

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

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

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

**Product Name:** ABN AMRO Funds Profile 4 - Moderately Aggressive  
**Legal Entity Identifier:** 54930043ILLLOXDPKX02

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes No

- ☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: \_\_\_\_%  
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  
☐ It made a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: \_\_\_\_%
- ☐ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of \_\_\_\_% of sustainable investments  
☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  
☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  
☐ with a social objective  
☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



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

Over 2024 and according to the Management Company’s methodology and Data, the Sub-Fund met the promoted environmental and social characteristics. In the context of promoting these characteristics, the Sub-Fund primarily considered an overall ESG quality rating and the Management Company's Exclusion List.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

CORPORATE INDICATORS	Portfolio	Benchmark
<b>UN Global Compact Compliance</b> % of assets. The higher the better. <i>Data Coverage</i>	99.9% 100.0%	99.0% 100.0%
<b>Controversy Levels Breakdown</b> The lower the better. <i>Data Coverage</i>	99.0%	97.0%
Controversy Level 0 - None (% of assets with no controversy)	13.5%	11.4%
Controversy Level 1 - Low (% of assets in low controversy)	16.9%	14.9%
Controversy Level 2 - Moderate (% of assets in moderate controversy)	42.6%	41.2%
Controversy Level 3 - Significant (% of assets in significant controversy)	23.5%	26.2%
Controversy Level 4 - High (% of assets in high controversy)	3.5%	5.6%
Controversy Level 5 - Severe (% of assets in severe controversy)	0.0%	0.9%
<b>Corporate - ESG Risk Score</b> Score from 0 to 100. The lower the better. <i>Data Coverage</i>	18.1 97.8%	19.8 96.1%

<b>Scope 1 GHG emissions</b> In tCO <sub>2</sub> e. The lower the better.	<b>19,577.5</b>	<b>75,869.5</b>
<i>Data Coverage</i>	96.0%	93.4%
Reported Emissions	96.4%	94.0%
Estimated Emissions	2.6%	4.4%
<b>Scope 2 GHG emissions</b> In tCO <sub>2</sub> e. The lower the better.	<b>4,942.2</b>	<b>14,136.5</b>
<i>Data Coverage</i>	96.0%	93.4%
Reported Emissions	96.4%	94.0%
Estimated Emissions	2.6%	4.4%
<b>SOVEREIGN INDICATORS</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>	<b>Benchmark</b>
<b>Country - ESG Risk Score</b> Score from 0 to 100. The lower the better.	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<i>Data Coverage</i>	90.5%	93.2%
<b>GHG Emissions/Government GDP in EUR</b> In tCO <sub>2</sub> e divided by government GDP EUR. The lower the better.	<b>306.6</b>	<b>301.2</b>
<i>Data Coverage</i>	91.9%	94.6%

Note: (i) The ESG Risk Score indicator from Morningstar Sustainalytics provides an assessment of the extent to which the economic values of holdings are at risk due to material ESG issues. This asset-weighted score ranges from Negligible (0-9.9) to Severe (40+). (ii) The calculation has been performed using the average of the four calendar year quarterly observations.

Sources: AAIS, ISS ESG , Morningstar Sustainalytics

● ...and compared to previous periods?

CORPORATE INDICATORS	Portfolio Y-1	Benchmark Y-1	Portfolio Y-2	Benchmark Y-2	Portfolio Y-3	Benchmark Y-3	Portfolio Y-4	Benchmark Y-4	Portfolio Y-5	Benchmark Y-5
<b>UN Global Compact Compliance</b> % of assets. The higher the better. <i>Data Coverage</i>	100.0%	98.7%	99.9%	98.6%						
<b>Controversy Levels Breakdown</b> The lower the better. <i>Data Coverage</i>	90.7%	94.2%	81.8%	93.4%						
Controversy Level 0 - None (% of assets with no controversy)	13.3%	9.3%	13.7%	9.2%						
Controversy Level 1 - Low (% of assets in low controversy)	17.6%	15.2%	19.5%	15.2%						
Controversy Level 2 - Moderate (% of assets in moderate controversy)	39.0%	36.4%	37.1%	36.7%						
Controversy Level 3 - Significant (% of assets in significant controversy)	26.9%	31.3%	26.7%	31.1%						
Controversy Level 4 - High (% of assets in high controversy)	3.3%	6.7%	3.0%	6.5%						
Controversy Level 5 - Severe (% of assets in severe controversy)	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.4%						
<b>Corporate - ESG Risk Score</b> Score from 0 to 100. The lower the better. <i>Data Coverage</i>	19.2	21.4	19.6	21.6						
<b>Scope 1 GHG emissions</b> In tCO <sub>2</sub> e. The lower the better. <i>Data Coverage</i>	17,952.4	42,549.6	14,768.9	42,512.8						
Reported Emissions	95.8%	94.3%	95.4%	94.5%						
Estimated Emissions	4.2%	5.7%	4.6%	5.5%						
<b>Scope 2 GHG emissions</b> In tCO <sub>2</sub> e. The lower the better. <i>Data Coverage</i>	5,453.7	7,965.6	4,272.0	7,809.9						
Reported Emissions	95.8%	94.3%	95.4%	94.5%						
Estimated Emissions	4.2%	5.7%	4.6%	5.5%						

SOVEREIGN INDICATORS	Portfolio Y-1	Benchmark Y-1	Portfolio Y-2	Benchmark Y-2	Portfolio Y-3	Benchmark Y-3	Portfolio Y-4	Benchmark Y-4	Portfolio Y-5	Benchmark Y-5
<b>Country - ESG Risk Score</b> Score from 0 to 100. The lower the better. <i>Data Coverage</i>	<b>14.4</b> 94.5%	<b>14.6</b> 92.0%	<b>14.0</b> 95.0%	<b>14.6</b> 92.3%						
<b>GHG Emissions/Government GDP in EUR</b> In tCO <sub>2</sub> e divided by government GDP EUR. The lower the better. <i>Data Coverage</i>	<b>306.9</b> 95.9%	<b>309.7</b> 87.8%	<b>305.4</b> 96.0%	<b>309.8</b> 87.9%						

Note: (i) The ESG Risk Score indicator from Morningstar Sustainalytics provides an assessment of the extent to which the economic values of holdings are at risk due to material ESG issues. This asset-weighted score ranges from Negligible (0-9.9) to Severe (40+). (ii) The calculation has been performed using the average of the four calendar year quarterly observations.

Sources: AAIS, ISS ESG , Morningstar Sustainalytics

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.*

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

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



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

The Sub-Fund strives to minimize the Principal Adverse Impacts detailed below, primarily by implementing the Management Company's exclusion policy (for direct investments as well as investments in internal or delegated funds only).

### CORPORATE PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACT (PAI) INDICATORS

TABLE 1	Portfolio Y	Benchmark Y	Portfolio Y-1	Benchmark Y-1
<b>10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
% of assets. The lower the better.				
<i>Data Coverage</i>	100.0%	100.0%	82.5%	94.1%
<b>14. Exposure to controversial weapons</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<i>Data Coverage</i>	98.4%	94.9%	82.5%	94.1%

## SOVEREIGN PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACT (PAI) INDICATORS

TABLE 1	Portfolio Y	Benchmark Y	Portfolio Y-1	Benchmark Y-1
<b>15. GHG Intensity</b>				
In tCO <sub>2</sub> e divided by government GDP EUR. The lower the better.	<b>306.6</b>	<b>301.2</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>309.7</b>
<i>Data Coverage</i>	<i>91.9%</i>	<i>94.6%</i>	<i>95.9%</i>	<i>87.8%</i>
<b>16. Social Violations</b>				
% of assets. The lower the better.	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<i>Data Coverage</i>	<i>90.5%</i>	<i>93.0%</i>	<i>93.0%</i>	<i>87.4%</i>

Note: The calculation has been performed using the average of the four calendar year quarterly observations.  
Sources: AAIS, Morningstar Sustainalytics



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

Calculated as an average at the end of each quarter in 2024

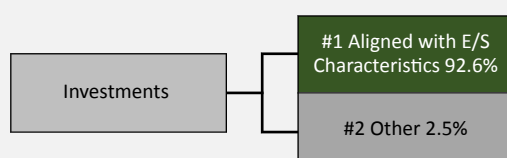
Largest investments	Sector/Industry groups	% Assets	Country
ABN AMRO CANDRIAM ESG TREASURY	Article 8	5.0%	France
MICROSOFT CORP	Software & Services	1.5%	United States of America
NVIDIA CORP	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	1.3%	United States of America
APPLE INC	Technology Hardware & Equipment	1.2%	United States of America
SPAIN OBL 0.00% 31/01/2027	Government	1.0%	Spain
ALPHABET INC CLASS A	Media & Entertainment	0.8%	United States of America
NOVARTIS AG	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	0.7%	Switzerland
AMAZON.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	0.7%	United States of America
FRANCE OAT 0.50% 25/05/2026	Government	0.6%	France
INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL INDITEX	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	0.6%	Spain
TOTALENERGIES	Energy	0.5%	France
INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	0.5%	Germany
FRANCE OAT 1.75% 25/11/2024	Government	0.5%	France
GERMANY BUND 4.75% 04/07/2034	Government	0.5%	Germany
GERMANY BOBL 1.30% 15/10/2027	Government	0.5%	Germany



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

**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

- **What was the asset allocation?**



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

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

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

Sources: AAIS, Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)

Sector/Industry groups	% Assets
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>20.3%</b>
<b>Total Financials</b>	<b>15.3%</b>
<b>Total Information Technology</b>	<b>13.1%</b>
Banks	9.3%
<b>Total Industrials</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
<b>Total Consumer Discretionary</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
<b>Total Health Care</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
Software & Services	5.8%
Capital Goods	5.6%
<b>Total Communication Services</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	5.4%
Funds, aligned	4.9%
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	4.8%
<b>Total Consumer Staples</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
Media & Entertainment	3.2%
Financial Services	3.1%
<b>Total Materials</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Insurance	2.9%
Technology Hardware & Equipment	2.5%
<b>Total Utilities</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	2.4%
Telecommunication Services	2.3%
Other	2.3%
Health Care Equipment & Services	2.1%
Consumer Durables & Apparel	2.1%
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	2.0%
<b>Total Energy</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Consumer Services	1.9%
Transportation	1.6%
Automobiles & Components	1.6%
<b>Total Real Estate</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Commercial & Professional Services	1.5%
Household & Personal Products	1.4%
Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	1.3%
<b>Total Supranational</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail	1.0%
Real Estate Management & Development	0.3%
<b>Total Local</b>	<b>0.0%</b>



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

Not Applicable

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules testing.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

**Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

**Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas

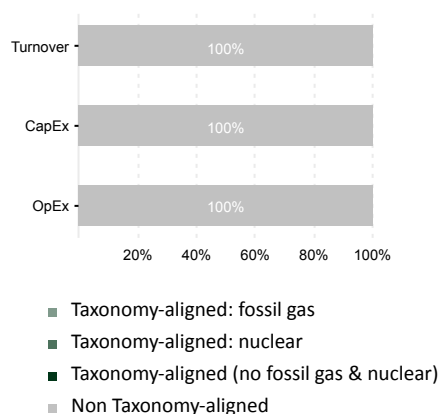
☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

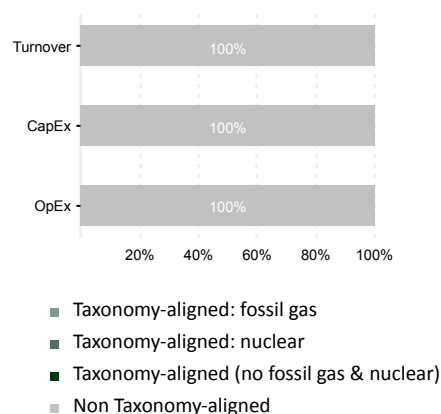
<sup>1</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for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

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds\*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds\*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds\*



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable



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



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

Not Applicable



**What was the share of socially sustainable investments?**

Not Applicable



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

“#2 Other” investments are used for investment, hedging and efficient management portfolio purposes. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards associated with these investments. A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this Sub-Fund can be found in the prospectus.

Instrument Type	% Assets
Derivatives	0.0%
Cash	2.3%
Funds, not aligned	0.2%



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

The Sub-Fund delegates part of the management to External Investment Managers which were selected by the Management Company and in accordance with the Management Company's standards of quality, going through a qualitative ESG selection process before being retained. The Management Company of the Sub-Fund monitors that the External Investment Managers respect the binding elements defined by the Management Company (exclusions and ESG selection).

Over 2024, the Sub-Fund was investing (i) at least 90% of its assets in eligible strategies (as defined in the precontractual annex) ; (ii) up to 10% in cash.

In 2024, the portfolio management team of the Management Company removed the US equity strategy delegated to Impax but did not add any strategies delegated to External Investment Managers. The Sub-Fund hence remained invested in the same strategies as last year, but the allocations may differ.

Over 2024, the portfolio management team of the Management Company, in charge of investing the Sub-Fund, had monthly meetings with the Manager Due Diligence team of the Management Company in order to capture any changes in the ESG strategies of the External Investment Managers. Moreover, the portfolio management team and the fund analyst in charge of the selection and the follow-up of the External Investment Managers' strategies had quarterly meetings with the External Investment Managers to challenge ESG investing rationales.

The Sub-Fund was composed of issuers that are either leading in ESG best-practice or attractive due to their progression in environmental, governance or social practices. The External Investment Managers used both proprietary ESG assessment analysis as well as third party analysis to identify leaders, laggards, and issuers with ESG convictions. An analysis of ESG factors was completed for all securities purchased or held in the Sub-Fund during the reference period by the External Investment Managers. To support green capital allocation in investee companies and transition, the External Investment Managers within the fixed income allocation invested selectively in green bonds.

Engagement actions are part of the Sub-Fund's investment process to improve good practices in terms of sustainability, and therefore ESG factors. Over 2024, the External Investment Managers

conducted various engagement actions gaining insights, requesting improvement and disclosure on environmental, social and governance issues.

For example, on the sovereign side, one of the External Investment Managers participated in a discussion with the Romanian treasury and key political figures. The conversation focused on the validity of the first-round election results amid concerns about irregularities in Georgescu's campaign funding and ties to Russia. The discussion also covered the potential impact on parliamentary elections, the likelihood of right-wing parties gaining success, and the implications of a possible Georgescu presidency following a second-round vote scheduled for December 1, 2024. It became evident from the discussion that the outcome of the parliamentary elections was more critical than the presidential results, given the largely symbolic role of the President in domestic policy and governance. Encouragingly, early indications from the parliamentary elections suggest that pro-EU parties are aligned, while far-right parties (opposing the EU/NATO) are poised to become the second-largest group. Additionally, following the first-round presidential results, a constitutional court investigation annulled the results and cancelled the planned runoff vote due to foreign interference. The presidential vote is now set to be re-run from the beginning in spring 2025.

On the corporate side, one of the External Investment Managers has been engaging for almost 2 years with Verisk Analytics (VRSK), an insurance data analytics provider, on various aspects of responsible Artificial Intelligence (AI). Concerns were raised about how the company's predictive analytics and other AI-driven or AI-assisted products may perpetuate or reinforce deep-seated disparities within the insurance industry. Although Verisk was aware of these issues, the company was urged to formalize and strengthen its practices to address these risks with greater urgency and transparency. Requests were elevated by filing a shareholder proposal but were withdrawn following a successful negotiation. In December 2024, VRSK published its inaugural AI governance and risk management disclosures, which were developed, refined, and finalized in consultation with the External Investment Manager throughout 2024. The company's disclosures describe its policies, practices, and governance regarding the responsible use of AI and include information about its efforts to reduce the risks of disproportionately affecting marginalized groups. Continued collaboration with the company is intended to encourage robust governance and disclosure regarding its development and deployment of AI.



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

Not Applicable

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

