l'Indice vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 25 % de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'indice « parent ». Les titres exclus de l'Indice Parent représentent donc en moyenne de l'ordre de 75% de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur.

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante de l'approche mise en œuvre par MSCI :

  - Par exclusion sur base de la conformité aux normes mondiales et préventions de la corruption
  - Par exclusion des sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés
  - Par détermination et intégration des aspects de gouvernance dans le score / rating ESG via le choix et la hiérarchie des thèmes et « key issues » identifiés pour chaque industrie et entreprise

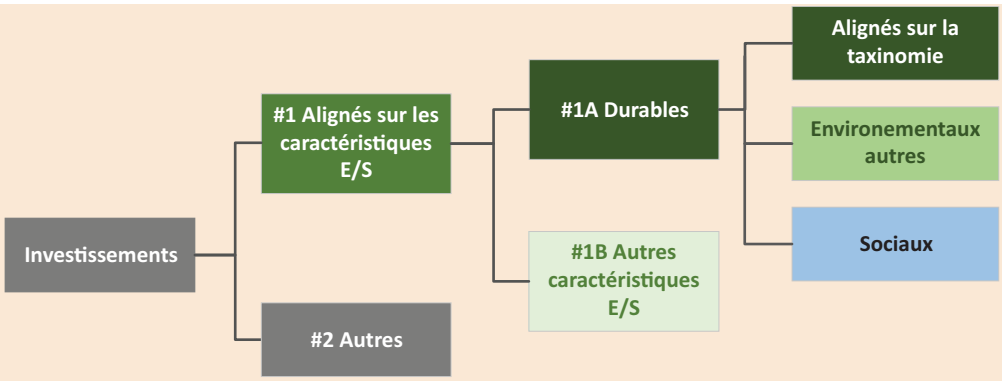
  Par ailleurs, les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 90% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »). Le Compartiment vise à investir au minimum 50 % de ses actifs dans des investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux (dans le tableau désigné « #1A Durables »).

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

La catégorie **#1 Alignes sur les caractéristiques E/S** comprend :

- la sous-catégorie **#1A Durables** couvrant les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux;
- la sous-catégorie **#1B Autres caractéristiques E/S** couvrant les investissements alignes sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement du compartiment ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales du Compartiment.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

L'Indice répliqué par le Compartiment ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

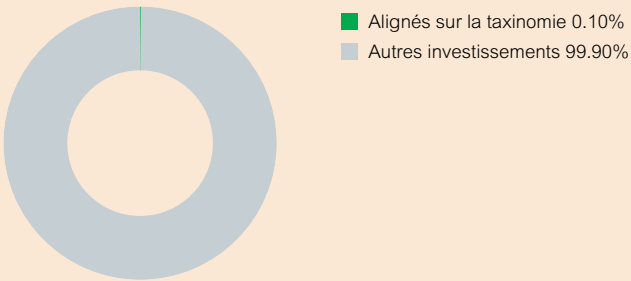
En ce qui concerne des investissements du Compartiment potentiellement alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (Minimum 0,10%):

- en principe, la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnement au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE est évaluée au moyen du chiffre d'affaires (sur la base des données relatives aux résultats fournis par les fournisseurs tiers) ;
- lorsque les informations sur la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE ne peuvent pas être aisément obtenues à partir des informations publiées par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, le Gestionnaire s'appuie sur des informations équivalentes obtenues par des fournisseurs tiers auprès des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.
- la conformité de ces investissements aux exigences énoncées à l'article 3 du Taxinomie de l'UE ne fera pas l'objet d'une garantie fournie par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs tiers.

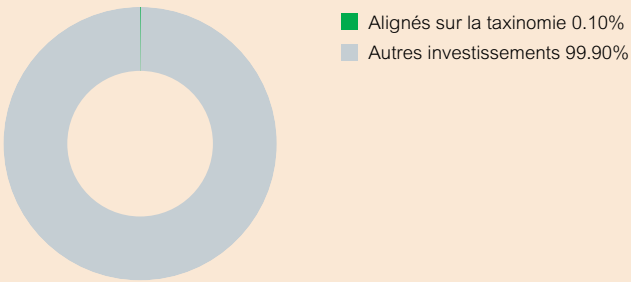
De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  L'Indice repliqué ne s'engage pas à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de 25%

L'Indice répliqué par le Compartiment ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la Taxinomie de l'UE. Cependant, le processus de l'Indice combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » permet au Compartiment de s'engager à investir un minimum de ses actifs dans des investissements qui contribuent aux objectifs environnementaux mais qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

Le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs environnementaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des sociétés bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués aux objectifs environnementaux.

De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de 25%.

Le processus de l'Indice répliqué combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » permet au Compartiment de s'engager à investir un minimum de ses actifs dans des investissements qui contribuent aux objectifs sociaux mais qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

Le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des sociétés bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués à des objectifs sociaux.

De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du portefeuille, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 10% du portefeuille.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Oui

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Le Compartiment réplique la performance de l'Indice. Le tracking error (erreur de suivi) est de l'ordre de 1 %. Le suivi de l'Indice peut être influencé par les frais de transaction, le réinvestissement des dividendes et les frais généraux supportés par le Compartiment.

  Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

  Par ailleurs, le Gestionnaire utilise un modèle d'optimisation et de contrôle de risque ex ante et ex post. L'optimisation a pour but de construire un portefeuille qui suit au mieux l'Indice tout en minimisant le « tracking error » ex ante (suite aux souscriptions/ remboursements ou aux différents « corporate actions »).

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  L'Indice est construit en appliquant un processus combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » d'entreprises faisant partie de l'Indice Parent.

  L'Indice vise des poids par secteur similaires à ceux de l'Indice Parent afin de limiter le risque systématique introduit par le processus de sélection ESG.

  La méthodologie vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 25% de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'Indice Parent (après exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères ou activités controversées).

  Des informations supplémentaires sur cet Indice et sa composition sont disponibles sur le site www.msci.com.

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site www.MSCI.com : https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology»).

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L EQUITIES EUROPE BEHAVIORAL VALUE

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
391200ZNRBAEERN4FH35

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**

- ☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%
  - ☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%

●○ ☒ **Non**

- ☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
  - ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ ayant un objectif social
- ☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant:

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales et de gouvernance sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le Compartiment investit dans des actions de sociétés ayant leur siège social ou ayant une part significative de leurs activités, actifs, centres de profit ou centres de décision dans un pays d'Europe (en ce compris le Royaume-Uni et en Suisse). Le Gestionnaire gère dynamiquement son portefeuille. Ses choix d'allocation d'actifs et de durée d'investissement reposent sur des analyses politique, économique, monétaire et financière. Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale:

a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques le Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies le Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

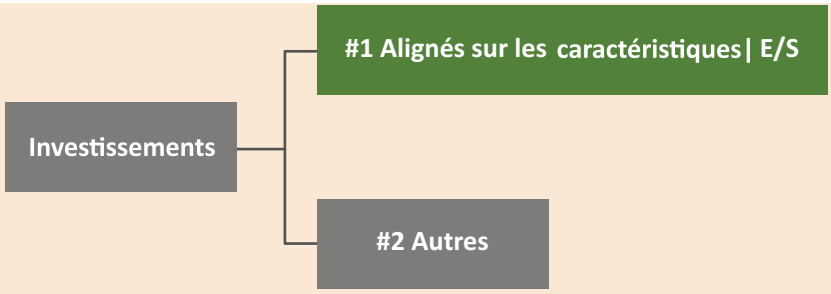
  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissemen**t (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 80% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

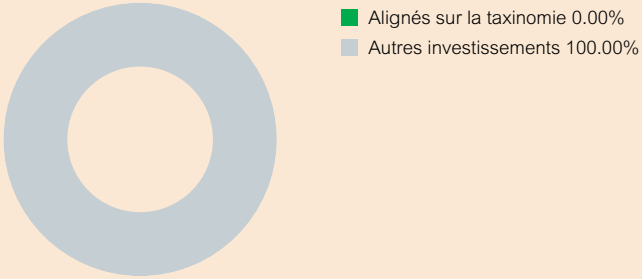
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

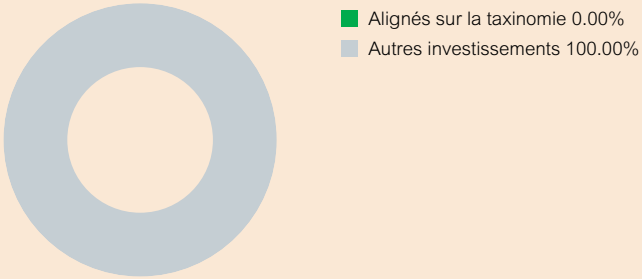
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des:

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 20% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L EQUITIES US SRI MSCI INDEX

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
391200O57ZJ9CUYKNG59

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

☐ **Oui**	☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☒ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de 50% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☒ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☒ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☒ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant :

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- visant à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements
- promouvoir les meilleures pratiques et les meilleurs efforts en matière d'ESG.

Le Compartiment est géré passivement et vise à répliquer physiquement l'indice MSCI USA SRI («l'Indice»).* L'Indice fournit une exposition aux sociétés américaines de capitalisation large et moyenne dont la performance ESG est élevée par rapport à celle de leurs pairs du même secteur (« Best-in-Class » 25%)

Par construction de l'Indice répliqué, le Compartiment vise à améliorer les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales comparées à l'univers de départ, à savoir l'indice parent MSCI USA (« Indice Parent »).

*Le présent dresse un bref aperçu de l'Indice. Elle résume les principales caractéristiques environnementales et sociales de l'Indice et n'en constitue pas une description exhaustive. En cas d'incohérence entre le résumé de l'Indice présenté dans cette section et la description complète de l'Indice, la description complète de l'Indice prévaudra. Des informations sur l'Indice figurent sur le site Internet www.msci.com. Ces informations peuvent varier, ces modifications seront mentionnées sur ledit site Internet.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes de l'Indice qu'il vise de répliquer (certains des indicateurs sont comparés à l'Indice Parent :

  - Une exposition nulle à des sociétés jugées non-conformes au Pacte Mondiale des Nations Unies et aux normes internationales (telles que définies par exemple dans la déclaration des droits humains des Nations Unies, ou de la déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et aux droits fondamentaux au travail)
  - Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliquées dans les activités économiques controversées, en fonction des limites d'exposition imposées par la méthodologie de construction de l'indice y compris toutes sociétés propriétaires de réserves (prouvées ou probables) en combustibles fossiles, toutes sociétés impliquées dans l'extraction de pétrole et gaz non-conventionnels, l'extraction du charbon thermique et la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.
  - Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères.
  - Une intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre moyenne du portefeuille inférieure à l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre moyenne de l'univers de l'Indice Parent.
  - Un Score ESG moyen (notation MSCI) supérieur au score ESG moyen de l'univers de l'Indice Parent.

  Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site MSCI.com: https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology»).

Des autres informations, y-inclus les méthodologies de calcul des scores ESG, de calcul niveaux de controverses des indices sont consultables sur le site de MSCI : www.msci.com

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  L'objectif des investissements durables que le Compartiment entend partiellement réaliser est investir dans les sociétés contribuant par leurs produits et services au financement des 17 objectifs de développement durable (« ODD ») définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) : la contribution aux objectifs de développement durables (« ODD ») est implicitement prise en compte dans la détermination des scores ESG. Par conséquent le Compartiment vise : un score / rating ESG moyen du portefeuille meilleur que l'Indice Parent.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Par construction de l'Indice répliqué, la stratégie du Compartiment intègre plusieurs éléments pour éviter et/ou réduire son exposition à des activités ou des comportements qui pourraient affecter un autre objectif environnemental ou social (tels que l'exclusion des controverses ESG de sévérités maximales ou des activités le plus néfastes à des autres objectifs environnementaux et / ou sociaux (charbon thermique, possession de réserve de combustibles fossiles, tabac, armement..)

  En particulier, le Compartiment n'investit pas dans des sociétés impliquées dans les controverses les plus sévères et qui pourrait indiquer une violation des guidelines de l'OECD pour les entreprises multinationales et / ou des principes du pacte global des UN ou une implication dans les impacts négatifs les plus sérieux.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après 'PIN') obligatoires telles qu'énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'Annexe 1 du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction de l'Indice :

    1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :

       - le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement ;
       - le filtre des sociétés impliquées dans des secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable (entre autres : la production d'énergie nucléaire, le tabac, le charbon thermique, les pétroles et gazes non conventionnels)
       - le filtre sur le score ESG et le niveau de controverses tels que définis par MSCI comprend également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).

2) Deuxièmement, en ce qui concerne les PIN sociales :

- le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption. En outre, le filtre pour les sociétés impliquées dans la sélection des principales controverses ESG comprend les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.
- le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées (entre autres : exclusion des sociétés impliqués dans les armements non-conventionnel) ;
- le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères sur des problématiques sociales ;
- le classement best-in-class qui repose sur une analyse du profil ESG basé notamment sur les PIN sociaux.

L'approche et les processus sont décrits plus amplement dans les documents consultables sur le site www.MSCI.com

Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology »).

Les informations sur les PIN seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Le cadre d'évaluation utilisé pour noter et exclure les émetteurs de l'Indice est conçu pour être conforme aux normes internationales représentées par la Déclaration des droits de l'homme des Nations unies, la Déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et droits fondamentaux au travail et le Pacte mondial des Nations unies.

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les PIN sur les facteurs de durabilité énumérées dans le tableau 1 u Règlement Délégué 2022/1288.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction de l'Indice que le Compartiment réplique passivement :

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   - le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement ;
   - le filtre des sociétés impliquées dans des secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable (entre autres : la production d'énergie nucléaire, le tabac, le charbon thermique, les pétroles et gazes non conventionnels)
   - le filtre sur le score ESG et le niveau de controverses tels que définis par MSCI comprend également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, en ce qui concerne les PIN sociales :
   - le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption. En outre, le filtre pour les sociétés impliquées dans la sélection des principales controverses ESG comprend les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.
   - le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées (entre autres : exclusion des sociétés impliqués dans les armements non-conventionnel) ;
   - le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères sur des problématiques sociales ;
   - le classement best-in-class qui repose sur une analyse du profil ESG basé notamment sur les PIN sociaux.

L'approche et les processus sont décrits plus amplement dans les documents consultables sur le site www.MSCI.com

Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology »).

Les informations sur les PIN seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des actions de sociétés américaines. Le compartiment est un fonds de type « tracker » mettant en œuvre une stratégie de gestion passive dont l'objectif est de répliquer, de manière physique et non synthétique, l'indice de référence (MSCI USA SRI Net Return). Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

  L'Indice répliqué est construit notamment en appliquant un processus combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » de sociétés faisant partie de l'Indice Parent :

  a) Le processus d'exclusion porte notamment sur :

  - Les sociétés qui n'ont pas une note MSCI ESG de « A » ou au-dessus. Les sociétés doivent garder une note MSCI ESG de « BB » ou au-dessus pour être maintenus dans l'indice.
  - Les sociétés qui ne sont pas en conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) et préventions de la corruption
  - Les sociétés impliquées dans des secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable (entre autres : les armes, l'alcool, les jeux de hasard, la production d'énergie nucléaire, le tabac, le charbon thermique, les pétroles et gazes non conventionnels)
  - Les sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères : les sociétés doivent avoir un score (suivant la méthodologie MSCI ESG Research) de minimum 4 pour être éligible pour inclusion.

  b) Ensuite, un processus de sélection « Best-in-Class » MSCI est appliqué aux titres admissibles restants dans l'univers de sélection :

  L'Indice vise des poids par secteur similaires à ceux de l'Indice Parent (MSCI USA) afin de limiter le risque systématique introduit par le processus de sélection ESG. La méthodologie vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 25 % de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'indice « parent ».

  Les sociétés qui font partie des indices globaux MSCI SRI doivent garder une note MSCI ESG de « BB » ou au-dessus et un score « controverse » de « 1 » ou plus pour être maintenus dans l'indice.

  Des informations supplémentaires sur cet Indice et sa composition sont disponibles sur le site www.msci.com . Le poids des valeurs retenues dans l'Indice sera fonction de leur capitalisation boursière ajustée pour le « free float. ».

  Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

  Le tracking error (erreur de suivi) par rapport au benchmark (l'Indice) de référence est de l'ordre de 1 %. MSCI est en charge de la sélection ESG sur base des analyses ESG, des ratings, scores, exposition qui sont fournis par MSCI ESG Research.

  La revue annuelle des indices SRI a lieu en mai. L'univers éligible est mis à jour lors de cette revue. Les indices SRI sont aussi revus en août, novembre et février. Ce rééquilibrage peut également avoir lieu à d'autres moments pour refléter des opérations telles que des fusions et acquisitions.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  La méthodologie de l'Indice vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 25 % de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'indice « parent ». Les titres exclus de l'Indice Parent représentent donc en moyenne de l'ordre de 75% de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur.

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante de l'approche mise en œuvre par MSCI :

  - Par exclusion sur base de la conformité aux normes mondiales et préventions de la corruption
  - Par exclusion des sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés
  - Par détermination et intégration des aspects de gouvernance dans le score / rating ESG via le choix et la hiérarchie des thèmes et « key issues » identifiés pour chaque industrie et entreprise

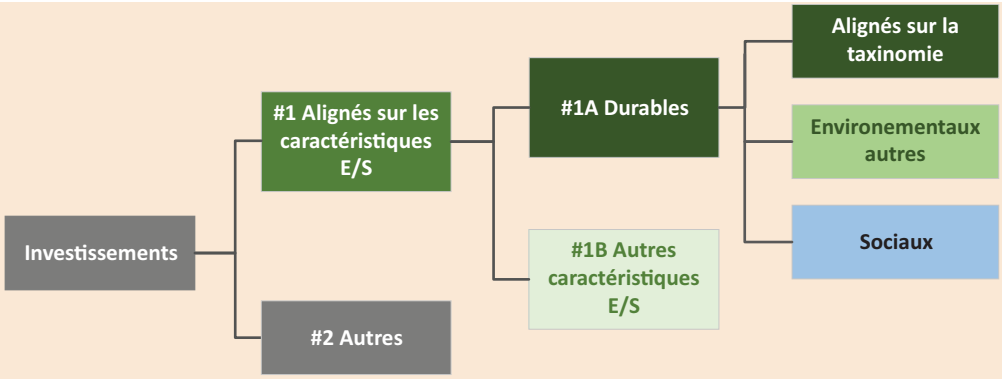
  Par ailleurs, les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 90% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »). Le Compartiment vise à investir au minimum 50 % de ses actifs dans des investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux (dans le tableau désigné « #1A Durables »).

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

La catégorie **#1 Alignes sur les caractéristiques E/S** comprend :

- la sous-catégorie **#1A Durables** couvrant les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux;
- la sous-catégorie **#1B Autres caractéristiques E/S** couvrant les investissements alignes sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement du compartiment ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales du Compartiment.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

L'Indice répliqué par le Compartiment ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

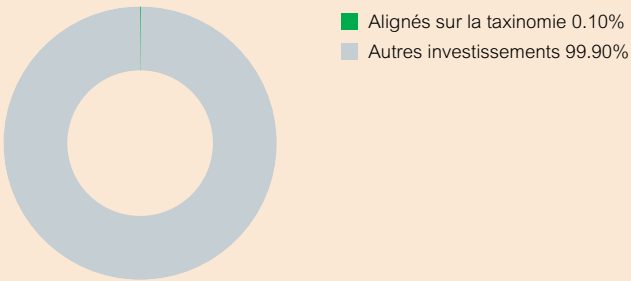
En ce qui concerne des investissements du Compartiment potentiellement alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (Minimum 0,10%):

- en principe, la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnement au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE est évaluée au moyen du chiffre d'affaires (sur la base des données relatives aux résultats fournis par les fournisseurs tiers) ;
- lorsque les informations sur la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE ne peuvent pas être aisément obtenues à partir des informations publiées par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, le Gestionnaire s'appuie sur des informations équivalentes obtenues par des fournisseurs tiers auprès des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.
- la conformité de ces investissements aux exigences énoncées à l'article 3 du Taxinomie de l'UE ne fera pas l'objet d'une garantie fournie par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs tiers.

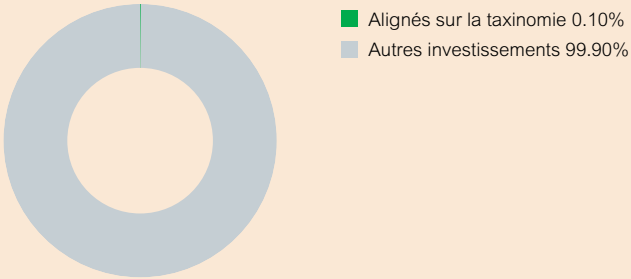
De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  L'Indice repliqué ne s'engage pas à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de 25%

L'Indice répliqué par le Compartiment ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la Taxinomie de l'UE. Cependant, le processus de l'Indice combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » permet au Compartiment de s'engager à investir un minimum de ses actifs dans des investissements qui contribuent aux objectifs environnementaux mais qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

Le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs environnementaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des sociétés bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués aux objectifs environnementaux.

De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de 25%.

Le processus de l'Indice répliqué combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » permet au Compartiment de s'engager à investir un minimum de ses actifs dans des investissements qui contribuent aux objectifs sociaux mais qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

Le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des sociétés bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués à des objectifs sociaux.

De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du portefeuille, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 10% du portefeuille.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Oui

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Le Compartiment réplique la performance de l'Indice. Le tracking error (erreur de suivi) est de l'ordre de 1 %. Le suivi de l'Indice peut être influencé par les frais de transaction, le réinvestissement des dividendes et les frais généraux supportés par le Compartiment.

  Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

  Par ailleurs, le Gestionnaire utilise un modèle d'optimisation et de contrôle de risque ex ante et ex post. L'optimisation a pour but de construire un portefeuille qui suit au mieux l'Indice tout en minimisant le « tracking error » ex ante (suite aux souscriptions/ remboursements ou aux différents « corporate actions »).

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  L'Indice est construit en appliquant un processus combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » d'entreprises faisant partie de l'Indice Parent.

  L'Indice vise des poids par secteur similaires à ceux de l'Indice Parent afin de limiter le risque systématique introduit par le processus de sélection ESG.

  La méthodologie vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 25% de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'Indice Parent (après exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères ou activités controversées).

  Des informations supplémentaires sur cet Indice et sa composition sont disponibles sur le site www.msci.com.

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site www.MSCI.com : https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology»).

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L EQUITIES WORLD SRI MSCI INDEX

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
391200EXH21C0Y8WU366

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

☐ **Oui**	☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☒ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de 50% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☒ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☒ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☒ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☐ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant :

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- visant à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements
- promouvoir les meilleures pratiques et les meilleurs efforts en matière d'ESG.

Le Compartiment est géré passivement et vise à répliquer physiquement l'indice MSCI ACWI SRI («l'Indice»).* L'Indice fournit une exposition aux sociétés de maniére mondiale de capitalisation large et moyenne dont la performance ESG est élevée par rapport à celle de leurs pairs du même secteur (« Best-in-Class » 25%)

Par construction de l'Indice répliqué, le Compartiment vise à améliorer les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales comparées à l'univers de départ, à savoir l'indice parent MSCI ACWI (« Indice Parent »).

*Le présent dresse un bref aperçu de l'Indice. Elle résume les principales caractéristiques environnementales et sociales de l'Indice et n'en constitue pas une description exhaustive. En cas d'incohérence entre le résumé de l'Indice présenté dans cette section et la description complète de l'Indice, la description complète de l'Indice prévaudra. Des informations sur l'Indice figurent sur le site Internet www.msci.com. Ces informations peuvent varier, ces modifications seront mentionnées sur ledit site Internet.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes de l'Indice qu'il vise de répliquer (certains des indicateurs sont comparés à l'Indice Parent :

  - Une exposition nulle à des sociétés jugées non-conformes au Pacte Mondiale des Nations Unies et aux normes internationales (telles que définies par exemple dans la déclaration des droits humains des Nations Unies, ou de la déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et aux droits fondamentaux au travail)
  - Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliquées dans les activités économiques controversées, en fonction des limites d'exposition imposées par la méthodologie de construction de l'indice y compris toutes sociétés propriétaires de réserves (prouvées ou probables) en combustibles fossiles, toutes sociétés impliquées dans l'extraction de pétrole et gaz non-conventionnels, l'extraction du charbon thermique et la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.
  - Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères.
  - Une intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre moyenne du portefeuille inférieure à l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre moyenne de l'univers de l'Indice Parent.
  - Un Score ESG moyen (notation MSCI) supérieur au score ESG moyen de l'univers de l'Indice Parent.

  Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site MSCI.com: https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology»).

Des autres informations, y-inclus les méthodologies de calcul des scores ESG, de calcul niveaux de controverses des indices sont consultables sur le site de MSCI : www.msci.com

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  L'objectif des investissements durables que le Compartiment entend partiellement réaliser est investir dans les sociétés contribuant par leurs produits et services au financement des 17 objectifs de développement durable (« ODD ») définis par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) : la contribution aux objectifs de développement durables (« ODD ») est implicitement prise en compte dans la détermination des scores ESG. Par conséquent le Compartiment vise : un score / rating ESG moyen du portefeuille meilleur que l'Indice Parent.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Par construction de l'Indice répliqué, la stratégie du Compartiment intègre plusieurs éléments pour éviter et/ou réduire son exposition à des activités ou des comportements qui pourraient affecter un autre objectif environnemental ou social (tels que l'exclusion des controverses ESG de sévérités maximales ou des activités le plus néfastes à des autres objectifs environnementaux et / ou sociaux (charbon thermique, possession de réserve de combustibles fossiles, tabac, armement..)

  En particulier, le Compartiment n'investit pas dans des sociétés impliquées dans les controverses les plus sévères et qui pourrait indiquer une violation des guidelines de l'OECD pour les entreprises multinationales et / ou des principes du pacte global des UN ou une implication dans les impacts négatifs les plus sérieux.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Le cadre d'évaluation utilisé pour noter et exclure les émetteurs de l'Indice est conçu pour être conforme aux normes internationales représentées par la Déclaration des droits de l'homme des Nations unies, la Déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et droits fondamentaux au travail et le Pacte mondial des Nations unies.

  - ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

    Le cadre d'évaluation utilisé pour noter et exclure les émetteurs de l'Indice est conçu pour être conforme aux normes internationales représentées par la Déclaration des droits de l'homme des Nations unies, la Déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et droits fondamentaux au travail et le Pacte mondial des Nations unies.

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les PIN sur les facteurs de durabilité énumérées dans le tableau 1 u Règlement Délégué 2022/1288.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction de l'Indice que le Compartiment réplique passivement :

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   - le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement ;
   - le filtre des sociétés impliquées dans des secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable (entre autres : la production d'énergie nucléaire, le tabac, le charbon thermique, les pétroles et gazes non conventionnels)
   - le filtre sur le score ESG et le niveau de controverses tels que définis par MSCI comprend également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, en ce qui concerne les PIN sociales :
   - le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption. En outre, le filtre pour les sociétés impliquées dans la sélection des principales controverses ESG comprend les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.
   - le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des activités controversées (entre autres : exclusion des sociétés impliqués dans les armements non-conventionnel) ;
   - le filtre d'exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères sur des problématiques sociales ;
   - le classement best-in-class qui repose sur une analyse du profil ESG basé notamment sur les PIN sociaux.

L'approche et les processus sont décrits plus amplement dans les documents consultables sur le site www.MSCI.com

Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology »).

Les informations sur les PIN seront disponibles dans le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

Le Compartiment investit principalement dans des actions de sociétés de maniére mondiale. Le compartiment est un fonds de type « tracker » mettant en œuvre une stratégie de gestion passive dont l'objectif est de répliquer, de manière physique et non synthétique, l'indice de référence (MSCI World SRI Net Return). Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

  L'Indice répliqué est construit notamment en appliquant un processus combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » de sociétés faisant partie de l'Indice Parent :

  a) Le processus d'exclusion porte notamment sur :

  - Les sociétés qui n'ont pas une note MSCI ESG de « A » ou au-dessus. Les sociétés doivent garder une note MSCI ESG de « BB » ou au-dessus pour être maintenus dans l'indice.
  - Les sociétés qui ne sont pas en conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) et préventions de la corruption
  - Les sociétés impliquées dans des secteurs et activités économiques sujets à débats quant à leur caractère éthique et durable (entre autres : les armes, l'alcool, les jeux de hasard, la production d'énergie nucléaire, le tabac, le charbon thermique, les pétroles et gazes non conventionnels)
  - Les sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères : les sociétés doivent avoir un score (suivant la méthodologie MSCI ESG Research) de minimum 4 pour être éligible pour inclusion.

  b) Ensuite, un processus de sélection « Best-in-Class » MSCI est appliqué aux titres admissibles restants dans l'univers de sélection :

  L'Indice vise des poids par secteur similaires à ceux de l'Indice Parent afin de limiter le risque systématique introduit par le processus de sélection ESG. La méthodologie vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 25 % de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'indice « parent ».

  Les sociétés qui font partie des indices globaux MSCI SRI doivent garder une note MSCI ESG de « BB » ou au-dessus et un score « controverse » de « 1 » ou plus pour être maintenus dans l'indice.

  Des informations supplémentaires sur cet Indice et sa composition sont disponibles sur le site www.msci.com . Le poids des valeurs retenues dans l'Indice sera fonction de leur capitalisation boursière ajustée pour le « free float. ».

  Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

  Le tracking error (erreur de suivi) par rapport au benchmark (l'Indice) de référence est de l'ordre de 1 %. MSCI est en charge de la sélection ESG sur base des analyses ESG, des ratings, scores, exposition qui sont fournis par MSCI ESG Research.

  La revue annuelle des indices SRI a lieu en mai. L'univers éligible est mis à jour lors de cette revue. Les indices SRI sont aussi revus en août, novembre et février. Ce rééquilibrage peut également avoir lieu à d'autres moments pour refléter des opérations telles que des fusions et acquisitions.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  La méthodologie de l'Indice vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 25 % de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'indice « parent ». Les titres exclus de l'Indice Parent représentent donc en moyenne de l'ordre de 75% de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur.

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante de l'approche mise en œuvre par MSCI :

  - Par exclusion sur base de la conformité aux normes mondiales et préventions de la corruption
  - Par exclusion des sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés
  - Par détermination et intégration des aspects de gouvernance dans le score / rating ESG via le choix et la hiérarchie des thèmes et « key issues » identifiés pour chaque industrie et entreprise

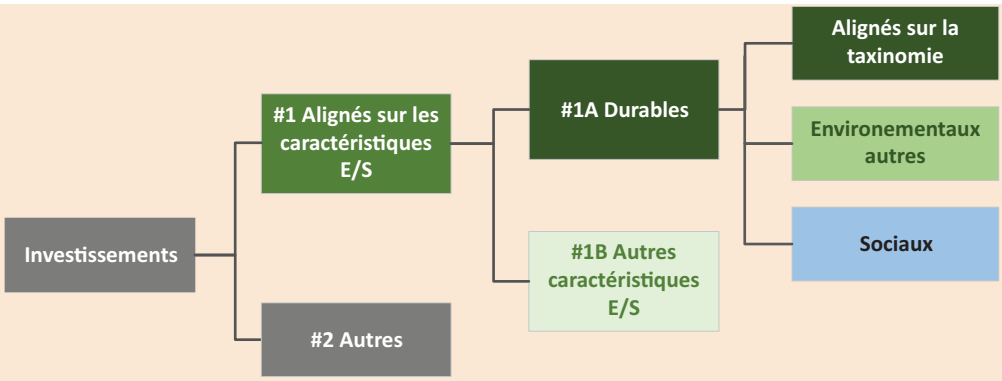
  Par ailleurs, les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 90% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »). Le Compartiment vise à investir au minimum 50 % de ses actifs dans des investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux (dans le tableau désigné « #1A Durables »).

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

La catégorie **#1 Alignes sur les caractéristiques E/S** comprend :

- la sous-catégorie **#1A Durables** couvrant les investissements durables ayant des objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux;
- la sous-catégorie **#1B Autres caractéristiques E/S** couvrant les investissements alignes sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qui ne sont pas considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement du compartiment ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales du Compartiment.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

L'Indice répliqué par le Compartiment ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

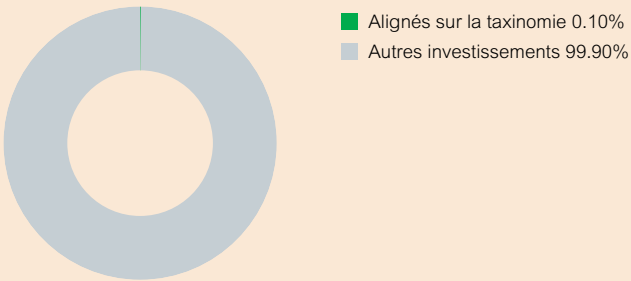
En ce qui concerne des investissements du Compartiment potentiellement alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE (Minimum 0,10%):

- en principe, la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnement au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE est évaluée au moyen du chiffre d'affaires (sur la base des données relatives aux résultats fournis par les fournisseurs tiers) ;
- lorsque les informations sur la mesure dans laquelle les investissements sont des investissements dans des activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au sens de la Taxinomie de l'UE ne peuvent pas être aisément obtenues à partir des informations publiées par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, le Gestionnaire s'appuie sur des informations équivalentes obtenues par des fournisseurs tiers auprès des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.
- la conformité de ces investissements aux exigences énoncées à l'article 3 du Taxinomie de l'UE ne fera pas l'objet d'une garantie fournie par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs auditeurs ou d'un examen par un ou plusieurs tiers.

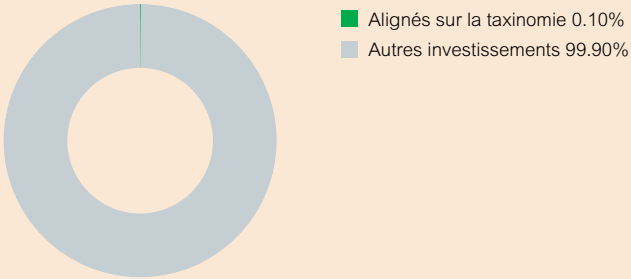
De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  L'Indice repliqué ne s'engage pas à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE est de 25%

L'Indice répliqué par le Compartiment ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la Taxinomie de l'UE. Cependant, le processus de l'Indice combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » permet au Compartiment de s'engager à investir un minimum de ses actifs dans des investissements qui contribuent aux objectifs environnementaux mais qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

Le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs environnementaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des sociétés bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués aux objectifs environnementaux.

De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Sur la base de l'approche décrite ci-dessous, la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social est de 25%.

Le processus de l'Indice répliqué combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » permet au Compartiment de s'engager à investir un minimum de ses actifs dans des investissements qui contribuent aux objectifs sociaux mais qui ne sont pas alignés sur la Taxinomie de l'UE.

Le Gestionnaire a adopté et défini un cadre spécifique pour identifier les objectifs sociaux de ces investissements durables et évaluer leur contribution à ces objectifs. Ce cadre se base sur des données des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements et provenant de fournisseurs tiers et évalue la contribution négative et positive des sociétés bénéficiaires (potentielles) des investissements, en pourcentage de leur chiffre d'affaires aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) des Nations unies qui peuvent être attribués à des objectifs sociaux.

De plus amples informations sur la méthodologie et les ressources en matière de données sont disponibles dans les informations sur ce Compartiment via le site www.dpamfunds.com (notamment dans les sections "Méthodologies" et "Sources et traitement des données").

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du portefeuille, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera jamais 10% du portefeuille.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Oui

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Le Compartiment réplique la performance de l'Indice. Le tracking error (erreur de suivi) est de l'ordre de 1 %. Le suivi de l'Indice peut être influencé par les frais de transaction, le réinvestissement des dividendes et les frais généraux supportés par le Compartiment.

  Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Le Compartiment suit une stratégie de gestion passive qui investira de manière physique et non-synthétique dans la totalité des titres de l'Indice, ou d'un échantillon représentatif des titres de celui-ci, en détenant chaque titre dans une proportion approximativement identique à son poids dans l'Indice.

  Par ailleurs, le Gestionnaire utilise un modèle d'optimisation et de contrôle de risque ex ante et ex post. L'optimisation a pour but de construire un portefeuille qui suit au mieux l'Indice tout en minimisant le « tracking error » ex ante (suite aux souscriptions/ remboursements ou aux différents « corporate actions »).

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  L'Indice est construit en appliquant un processus combinant l'exclusion de valeurs et une sélection « Best-in-Class » d'entreprises faisant partie de l'Indice Parent.

  L'Indice vise des poids par secteur similaires à ceux de l'Indice Parent afin de limiter le risque systématique introduit par le processus de sélection ESG.

  La méthodologie vise à inclure les titres de sociétés avec la plus haute note ESG jusqu'à 25% de la capitalisation boursière de chaque secteur de l'Indice Parent (après exclusion des sociétés impliquées dans des controverses ESG très sévères ou activités controversées).

  Des informations supplémentaires sur cet Indice et sa composition sont disponibles sur le site www.msci.com.

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Les méthodologies de construction des indices sont consultables sur le site www.MSCI.com : https://www.msci.com/index-methodology (« MSCI SRI Indexes Methodology»).

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»).

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L GLOBAL TARGET INCOME

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
5493008AXEU35YCKQQ13

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**	●○ ☒ **Non**
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%	☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE	☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
	☐ ayant un objectif social
☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%	☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant:

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes en termes d'exposition des sociétés investies à certaines activités et comportements controversés :

  a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

  b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

  c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

  Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.
   c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).
2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales et de gouvernance sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :
   a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.
   b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (Sustainable and Responsible Investments Policy) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Le Compartiment investit, directement ou indirectement au travers d'organismes de placement collectif (OPC), sans restrictions géographiques et/ou sectorielles quelconques, en (i) actions et/ou d'autres titres donnant accès au capital et en (ii) obligations et/ou d'autres titres de créance (tels que, sans que cette liste ne soit exhaustive, des obligations perpétuelles, des obligations subordonnées, des obligations convertibles, des obligations à coupon zéro et des produits structurés tels que des « Asset Backed Securities » ou des « Mortgage Backed Securities ») à haut rendement. Le Compartiment peut par ailleurs investir en instruments du marchés monétaires tels que, par exemple, des espèces et/ou des certificats de dépôts. Dans une gestion active du Compartiment, le gestionnaire répartit les investissements entre les différentes classes d'investissement et les pays sur base de critères macro- et micro-économiques. Ensuite, le gestionnaire sélectionne des investissements présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru. Le Compartiment est géré activement. Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.e Compartiment investit principalement, directement ou au travers d'autres fonds, dans des actions du monde entier et libellés en toute devise. A titre accessoire, le Compartiment peut investir à dans des obligations. Dans une gestion active du Compartiment, le gestionnaire sélectionne un nombre relativement restreint de sociétés dont il pense qu'elle possèdent un potentiel de redement par rapport au risque encouru supérieur à la moyenne en partant d'un processus collectif sur les meilleures idées d'investissement (" best ideas generation"). Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le Compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

  Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale:

  a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

  b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

  Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques le Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies le Gestionnaire.

Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

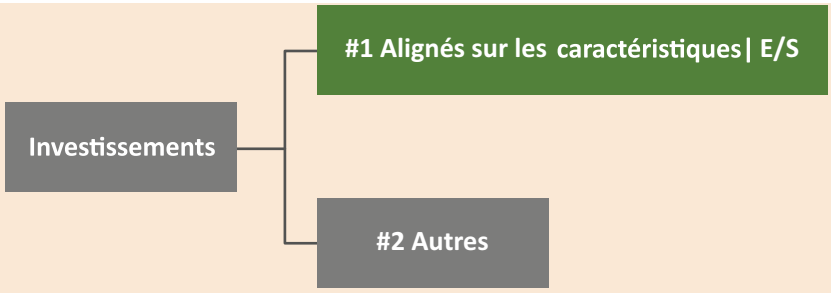
Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 75% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

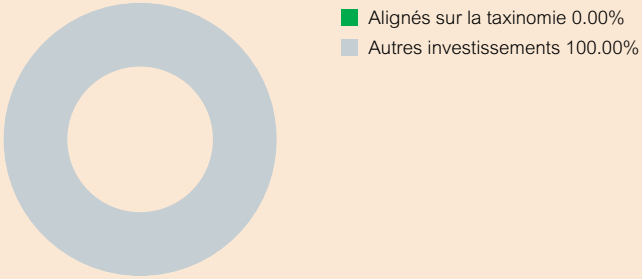
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

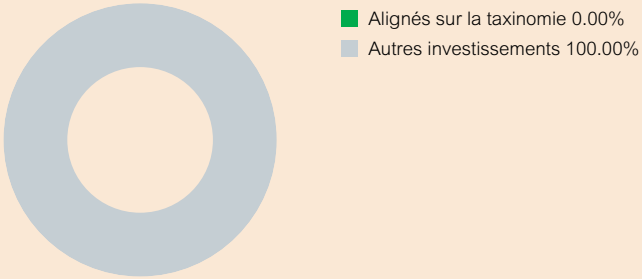
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 25% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»

ANNEXE II

Modèle d'informations précontractuelles pour les produits financiers visés à l'article 8, paragraphes 1, 2 et 2 bis, du règlement (UE) 2019/2088 et à l'article 6, premier alinéa, du règlement (UE) 2020/852

Dénomination du produit:
DPAM L PATRIMONIAL FUND

Identifiant d'entité juridique:
549300W5350LFNV3J760

Par **investissement durable**, on entend un investissement dans une activité économique qui contribue à un objectif environnemental ou social, pour autant qu'il ne cause pas de préjudice important à aucun de ces objectifs et que les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements appliquent des pratiques de bonne gouvernance.

La **taxinomie de l'UE** est un système de classification institué par le règlement (UE) 2020/852, qui dresse une liste d'**activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.** Ce règlement ne dresse pas de liste d'activités économiques durables sur le plan social. Les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental ne sont pas nécessairement alignés sur la taxinomie.

Caractéristiques environnementales et/ ou sociales

Ce produit financier a-t-il un objectif d'investissement durable ?

●● ☐ **Oui**

- ☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental:** ___%
  - ☐ dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
- ☐ Il réalisera un minimum d' **investissements durables ayant un objectif social:** ___%

●○ ☒ **Non**

- ☐ Il **promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)** et, bien qu'il n'ait pas pour objectif l'investissement durable, il contiendra une proportion minimale de __% d'investissements durables
  - ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui sont considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ ayant un objectif environnemental dans des activités économiques qui ne sont pas considérées comme durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE
  - ☐ ayant un objectif social
- ☒ Il promeut des caractéristiques E/S mais **ne réalisera pas d'investissements durables**

Les **indicateurs de durabilité** évaluent la mesure dans laquelle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier sont atteintes.

Quelles caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales sont promues par ce produit financier?

Le Compartiment promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales à travers une méthodologie rigoureuse visant:

- à défendre les droits fondamentaux (droits humains, droit du travail, prévention de la corruption et protection de l'environnement) et
- à ne pas financer les activités et comportements controversés qui pourraient affecter la réputation à long terme des investissements.
- à promouvoir les meilleures pratiques en matière environnementale, sociale et gouvernance (ESG).

Le Compartiment n'a pas désigné un indice de référence afin d'atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues au sens de l'article 8 du Règlement.

- ***Quels sont les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les indicateurs de durabilité utilisés pour mesurer la réalisation de l'ensemble des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales promues par le Compartiment correspondent aux restrictions d'investissement contraignantes :

  - Pour les investissements en actions ou en obligations de sociétés :

    a) Une exposition nulle à des société jugés non-conformes aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ;

    b) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés impliqués dans les activités controversées telles que définies par la politique d'activités controverses du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy)) ;

    c) Une exposition nulle à des sociétés faisant face à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale ;

  - Pour les investissements en obligations souveraines :

    d) Une exposition nulle à des émetteurs ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques;

  tels que détaillés à la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier ? » ci-dessous.

- ***Quels sont les objectifs des investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser et comment l'investissement durable contribue-t-il à ces objectifs ?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

Les **principales incidences négatives** correspondent aux incidences négatives les plus significatives des décisions d'investissement sur les facteurs de durabilité liées aux questions environnementales, sociales et de personnel, au respect des droits de l'homme et à la lutte contre la corruption et les actes de corruption.

- ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables que le produit financier entend partiellement réaliser ne causent-ils pas de préjudice important a un objectif d'investissement durable sur le plan environnemental ou social?***

  Pas d'application. Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables.

  - ***Comment les indicateurs concernant les incidences négatives ont-ils été pris en consideration?***

    Non applicable

  - ***Dans quelle mesure les investissements durables sont-ils conformes aux principes directeurs de l'OCDE a l'intention des entreprises multinationales et aux principes directeurs des Nations unies relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme ? Description détaillée:***

    Non applicable

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important » s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Ce produit financier prend-il en considération les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité ?

☒ Oui,

le Compartiment prend en considération toutes les principales incidences négatives sur les facteurs de durabilité (ci-après « PIN ») énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288.

Pour les lignes investies en actions et obligations d'entreprises :

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Concrètement, les PIN sont intégrées dans les différentes étapes de construction du Compartiment en amont via les exclusions et l'univers éligible en résultant (i), et à travers le processus d'investissement via les analyses fondamentales, la surveillance des controverses et le dialogue continu avec les sociétés investies (ii):

1) Premièrement, en ce qui concerne les PIN environnementales :
   a) elles sont analysées et surveillées au niveau des émetteurs investis, en ce qui concerne particulièrement les PIN liées aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre et à la performance énergétique, notamment par le biais de recherches du Gestionnaire dans le cadre des recommandations de la Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)).
   b) ensuite, le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) comprend un filtre sur la protection de l'environnement.

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions environnementales telles que l'impact environnemental des opérations de l'entreprise (émissions, déchets, utilisation énergétique, biodiversité et consommation d'eau), l'impact environnemental sur la chaine d'approvisionnement et l'impact des produits et services (impact carbone et environnemental).

2) Deuxièmement, les PIN sociales sont systématiquement analysées suivant les étapes du processus de recherche et d'investissement :

a) le filtre de conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) est articulé autour des droits de l'homme, des droits du travail et de la prévention de la corruption.

b) le filtre d'exclusion des entreprises impliquées dans des activités controversées (conformément à la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

c) en outre, le filtre et l'analyse sur base des principales controverses ESG dans lesquelles les entreprises peuvent être impliquées comprennent également les controverses liées aux questions sociales, à savoir la société et la communauté, le client et le personnel, et les controverses liées aux questions de gouvernance telles que l'éthique des affaires, y compris la corruption et les pots-de-vin.

Pour les lignes investies en obligations souveraines :

le Compartiment prend en considération les principales incidences négatives (ci-après « PIN ») environnementale et sociale énumérées dans le tableau 1 de l'annexe I du Règlement Délégué (UE) 2022/1288 qui sont applicables aux investissements dans des émetteurs souverains ou supranationaux.

Les PIN sont intrinsèquement liées à l'engagement du Gestionnaire de réduire l'impact négatif des investissements du Compartiment en évitant les activités ou les comportements qui peuvent nuire de manière significative à la croissance durable et inclusive. Cet engagement est incorporé dans l'ensemble du processus de recherche et d'investissement dès sa création.

Le premier PIN est lié à la problématique environnementale et se concentre sur l'intensité des émissions de gaz à effet de serre des pays investis. L'indicateur fait partie intégrante du modèle de durabilité des pays développé par le Gestionnaire pour ses stratégies obligations souveraines. Il est donc inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peut influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

Le second PIN est lié à la problématique sociale et se concentre sur les questions de violations sociales. Notre modèle de durabilité du pays observe plusieurs indicateurs sur cette question tels que le respect des libertés civiles et droits politiques, le respect des droits de l'homme et le niveau de violence au sein du pays, l'engagement vis-à-vis des conventions majeures du droit du travail, la question des égalités de chance et de distribution des richesses, etc. Ces différents indicateurs sont inclus dans le score de durabilité du pays et peuvent influencer celui-ci positivement ou négativement en fonction de son niveau et son évolution par rapport aux autres pays émetteurs.

L'approche et les processus du Gestionnaire sont décrits plus amplement dans sa politique d'investissements durables et responsables (https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-asset-management/image/upload/v1614006836/DPAM_policy_Sustainable_and_Responsible_Investment.pdf) et dans le rapport TCFD disponibles via le site www.dpamfunds.com.

Les informations sur les PIN pris en considération par le Compartiment seront disponibles le rapport annuel de DPAM L, SICAV à laquelle appartient le Compartiment.

☐ Non

La **stratégie d'investissement** guide les décisions d'investissement selon des facteurs tels que les objectifs d'investissement et la tolérance au risque.

Quelle stratégie d'investissement ce produit financier suit-il ?

Le compartiment investit principalement, directement ou au travers d'autres fonds, dans des actions, obligations, y compris des obligations à faible notation, et instruments du marché monétaire. Le compartiment peut investir dans le monde entier dans des titres libellés en toute devise. Le compartiment est géré activement. Le Gestionnaire répartit les investissements entre les différentes classes d'investissement et les pays sur base de critères macro- et micro-économiques. Ensuite, le gestionnaire sélectionne des investissements présentant un potentiel de rendement avantageux par rapport au risque encouru.Afin de tirer parti ou de se couvrir contre des fluctuations de marché, ou encore pour une gestion de portefeuille efficace, le compartiment peut recourir à des instruments dérivés.

- ***Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par ce produit financier?***

  Les restrictions d'investissement contraignantes s'appliquent (a) aux sociétés non-conformes aux principes des normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous, (b) aux sociétés impliqués dans des activités controversés, et (c) aux sociétés impliqués dans des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale :

  a) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) décrites ci-dessous : Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans les sociétés non conformes aux 10 principes du Pacte Mondial et les Principes Directeurs des Nations Unies, aux instruments OIT (ILO), aux OECD Multinational Enterprises (MNE) Guidelines et aux conventions et traités sous-jacents.

  b) Exclusion des valeurs impliquées dans des activités controversées : Le Compartiment exclut les valeurs dont l'activité consiste en la fabrication, l'utilisation ou la détention de mines antipersonnel, d'armes à sous-munitions, de munitions et blindages à l'uranium appauvri, d'armes chimiques ou biologiques. Le Compartiment exclut également les valeurs des sociétés qui ont une exposition matérielle à la production ou la distribution de tabac ou de matières premières et d'équipements nécessaires à la production de tabac, à l'extraction de charbon thermique, ou à la génération d'électricité à partir de charbon.

  Ces exclusions sont détaillées dans la politique d'activités controversées du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux stratégies « conventionnelles ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Controversial Activities Policy).

  c) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : Les émetteurs faisant face à des controverses de sévérité maximale ne sont pas éligibles à l'investissement.

  Des listes d'exclusion reprenant les différentes sociétés exclues au titre des critères (a), (b) et (c) définis ci-dessus, sont régulièrement mises à jour et nourrissent les systèmes de contrôle des investissements en portefeuille.

  Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

  A chaque collecte de séries de données, le Gestionnaire établit des listes d'exclusion qui sont mises à jour au moins trimestriellement et sur base ad hoc en cas de dégradation de la position. Il existe une liste d'exclusion par élément contraignant et par groupe de stratégies, le Gestionnaire appliquant un seuil d'exclusion/restriction d'investissement similaire. Le département de gestion des risques du Gestionnaire est chargé d'appliquer les mécanismes de prévention (risque ex ante) et de contrôles (risque ex post) nécessaires afin de faire appliquer efficacement les listes d'exclusion dans les portefeuilles d'investissement des stratégies du Gestionnaire.

  Le Gestionnaire utilise la recherche ESG d'agences de notation extra-financières pour évaluer la gravité des controverses auxquelles les sociétés sont exposées et exclut les controverses les plus sévères. Le Gestionnaire produit également des analyses internes des controverses ESG auxquelles sont exposées les sociétés. Le Gestionnaire se réserve le droit d'exclure également les sociétés qu'elle estime être impliquées dans des controverses suffisamment graves.

En cas de dégradation du profil ESG d'une société conduisant à son déclassement au statut de non-conformité aux normes mondiales (Global Standards) ou d'émergence d'une controverse de sévérité maximale concernant la société, le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment et ce endéans les trois mois.

Pour les lignes directes en obligations souveraines, le Compartiment applique des restrictions d'investissements contraignantes : exclusion des pays ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques.

Le Compartiment n'investit pas dans des pays ne respectant pas un minimum de requis démocratiques. Pour déterminer si un pays ne respecte pas ce minimum de requis le gestionnaire applique une méthodologie qui est principalement basée sur les classifications du International NGO Freedom House (« pas libre ») et The Economist Intelligence Unit (« régime autoritaire »). Cette exclusion et la méthodologie sous-jacente sont détaillées dans la politique d'investissements responsables et durables du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux « Sovereign Bonds ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy)

Cette exclusion et la méthodologie sous-jacente sont détaillées dans la politique d'investissements responsables et durables du Gestionnaire (section consacrée aux « Sovereign Bonds ») accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Sustainable & Responsible Investment policy).

Les exclusions des valeurs sur base des critères contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement s'appliquent aussi bien au moment de l'achat d'une position, qu'au cours de la détention de la position en portefeuille.

En cas de dégradation d'un pays le gestionnaire vendra l'investissement concerné dans l'intérêt des actionnaires du Compartiment, et ce endéans les trois mois.

- ***Quel est le taux minimal d'engagement pour réduire la portée des investissements envisagés avant l'application de cette stratégie d'investissement?***

  Non applicable

Les pratiques de **bonne gouvernance** concernent des structures de gestion saines, les relations avec le personnel, la rémunération du personnel et le respect des obligations fiscales.

- ***Quelle est la politique suivie pour évaluer les pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements?***

  Les critères de bonne gouvernance font partie intégrante des politiques d'actionnariat actif, d'engagement et de la politique d'investissements durables et responsables du Gestionnaire et sont inclus dans le processus de décision d'investissement au travers des différentes étapes décrites dans la section « Quels sont les éléments contraignants de la stratégie d'investissement utilisés pour sélectionner les investissements afin d'atteindre chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promus par ce produit financier ?» ci-dessus. Le Gestionnaire tient compte de ces critères de la manière suivante:

  i) Conformité du portefeuille avec les normes mondiales (Global Standards) : la prévention de la corruption est un des quatre thèmes principaux des 10 principes du Pacte Mondial des Nations Unies.

  ii) L'exposition du portefeuille à des controverses ESG de sévérité maximale : les critères de bonne gouvernance (éthique des affaires, lobbying politique, gouvernance d'entreprise, corruption et responsabilisation des instances de gouvernance sur les aspects ESG) font l'objet de l'analyse des controverses, de leur sévérité et des mesures correctives.

  iii) Approche ESG qualitative : La recherche fondamentale du Gestionnaire est en grande partie consacrée aux questions de gouvernance et de gouvernance d'entreprises.

  iv) La politique de vote du Gestionnaire participe à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques en matière de gouvernance d'entreprises (séparation des pouvoirs, indépendance et adéquation du conseil d'administration, respect des droits des actionnaires minoritaires, qualité de l'audit interne et externe, etc.). La politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire est liée à cette politique de vote et en applique les principes.

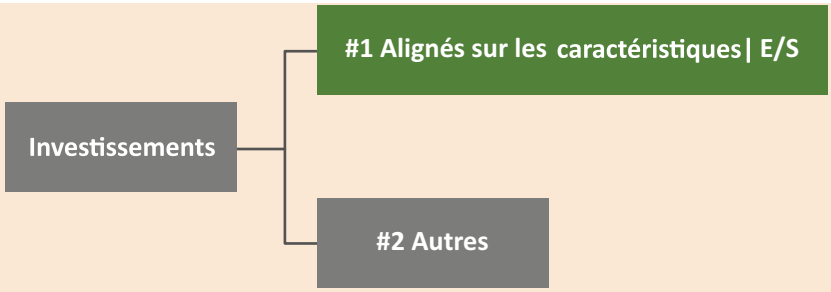
  Les questions de gouvernance font également partie intégrante du suivi des investissements, notamment via la politique de vote et la politique d'engagement du Gestionnaire accessible via le site www.dpamfunds.com (Voting policy / Engagement policy).

L'allocation des actifs décrit la part des investissements dans des actifs spécifiques.

Les activités alignées sur la taxinomie sont exprimées en pourcentage :
- du **chiffre d'affaires** pour refléter la part des revenus provenant des activités vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements;
- des **dépenses d'investissement** (CapEx) pour montrer les investissements verts réalises par les sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements, pour une transition vers une économie verte par exemple;
- des **dépenses d'exploitation** (OpEx) pour refléter les activités opérationnelles vertes des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Quelle est l'allocation des actifs prévue pour ce produit financier?

Par l'application de la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus, le Compartiment investit au minimum 75% de ses actifs dans des titres satisfaisant aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales dont il fait la promotion (« dans le tableau désigné par « #1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S »).



La catégorie **#1 Alignés sur les caractéristiques E/S** inclut les investissements du produit financier utilisés pour atteindre les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier.

La catégorie **#2 Autres** inclut les investissements restants du produit financier qui ne sont ni alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales ni considérés comme des investissements durables.

- ***Comment l'utilisation de produits dérives atteint-elle les caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier?***

  Les produits dérivés utilisés, le cas échéant, dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement ne seront pas utilisés aux fins de promouvoir les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales.

Les **activités habilitantes** permettent directement à d'autres activités de contribuer de manière substantielle à la réalisation d'un objectif environnemental.

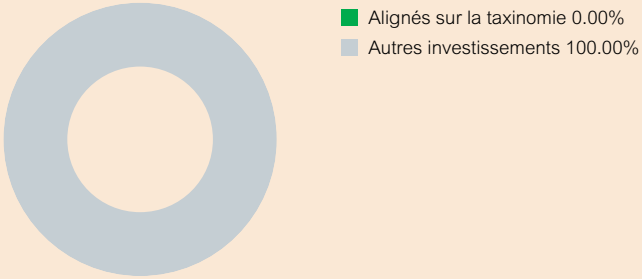
Les **activités transitoires** sont des activités pour lesquelles il n'existe pas encore de solutions de remplacement sobres en carbone et, entre autres, dont les niveaux d'émission de gaz à effet de serre correspondent aux meilleures performances.

Dans quelle mesure minimale les investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental sont-ils alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE?

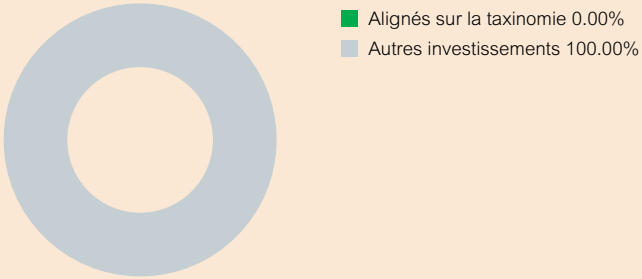
Ce Compartiment se n'engage pas à faire des investissements durables et ne prend aucun engagement concernant l'alignement de ses investissements sur la taxinomie européenne.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaitre en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Etant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.

1. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **obligations souveraines incluses***



2. Alignement des investissements sur la taxinomie, **hors obligations souveraines***



**Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

- ***Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements dans des activités transitoires et habilitantes ?***

  Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou à investir dans des activités habilitantes et/ou transitoires.

Le symbole représente des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui **ne tiennent pas compte des critères** applicables aux activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental au titre de la taxinomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental qui ne sont pas alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE ?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables ayant un objectif environnemental non-alignés sur la taxonomie de l'UE.

Quelle est la part minimale d'investissements durables sur le plan social?

Ce Compartiment ne s'engage pas à faire des investissements durables ou des investissements durables sur le plan social.

Quels investissements sont inclus dans la catégorie «#2 Autres», quelle est leur finalité et existe-t-il des garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales?

Les screenings ESG contraignants effectués conformément à la stratégie d'investissement décrite ci-dessus sont appliqués à l'ensemble du Compartiment, à l'exclusion des :

- Liquidités
- Instruments dérivés
- Organismes de placement collectif
- Emetteurs ne rapportant pas l'information suffisante ou étant insuffisamment couverts par la recherche ESG pour juger de ses caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales

Le Compartiment pourra investir ou détenir ces types d'actifs dans un but de réalisation des objectifs d'investissement, de diversification du portefeuille, de gestion de liquidité ainsi que dans un but de couverture des risques.

Cette proportion restante ne dépassera pas 25% du Compartiment.

Il n'y a pas de garanties environnementales ou sociales minimales.

Les **indices de référence** sont des indices permettant de mesurer si le produit financier atteintes caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales qu'il promeut.

Un indice spécifique a-t-il été désigné comme indice de référence pour déterminer si ce produit financier est aligné sur les caractéristiques environnementales et/ou sociales qu'il promeut ?

Non applicable

- ***Comment l'indice de référence est-il en permanence aligne sur chacune des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales promues par le produit financier***

  Non applicable

- ***Comment l'alignement de la stratégie d'investissement sur la méthodologie de l'indice est-il garanti en permanence ?***

  Non applicable

- ***En quoi l'indice désigne diffère-t-il d'un indice de marche large pertinent ?***

  Non applicable

- ***Où trouver la méthode utilisée pour le calcul de l'indice désigné ?***

  Non applicable

Où puis-je trouver en ligne davantage d'informations spécifiques au produit ?

De plus amples informations sur le produit sont accessibles sur le site internet:

www.dpamfunds.com (Funds/Compartiment/classe d'action/ onglet «Transparence en matière de durabilité»