



Degroof
Petercam

DP PATRIMONIAL

Prospectus

March 2025

SICAV with an umbrella structure 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 (“Key Information”). The Prospectus may only be distributed if accompanied by the latest annual report and the latest semi-annual 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.

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.

THIS PROSPECTUS DATED MARS 2025 IS NOT VALID WITHOUT THE ADDENDUM DATED 14 APRIL 2025

ADDENDUM OF 14 APRIL 2025 TO THE MARCH 2025 PROSPECTUS OF DP PATRIMONIAL

This addendum should be read in conjunction with and forms an integral part of the MARCH 2025 DP PATRIMONIAL prospectus (the “Prospectus”).

Unless otherwise indicated, all capitalised terms used in this Addendum shall have the meaning given to them in the Prospectus.

The Prospectus is amended to reflect the following changes:

1. Transfer of custodian bank activities from Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg S.A. to CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch (“CACEIS Luxembourg”)

On **11 April 2025**, Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg S.A. (“**BDPL**”) transferred its activity as custodian bank for the majority of its investment fund clients (including, but not limited to, the SICAV) to **CACEIS Luxembourg** by way of a universal transfer by operation of law of all its assets and liabilities relating to this branch of activity.

CACEIS Luxembourg is located at 5 Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg. All references in the Prospectus to BDPL are to be replaced with references to CACEIS Luxembourg.

The chapter “**CUSTODIAN BANK AND PAYING AGENT**” is to be amended as follows:

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch (“**CACEIS Luxembourg**”), established at 5, allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B 209.310, acts as custodian bank of the SICAV (the “**Custodian**”) in accordance with a custodian bank agreement, as amended from time to time (the “**Custodian Bank Agreement**”) and the relevant provisions of the Law of 2010.

CACEIS Luxembourg acts as a branch of CACEIS Bank, a French public limited company (société anonyme) with its registered office at 89-91, rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge, France, and registered in the Nanterre Trade and Companies Register under number RCS Nanterre 692 024 722.

CACEIS Bank is an authorised credit institution supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB) and by the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR). It is also authorised to conduct banking activities and central administration activities in Luxembourg through its Luxembourg branch.

Investors may consult the Custodian Bank Agreement at the SICAV’s registered office upon request to gain a better understanding of the Custodian’s duties and responsibilities.

The Custodian has been entrusted with the safekeeping and/or, where applicable, the registration and verification of ownership of the assets of the Sub-fund, and will perform the obligations and responsibilities set out in the Law of 2010. In particular, the Custodian shall perform adequate and efficient monitoring of the SICAV’s liquid assets.

In accordance with the UCITS Rules, the Custodian shall:

- (i) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of the shares of the SICAV are carried out in accordance with the Law of 2010 or the SICAV's Articles of Association;
- (ii) ensure that the calculation of the value of the shares is carried out in accordance with the Law of 2010 and the Articles of Association of the SICAV;
- (iii) carry out the instructions of the SICAV or of the Management Company acting on behalf of the SICAV, unless they are contrary to the Law of 2010 or the SICAV's Articles of Association;
- (iv) for transactions involving the SICAV's assets, ensure that the proceeds are sent to it within the normal time frames;
- (v) ensure that the SICAV's income is allocated in accordance with the Law of 2010 and the SICAV's Articles of Association.

The Custodian may not delegate any of the duties and responsibilities referred to in paragraphs (i) through (v) of this clause.

In accordance with the provisions of Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as amended, the Custodian may, under certain conditions, entrust the safekeeping and/or registration of the assets it holds in custody and/or registers to Correspondents or Third-Party Custodians as designated from time to time. The liability of the Custodian shall not be affected by such delegation, unless otherwise provided, but only to the extent permitted by the Law of 2010.

A list of these Correspondents/Third-Party Custodians is available on the Custodian's website (www.caceis.com, "regulatory watch" section). This list may be updated from time to time. The complete list of all Correspondents/Third-Party Custodians can be obtained free of charge upon request from the Custodian. Updated information on the identity of the Custodian, a description of the responsibilities of the Custodian and any conflicts of interest that may arise, the custodian function delegated by the Custodian and any conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of such delegation are also available to investors on the Custodian's website, as indicated above, and on request. There are many situations in which a conflict of interest may arise, particularly when the Custodian delegates its safekeeping duties or provides other services on behalf of the SICAV, such as central administration and registrar services. These situations and any related potential conflicts of interest have been identified by the Custodian. To protect the interests of the SICAV and its investors, and to comply with applicable regulations, the Custodian has implemented and enforces a conflict-of-interest management policy, along with procedures designed to prevent and manage any potential or actual conflicts of interest, which aim to:

- a) identify and analyse possible situations of conflict of interest;
- b) record, manage, and monitor conflict-of-interest situations by either:
 - using the permanent measures put in place to manage conflicts of interest, such as maintaining separate legal entities, segregation of duties, separation of hierarchical structures, insider lists for staff; or
 - implementing case-by-case management aimed at (i) taking appropriate preventive measures, such as creating a new watchlist, establishing additional "Chinese walls," ensuring transactions are carried out at arm's length, and/or informing the affected investors in the SICAV, or (ii) refusing to undertake the activity giving rise to the conflict of interest.

The Custodian has established a functional, hierarchical and/or contractual separation between the performance of its custodial duties for the UCITS and the execution of other tasks on behalf of the SICAV, including administrative agent and registrar services.

The SICAV and the Custodian may terminate the Custodian Bank Contract at any time upon ninety (90) days' written notice. In the event of the Custodian's voluntary withdrawal or its dismissal by the SICAV, the Custodian's obligations shall cease under the conditions set out in agreement designating the Custodian. If no new custodian is appointed by the end of the notice period, the CSSF shall withdraw the SICAV from the list provided for in Article 130(1) of the Law of 2010. The Custodian shall take all necessary measures to safeguard the interests of shareholders, including the obligation to maintain or open any accounts required for the safekeeping of the SICAV's various assets until the SICAV's liquidation operations are completed.

The Custodian has no decision-making power or obligation to advise on the investments of the SICAV. The Custodian is a service provider to the SICAV and is not responsible for the preparation of this Prospectus and therefore accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this Prospectus or for the validity of the structure and investments of the SICAV.

2. Outsourcing of certain tasks related to the UCI administration of the Management Company to CACEIS Luxembourg

With effect from **14 April 2025**, the Management Company, in its capacity as UCI administrator, delegates some of its tasks to CACEIS Luxembourg.

The Management Company will remain responsible for the UCI Administration function and CACEIS Luxembourg is appointed as a processing agent.

The following amendments will be made to the Prospectus:

The reference to UCI Administration will be amended as follows:

UCI Administration:

Degroof Petercam Asset Services S.A., 12, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg with the appointment of CACEIS Luxembourg as a processing agent.

The chapter "**DOMICILIARY AGENT, ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR**" will be amended as follows:

"DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET SERVICES S.A. (hereinafter "DPAS") was designated to fulfil the functions of domiciliary agent, UCI Administrator (i.e. the functions of NAV calculation and accounting, customer communication and registrar) of the SICAV (hereinafter the "UCI Administration")

DPAS has, under its responsibility and control, appointed CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch ("**CACEIS Luxembourg**") as a processing agent for certain tasks related to the function of Administration of UCIs.

The activity of UCI Administration may be divided into three main functions: (i) registrar, (ii) NAV calculation and accounting, and (iii) client communication.

(i) The **registrar function** encompasses all tasks necessary to maintain the SICAV's shareholder register. The receipt and execution of orders relating to subscriptions and redemptions of shares/units, as well as the distribution of income (including proceeds from liquidation), fall under the registrar function.

DPAS has appointed CACEIS Luxembourg as a processing agent for certain tasks related to the registrar function for which the Management Company is responsible.

The tasks entrusted to CACEIS Luxembourg as registrar are **primarily** as follows:

- Receipt and execution of subscription, redemption and conversion orders
- Maintenance of the register of shareholders
- Payment of dividends to shareholders
- Preparation and dispatch of order confirmations to shareholders
- Reconciliation of subscription and redemption orders with related cash flows

Notwithstanding the foregoing, **DPAS** retains supervision of these tasks and will **continue to directly process** subscription, redemption and conversion **orders**, as well as conduct investor identification for **natural persons** subscribing directly into the SICAV without intermediaries.

(ii) The **NAV calculation and accounting function** covers the legal and accounting management of the SICAV, as well as portfolio valuation and determination of unit/share value (including tax-related aspects).

DPAS has appointed CACEIS Luxembourg as a processing agent for certain tasks related to the NAV calculation and accounting functions for which the Management Company is responsible.

The tasks entrusted to CACEIS Luxembourg in respect of the NAV calculation and accounting function are **primarily** as follows:

- Identification and registration of all accounting movements in the books of the SICAV
- Valuation of the assets of the SICAV
- Calculation and publication of the NAVs of the SICAV
- Preparations of the financial reports of the SICAV

Notwithstanding the foregoing, **DPAS remains responsible for prior review and validation of NAVs before any dissemination and oversees the execution of these tasks.**

(iii) The **client communication function** includes the production and transmission of confidential documents intended for investors.

DPAS has appointed CACEIS Luxembourg as a processing agent for certain tasks related to the client communication function for which the Management Company is responsible.

The tasks entrusted to CACEIS Luxembourg as part of the client communication function are **primarily** as follows:

- Publication and dispatch (where applicable) of the SICAV's financial reports
- Publication and dispatch (where applicable) of any document or communication intended for the SICAV's investors

DPAS provides client service to the SICAV and investors for all questions relating to (a) the UCI Administration and custodian functions and (b) the receipt and, where applicable, processing of requests for information and complaints from shareholders, including maintaining records of such requests and complaints, as necessary.

The Management Company's responsibility towards the SICAV or its shareholders is not affected by the outsourcing of the above-mentioned tasks to CACEIS Luxembourg.

To simplify administration and payment processes and to reflect the integration of services provided by the Management Company and CACEIS Luxembourg in their respective functions as management company, processing agent, and custodian bank, the AIFM receives a consolidated fee from the SICAV. The Management Company is responsible for remunerating CACEIS Luxembourg for its services as Custodian and processing agent for certain UCI Administration functions, excluding transaction and correspondent fees, which remain payable by the SICAV.

CACEIS Luxembourg may outsource IT and operational functions related to its processing agent activities, particularly as transfer agent processor, to other entities within the CACEIS Group located in Europe or third countries, including the United Kingdom, Canada and Malaysia. In this context, CACEIS Luxembourg may be required to transfer to the outsourced provider data relating to an investor, such as name, address, date and place of birth, nationality, domicile, tax number, identity document number (for legal entities: name, date of creation, registered office, legal form, registration number with the trade register and/or tax authorities and persons linked to the legal entity such as investors, beneficial owners and representatives), etc. In accordance with Luxembourg law, CACEIS Bank is required to disclose a certain level of information regarding activities outsourced to the SICAV and the Management Company, which will communicate this information to investors. The SICAV will inform shareholders of any material changes to the information disclosed in this paragraph prior to implementation.

The list of countries in which the CACEIS group is located is available on the website www.caceis.com.

Investors are advised that this list may change over time.

[...]"

The chapter "**ISSUE AND SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES**" is to be amended as follows:

The following paragraphs have been added after the fourth paragraph:

Any investor other than an institutional or professional investor wishing to subscribe directly to the SICAV (and without an intermediary) is invited to submit their subscription orders for the SICAV directly to the SICAV or to Degroof Petercam Asset Services S.A., 12, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg.

Institutional and professional investors are invited to submit their subscription orders for the SICAV to CACEIS, Luxembourg, 5, Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg, or to entities authorised to receive subscription, redemption, conversion and transfer orders for the SICAV in countries where the SICAV's shares are offered for public subscription.

The chapter “**REDEMPTION OF SHARES**” is to be amended as follows:

The first sentence of the second paragraph is replaced by:

Any investor other than an institutional or professional investor who wishes to have the SICAV redeem all or part of their shares must make an irrevocable written request to the SICAV or to the UCI Administration.

Institutional and professional investors are invited to submit their redemption orders for the SICAV to CACEIS, Luxembourg, 5, Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg, or to entities authorised to receive subscription, redemption, conversion and transfer orders for the SICAV in countries where the SICAV’s shares are offered for public subscription.

The chapter “**CONVERSION OF SHARES**” is to be amended as follows:

The first sentence of the second paragraph is replaced by:

The first sentence of the second paragraph is replaced by:

Any investor other than an institutional or professional investor who wishes to have the SICAV convert all or part of their shares must make an irrevocable written request to the SICAV or to the UCI Administration.

Institutional and professional investors are invited to submit their conversion orders for the SICAV to CACEIS, Luxembourg, 5, Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg, or to entities authorised to receive subscription, redemption, conversion and transfer orders for the SICAV in countries where the SICAV’s shares are offered for public subscription.

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THE SICAV AND THE AGENTS

Name of the SICAV: **DP PATRIMONIAL**

Registered office of the SICAV: 12, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg

Luxembourg Trade and Companies Registry number: R.C.S. B 271.092

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 ("UCI") ("Law of 2010").

Board of Directors of the SICAV:

Frank VAN EYLEN, Chairman of the Board of Directors

Degroof Petercam Asset Services S.A.

Jean-Michel LOEHR

Independent Director

Yvon LAURET

Independent Director

Thomas HERINCKX

Banque Degroof Petercam S.A.

Jean-Marc TURIN

Banque Degroof Petercam S.A.

Management Company of the SICAV:

DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET SERVICES S.A., 12, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg

Management Board of the Management Company:

Olivier CARCY

Sandra REISER

Frank VAN EYLEN

Supervisory Board of the Management Company:

Gauthier BATAILLE

Annemarie ARENS

Frédéric WAGNER

Peter DE COENSEL

Manager of the sub-funds Strategy High, Strategy Medium, Strategy Medium Low, Strategy Low, Sustainable Low, Sustainable Medium, Sustainable High and CRI Medium:

BANQUE DEGROOF PETERCAM S.A., 44, rue de l'Industrie, B-1040 Brussels

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

Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar:

DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET SERVICES S.A., 12, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg

Statutory Auditors:

KPMG Luxembourg, Société Coopérative, 39, Avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg

NOTICE

DP PATRIMONIAL (hereinafter the “SICAV”) is a société d’investissement à capital variable umbrella fund under Luxembourg law, which is subject to the Law of 2010.

The SICAV is listed on the official list of UCIs in accordance with the Law of 2010 and is subject to Part I of that Law. This listing should not, under any circumstances or in any way whatsoever, be considered as a positive appraisal by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (“CSSF”) of the contents of this Prospectus or as to the quality of the shares offered and held by the SICAV. Any statement to the contrary would be unauthorised and illegal.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV (hereinafter the “Board of Directors”) has taken all necessary precautions to ensure that the facts set out in the Prospectus are accurate and precise and that there were no material facts whose omission may render inaccurate any of the statements referred to herein.

The Board of Directors accepts responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in the Prospectus as at the date of its publication. Accordingly, any information or statement not contained in the Prospectus, in the annexes to the Prospectus, if any, in the key information documents (the “KID”) or in the annual and half-yearly reports that form an integral part of it, should be regarded as unauthorised.

This Prospectus is subject to updates that take into account significant changes to this Prospectus. Potential subscribers are therefore requested to inquire with the SICAV as to the publication of any more recent Prospectuses.

The Prospectus may not be used for the purpose of offer or solicitation for sale in any jurisdiction or in any circumstances in which such an offer or solicitation is not permitted. Potential subscribers who receive a copy of the Prospectus or of the subscription form in a country other than the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg may not consider such documents to be an invitation to purchase or subscribe to the shares unless such an invitation is fully legal in the country concerned and may take place without any registration or other procedure. It is necessary to verify before any subscription in which country or countries the SICAV is registered, and more specifically which sub-funds, classes or classes of shares are authorised for sale, as well as any legal constraints and exchange restrictions relating to the subscription, purchase, possession or sale of shares of the SICAV.

No action under the US Investment Company Act of 1940 (“Investment Company Act”), its amendments or any other law relating to transferable securities has been undertaken to register the SICAV or its securities with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, this Prospectus may not be introduced, transmitted or distributed in the United States of America or its territories or possessions, and delivered to a “US Person” as defined in Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933”, as amended), except in the framework of transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Failure to comply with these restrictions may constitute a violation of US securities laws.

The shares of the SICAV (hereinafter the “Shares”) may not be offered or sold to “US Persons” or to persons who may not be legally entitled to do so or to whom solicitation for sale is illegal (hereinafter “unauthorised persons”).

The Board of Directors will require the immediate redemption of Shares purchased or held by unauthorised persons, including investors who become unauthorised persons after the securities have been acquired.

Investors are required to notify the SICAV and/or the Transfer Agent and Registrar (i) if they become unauthorised persons, or (ii) if they hold Shares in violation of legal/regulatory provisions, of the Prospectus or the articles of association of the SICAV, or (iii) of any circumstances which may entail adverse tax or legal/regulatory consequences for the SICAV or the shareholders or which may otherwise be adverse to the interests of the SICAV or the other shareholders.

The SICAV draws investors' attention to the fact that an investor can only fully exercise his rights directly against the SICAV, in particular the right to participate in General Meetings of Shareholders, if he is listed in the SICAV's register of shareholders. 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 attached 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.

Investing in the SICAV entails the risks stated in the chapter entitled "Risks". There is no guarantee that the investment objectives of the SICAV will be achieved. The value of the capital and income from investments of the SICAV is subject to fluctuation and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. In addition, past performance is not indicative of future results.

Before investing in the SICAV or in case of doubt about the risks associated with an investment in the SICAV or the suitability of a sub-fund about the risk of the investor with regard to his personal situation, investors are invited to consult their own financial, legal and tax advisors in order to determine whether an investment in the SICAV is appropriate for them and to request their assistance in order to be fully informed with regard to any legal or fiscal consequences and any repercussions concerning exchange restrictions or controls that may result from the subscription, holding, redemption, conversion or transfer of shares under the laws in force in their country of residence, domicile or place of establishment.

Any reference in this Prospectus to:

- "Euro" or "EUR" refers to the currency of the member countries of the European Union participating in the single currency.
- "Business Day" refers to a full day when banks are open in Luxembourg.

Copies of the Prospectus are available under the conditions described above, at the registered office of the SICAV.

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 entity, 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:

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- 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 Statutory 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".

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The shares in the various sub-funds are only subscribed on the basis of the information contained in the key information document (the KID). The KID is a pre-contractual document that contains key information for investors. It includes the appropriate information on the principal characteristics of each class of a given sub-fund

If you plan to subscribe to shares, you should first carefully read the KID, the Prospectus and its annexes, if applicable, which contain specific information about the investment policies of the various sub-funds. You should also read the latest annual and half-yearly reports published by the SICAV, copies of which are available on the website <http://www.dpas.lu/funds/list>, from local agents or entities retailing the shares in the SICAV. On request, free copies of the document can be obtained from the SICAV's registered office.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

DP PATRIMONIAL is a Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable ("SICAV") umbrella fund incorporated under Luxembourg law in Luxembourg on 30 August 2022 in the form of a Société Anonyme (public limited company) for an indefinite period. The SICAV is subject, in particular, to Part I of the Law of 2010 and the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies (the "Law of 1915").

The minimum capital of the SICAV is EUR 1,250,000 (one million two hundred and fifty thousand euros), which must be reached within six months from the date of approval of the SICAV. The capital of the SICAV will at all times be equal to the sum of the net asset value of all sub-funds of the SICAV and is represented by fully paid-up shares with no par value. The capital of the SICAV is expressed in euro.

Changes in capital occur automatically and without the measures prescribed for increases/decreases of capital by limited liability companies with respect to publicity and registration in the Register of Commerce and Companies of Luxembourg.

The Articles of Association of the SICAV (hereinafter the "Articles of Association") were published in the "Recueil des Sociétés et Associations" (the "RESA") on 15 September 2022 and were filed with the Luxembourg Court Registry. The Articles of Association can be consulted electronically on the website of the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés (Commercial Register) of Luxembourg (www.lbr.lu). Copies of the Articles of Association are also available on request and free of charge at the registered office of the SICAV and can be consulted on the website <http://www.dpas.lu/funds/list>.

The SICAV may consist of different sub-funds, each representing a pool of specific assets and liabilities, and each corresponding to a separate investment policy and reference currency specific to it.

Within each sub-fund, the shares may be different classes of shares and within these classes, the shares may be of different categories (capitalisation shares and distribution shares).

The SICAV is therefore designed to be an umbrella fund UCI which enables investors to choose among various sub-funds whose management strategy best corresponds to their objectives and their profile.

The sub-funds available to investors are described in the annexes detailing each sub-fund.

The Board of Directors may decide to create new sub-funds. Therefore, the Prospectus will be amended accordingly and will contain detailed information on these new sub-funds, including the investment policy and terms of sale.

In each sub-fund, the Board of Directors may decide at any time to issue different classes of shares ("share classes" or "classes"), the assets of which will be jointly invested in accordance with the specific investment policy of the sub-fund in question, but will be subject to a specific fee structure or will have other distinctive characteristics for each class.

The following share classes currently offered by the various sub-funds of the SICAV are described in the annexes detailing each sub-fund:

The definition of these share classes can be found in the chapter entitled "The Shares".

In each sub-fund and/or share class, the Board of Directors may also decide at any time to issue two categories of shares ("share categories" or "categories") which will differ according to their distribution policy:

- The “distribution shares” category, corresponding to the distribution shares that will entitle the holder to a dividend.
- The “capitalisation shares” category, corresponding to the capitalisation shares that will not entitle the holder to a dividend

Each shareholder may request the redemption of his shares by the SICAV, subject to the terms and conditions set out below in the chapter entitled “The Shares”.

The SICAV is a sole and single legal entity vis-à-vis third parties. The assets of a given sub-fund only cover the debts, liabilities and commitments of that sub-fund. With regard to relations between shareholders, each sub-fund is treated as a separate entity.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors has full powers to act in all circumstances, in the name of the SICAV, subject to the powers expressly granted by Luxembourg law to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the administration and management of the assets of each sub-fund of the SICAV. It may perform all acts of management and administration on behalf of the SICAV, including the purchase, sale, subscription or exchange of all securities, determine the objectives and investment policies to be followed by each sub-fund and exercise all rights directly or indirectly attached to the assets of the SICAV.

2. MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Board of Directors has appointed, under its responsibility and control, **Degroof Petercam Asset Services S.A** (“DPAS”) as the management company of the SICAV (hereinafter the “Management Company”).

DPAS is a Luxembourg public limited company, which was established for an indefinite period in Luxembourg on 20 December 2004. It has its registered office at 12 Rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg. Its subscribed and paid-up share capital is EUR 2,000,000.

DPAS is governed by chapter 15 of the Law of 2010 and, as such, is responsible for the collective management of the SICAV portfolio. This activity covers, in accordance with Annex II of the Law of 2010, the following tasks:

- (I) portfolio management. In this context, DPAS can:
 - provide all advice and recommendations as to investments to be made,
 - enter into contracts, buy, sell, exchange and deliver all transferable securities and any other assets,
 - exercise, on behalf of the SICAV, all voting rights attached to the securities constituting the assets of the SICAV.
- (II) administration, including:
 - a) the legal and accounting services of the SICAV,
 - b) follow-up of clients’ requests for information,

- c) portfolio valuation and determination of the value of the shares of the SICAV (including tax aspects),
- d) verification of compliance with regulations,
- e) keeping of the register of shareholders of the SICAV,
- f) distribution of the income of the SICAV,
- g) issue and redemption of shares of the SICAV (i.e. activity of Transfer Agent),
- h) settlement of agreements (including certificate dispatch),
- i) registration and records of transactions,

(III) sale of shares of the SICAV.

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force and with the prior approval of the Board of Directors of the SICAV, DPAS is authorised to delegate, at its own expense, its functions and powers or any part thereof to any person or company it deems appropriate (hereinafter “delegate(s)”), it being understood that DPAS retains full responsibility for the actions of such delegate(s).

The remuneration of DPAS with respect to the different sub-funds of the SICAV are described in the annexes detailing each sub-fund.

At the date of the Prospectus, DPAS manages other collective investment schemes in addition to the SICAV, including alternative investment funds, a list of which is available at the registered office of the Management Company and on its website (www.dpas.lu).

3. MANAGER AND INVESTMENT ADVISOR

The Management Company can decide to delegate to one or more managers the day-to-day management of the assets of a sub-fund or to seek assistance by appointing an investment advisor.

This type of delegation and/or appointment relative to the different sub-funds of the SICAV, including remuneration, is described in the sub-fund annexes.

4. CUSTODIAN BANK AND PAYING AGENT

Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg S.A. was appointed 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. Its registered office is located at L-2453 Luxembourg, 12, Rue Eugène Ruppert, and it has performed banking activities since its incorporation.

The Custodian performs its duties pursuant to a custodian agreement concluded for an indefinite period between Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg S.A. and the SICAV.

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.

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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 must act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interest of the SICAV and of the shareholders of the SICAV.

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 publishes the list of agents and sub-agents it uses on the following website:
<https://www.degroofpetercam.lu/fr/protection-de-linvestisseur>.

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 appendices detailing the sub-funds.

5. DOMICILIARY AGENT, ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Degroof Petercam Asset Services S.A. was designated to fulfil the functions of domiciliary agent, UCI Administrator (i.e. the functions of NAV calculation and accounting, customer communication and registrar) of the SICAV (hereinafter the “UCI Administration”) As such, it assumes the administrative functions required by the laws, regulations and circulars in force in Luxembourg, such as keeping the accounts and company books, including the shareholders’ register. It is also responsible for the periodic calculation of the net asset value per share in each sub-fund and in each class/category where applicable, as well as for the production and transmission of confidential documents to shareholders.

The rights and obligations of the Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent and Transfer Agent are governed by an agreement entered into for an unlimited period, terminable by either party on three months’ notice in writing.

The remuneration of UCI Administration with respect to the different sub-funds of the SICAV is described in the annexes detailing the sub-funds.

6. DISTRIBUTORS AND NOMINEES

The Management Company may, at any time, decide to name distributors and/or Nominees to assist it with the distribution and placement of the various sub-funds of the SICAV.

Distribution agreements will be concluded between the Management Company and the various Distributors/Nominees.

In accordance with these agreements, the Distributor actively manages the marketing, placement and sale of the shares of the sub-funds of the SICAV. The Distributor intervenes in relations between the investors and the Management Company with regard to subscription to the shares of the SICAV. The Distributor will be authorised to receive subscription, redemption and conversion orders from investors and shareholders on behalf of the SICAV, and offer shares at a price based on the respective net share value for those shares, plus any entry fee. The Distribution sends the Transfer Agent and Registrar the subscription and/or redemption and/or conversion orders it receives. The Distributor may also receive and make payments relating to the subscription and redemption orders it receives.

In accordance with these agreements, the Nominee will be entered in the register of shareholders in place of the clients who have invested in the SICAV. The terms and conditions of the distribution agreement stipulate inter alia that a client who has invested in the SICAV through the Nominee may at any time request the transfer in his name of the shares subscribed through the Nominee, whereby the client will be registered under his own name in the register of shareholders of the SICAV upon receipt of instructions to that effect from the Nominee.

Shareholders may subscribe for shares of the SICAV directly with the SICAV without having to subscribe through a distributor or Nominee, unless the use of the services of a Nominee is essential, or even mandatory, for legal, regulatory or practical reasons.

The list of distributors will be mentioned in the annual and half-yearly reports of the SICAV.

7. MONITORING OF THE SICAV'S OPERATIONS

KPMG Luxembourg, Société Coopérative, has been appointed as Statutory Auditor of the SICAV and fulfils the obligations and duties prescribed by law.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

a) Objectives of the SICAV

The SICAV offers investments in a selection of securities and other eligible financial assets, with the aim of obtaining the highest possible value for the assets, combined with a high degree of liquidity. The choice of assets is not limited geographically, nor as to the type of securities or other eligible financial instruments, nor as to the currencies in which they are denominated, except for the applicable investment restrictions. The investment policy, and in particular the duration of the investments, is guided by the political, economic, financial and monetary situation at the time.

b) Investment Policy of the SICAV

The SICAV mainly expects to fulfil this objective through the active management of the eligible financial asset portfolios. In accordance with the conditions and limits set in the Law of 2010, and in accordance with the investment policy for each sub-fund as defined below, the eligible financial assets may, in particular, consist of units of UCITS and/or UCIs, securities, money market instruments, bank deposits and/or financial derivative instruments without, however, excluding other types of eligible assets.

Each sub-fund may (a) invest in derivatives with a view to achieving the investment objectives and for hedging purposes and (b) use techniques and instruments related to the securities and money market instruments with a view to efficient portfolio management, under the terms and conditions laid down by law, regulations and administrative practice, in accordance with the restrictions mentioned in the objectives and investment policies of the different sub-funds, and in this Prospectus.

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 Business Days before and/or after the defined date of the said events.

Each sub-fund of the SICAV will present its own investment policy.

The investment policies of the different sub-funds created by the SICAV’s Board of Directors are described in the annexes detailing the sub-funds.

c) Risk Profile of the SICAV

The risks specific to each sub-fund and their management objective are described more fully in the investment policy for each sub-fund.

As the various sub-funds are subject to fluctuations in the financial markets and to the risks inherent in any investment in securities, it cannot be guaranteed that these objectives will be achieved.

Therefore, there can be no guarantee that the objectives of the SICAV and of the sub-funds will be met and that the investors will recover the amount of their initial investment.

The conditions and limits of the Law of 2010 are nonetheless aimed at ensuring a diversification of the portfolios to reduce these risks.

Investors who would like to know about the past performance of the sub-funds are asked to read the section of the KID that relates to the sub-fund in question, which gives the figures for the last three financial years. Investors should note that this data is in no way intended to be an indication of the future performance of the various sub-funds of the SICAV.

The investment objectives and policies determined by the Board of Directors along with the risk profile and the profile of the typical investor are described in the annexes detailing the sub-funds.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES, RISK PROFILE AND INVESTOR PROFILE OF THE DIFFERENT SUB-FUNDS

The investment policies, risk profile and investor profile of the different sub-funds of the SICAV are described in the annexes detailing the sub-funds.

3. ELIGIBLE FINANCIAL ASSETS

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The Board of Directors, based on the principle of risk diversification, is authorised to determine the social and investment policy for the investments of each sub-fund, the reference currency for each sub-fund and the principles for conducting the administration and affairs of the SICAV.

Save where more restrictive rules concerning a specific sub-fund are laid down in the sub-fund annex, the investment policy must comply with the rules and restrictions described below.

When a UCITS is made up of several sub-funds, each sub-fund shall be considered as a separate UCITS for the purposes of this section.

To facilitate understanding, the following concepts are defined below:

Group of Companies

The companies that belong to the same group and that must prepare consolidated accounts pursuant to Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 on consolidated accounts or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules

Member State

A Member State of the European Union

Money market instruments

Instruments normally traded on the money market, which are liquid and have a value that can be accurately determined at any time

Other regulated market

A regulated, regularly functioning, recognised and open market, in other words a market (i) that meets the following cumulative criteria: liquidity; multilateral order matching (general matching of buy and sell orders in order to establish a single price); transparency (dissemination of maximum information giving clients the possibility to monitor the status of their orders to ensure that they have been executed at current conditions); (ii) whose securities are traded at a specific fixed frequency; (iii) which is recognised by a State or by a public authority delegated by this State or by another entity such as a professional association recognised by this State or by this public authority; and (iv) whose securities must be available to the public

Other State

Any other State of Europe that is not a Member State, and any other State of America, Africa, Asia or Oceania.

Reference currency

The reference currency of the Share Class or of the Sub-fund concerned.

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Regulated market	A regulated market as defined by Council Directive 2004/39/EC of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments ("Directive 2004/39/EC"), namely a market appearing on the list of regulated markets drawn up by each Member State, that operates regularly, is characterised by the fact that rules issued or approved by the competent authorities govern the market's operating conditions, access conditions and the conditions to be fulfilled by a financial instrument before being admitted to trading on the market, in compliance with all reporting and transparency requirements set out by Directive 2004/39/EC
Regulatory authority	The Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier or its successor in charge of overseeing undertakings for collective investment in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Securities	- shares and equivalent securities - bonds and other forms of securitised debts (debt); - any other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any such securities by subscription or exchange, with the exception of techniques and instruments
UCI	Undertakings for Collective Investment
EU	The European Union
Value at Risk (VaR)	Value at Risk (VaR) provides a measure of the potential loss that could occur within a given timeframe under normal market conditions and at a given confidence level

The investments of the various of sub-funds in the SICAV must comprise exclusively:

Securities and money market instruments

- securities and money market instruments listed or traded on a regulated market as recognised by the Member State of origin and included on the list of regulated markets published in the Official Journal of the European Union ("EU") or on its website;
- securities and money market instruments traded on another market located in a Member State, which is regulated, operates on a regular basis, is recognised and open to the public;
- securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in another State or traded on another market in another State which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public;

- d) newly-issued transferable securities and money market instruments provided that (i) 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 (ii) admission is obtained no later than one year from the date of issue;
- e) money market instruments other than those traded on a regulated market 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 EU or by the European Investment Bank, by another State 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) and 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 Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (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.

Any sub-fund of the SICAV may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in points a) to e) above.

Units in collective investment undertakings

- f) units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (“UCITS”) and/or other undertakings for collective investment (“UCIs”) within the meaning of Article 1(2), points a) and b) of European Directive 2009/65/EC, whether or not they are established in a Member State, 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 European 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 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, be more than 10% invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

Deposits with a credit institution

- g) deposits with a credit institution repayable on demand or that can be withdrawn and mature in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State 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.

Derivative financial instruments

- h) 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 points a) to g) above, of financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or foreign currencies in which the SICAV may invest according to its investment objectives;
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF;
 - 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 initiative of the SICAV; and
 - under no circumstances may these operations cause the SICAV to deviate from its investment objectives.

The SICAV may in particular intervene in transactions relating to options, forward contracts on financial instruments and options on such contracts.

Liquidity

The SICAV may, in a secondary capacity, hold liquid assets, i.e. up to 20% of the net assets of each Sub-fund. Ancillary liquid assets will be aggregated with any deposits (see paragraph 2. below), provided that such liquid assets and deposits are deposited/made with the same credit institution.

Cross investments

A sub-fund of the SICAV (“Investor Sub-fund”) may subscribe to, acquire and/or hold securities 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 1915, 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 assets that the Target Sub-funds to be acquired may invest in the units of other Target Sub-funds of the same UCI in accordance with their investment policy does not exceed 10%; and

- any voting rights attached to the securities held are suspended for as long as they are held by the Investor Sub-fund, without prejudice to an appropriate treatment in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
- in any case, for as long as these securities are held by the Investor Sub-fund, their value is not taken into account in the calculation of the SICAV's net assets for verification of the minimum threshold of net assets imposed by the Law of 2010.

Securities financing transactions - Total return swap agreements

On the date of this prospectus, and until decided otherwise by the Board of Directors, it has been decided that all of the sub-funds may not use techniques and instruments involving transferable securities and money market instruments, such as securities lending and borrowing, sell/buy-back transactions and repurchase/reverse repurchase transactions.

Unless otherwise specifically mentioned in its investment policy, no sub-fund of the SICAV will use any "securities financing transaction" and/or invest in "total return swaps" as these terms are defined in Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse.

4. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Securities and money market instruments

1. The SICAV may not invest its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments from the same issuer in proportions that exceed the limits stipulated below, on the understanding that (i) these limits must be respected within each sub-fund, and that (ii) the issuing companies grouped for accounts consolidation purposes are treated as a single entity when calculating the limitations described in points a) to e) below.

- a) A sub-fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer.

The total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments held by the sub-fund 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.

- b) The same sub-fund 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.
- c) The limit of 10% mentioned in point a) above may be increased to 35% as a maximum, if the securities and money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its regional authorities, by a non-EU state or by international public bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members.
- d) The 10% limit mentioned in point a) above may be increased up to a maximum of 25% for certain bonds if they are issued by a credit institution with its registered office in a Member State and are subject, by law, to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, the amounts resulting from the issue of these bonds must be invested, by law, in assets that provide sufficient coverage throughout the validity of the bonds, for the resulting obligations and which are allocated in priority to the repayment of capital and the payment of interest accruing, in the event of a default by the issuer. To the extent that a sub-fund invests more than

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5% of its net assets in the bonds mentioned above, issued by the same issuer, the total value of those investments may not exceed 80 % of the value of the net assets.

- e) The securities and money market instruments mentioned in points c) and d) above are not taken into consideration for application of the 40% limit mentioned in point a) above.
- f) **By way of exception, any sub-fund may, according to the risk distribution principle, invest up to 100% of its net assets in different issues of securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its regional authorities, by an OECD member state, by another State belonging to the Group of 20 ("G-20"), Singapore, Brazil, Russia or by international public bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members.**

If a sub-fund takes advantage of this option, it must hold securities from at least six different issues, and the securities from a single issue may not exceed 30% of the total value of the net assets.

- g) Without prejudice to the limitations imposed in point 7 below, the 10 % limit mentioned in point a) above will be increased to a maximum of 20 % for investments in bonds and/or debt securities issued by the same entity, if the sub-fund's investment policy is aimed at reproducing the composition of a specific share or debt securities index 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.

The 20% limit will be increased to 35% if and when this proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular on regulated markets where certain securities or certain money market instruments are largely dominant. Investment up to this limit is permitted for only one issuer.

Deposits with a credit institution

- 2. The SICAV may not invest more than 20% of the net assets of each sub-fund in bank deposits with the same entity. Companies grouped for the purposes of account consolidation shall be treated as a single entity for the purposes of calculating this limitation.

Derivative financial instruments

- 3. a) The counterparty risk in an OTC derivative instrument transaction may not exceed 10% of the sub-fund's net assets if the counterparty is one of the credit institutions referred to in section 3 point g) above, or 5% of its net assets in other cases.
- b) Investments in derivative financial instruments are authorised provided that, overall, the risks to which the underlying assets are exposed do not exceed the investment limits laid down under points 1. a) to e), 2., 3. a) above and 5. and 6. below. 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 points 1. a) to e), 2., 3. a) above and 5. and 6. below.
- c) If a transferable security or money market instrument is a derivative, it must be taken into account when applying the provisions of points 3. d) and 6. below, and the appreciation of the risks of transactions on derivatives, if the global risk of the financial derivatives does not exceed the total net value of the assets.

- d) Each sub-fund shall ensure that the overall risk associated with derivatives does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio. The 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.

Units in collective investment undertakings

Subject to other more restrictive specific provisions relating to a given sub-fund and described in the annexes detailing the sub-funds, where applicable:

4. a) The SICAV may not invest more than 20 % of the net assets of each sub-fund in the units of the same UCITS or other open UCI, as defined in section 3 point f) above.
- b) Total investments in the units of UCIs other than UCITS may not exceed a total of 30 % of the SICAV's net assets.

If a sub-fund 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 7. a) to e) below.

- c) When the SICAV invests in units or shares of other UCITS and/or other UCIs which are managed directly or on a delegated basis by the same Management Company or by any other company to which the Management Company is linked by common management or control or by a significant direct or indirect equity interest, the Management Company or other company may not invoice subscription or redemption fees for the SICAV's investment in units or shares of other UCITS and/or UCIs.

The maximum management fee that may be charged to both the SICAV and the UCITS and/or other UCIs in which the SICAV intends to invest will be that indicated in the particular investment policy of the relevant sub-fund.

To the extent that the UCITS or UCI is a legal entity with multiple sub-funds, all the assets in a sub-fund correspond exclusively to the rights of the investors in that sub-fund and those of the creditors whose debt arose from the formation, operations or liquidation of this sub-fund, each sub-fund is considered as a separate issue, for the purposes of applying the above risk distribution rules.

Combined limits

5. Notwithstanding the individual limits set in points 1.a.), 2. and 3.a) above, a sub-fund may not combine several 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.
6. The limits stated in points 1.a., 1.c., 1.d., 2., 3.a. and 5. 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.c., 1.d., 2., 3.a. and 5. may not exceed 35% of the sub-fund concerned.

Control limitations

7. 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) The SICAV may not acquire more than 10% of non-voting shares of the same issuer.
- c) The SICAV may not acquire more than 10% of the debt securities from the same issuer.
- d) The SICAV may not acquire more than 10% of money market instruments from a single issuer.
- e) The SICAV may not acquire more than 25% of units in the same UCITS and/or other UCI within the meaning of Article 2(2) of the Law of 2010.

The limits laid down in points 7. c) to e) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if, at that time, the gross amount of the debt securities or money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities issued, cannot be calculated.

The limits laid down in points 7. a) to e) do not apply to:

- securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its regional public authorities;
- securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by another State;
- securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members;
- shares held in the capital of a company based in another State, provided that (i) the company essentially invests its assets in securities from issuers who are nationals of that State where, (ii) under the laws of this other State, such investment is the only possibility the SICAV has to invest in securities from issuers of this other State, and (iii) that company, in its investment policy, respects rules on risk diversification, counterparty and limitation of controls as set out in points 1. a), 1. c), 1. d), 2., 3. a), 4. a) and b), 5., 6. and 7. a) - e) above;
- shares held 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 units at the request of shareholders, exclusively on its or their behalf.

Borrowings

8. Each sub-fund may loan up to 10% of its net assets provided that the loans are temporary. Each sub-fund may also acquire currencies by means of a back-to-back loan.

Commitments related to options contracts, purchases and sales of futures contracts or any other derivative financial instruments are not considered as loans for the purposes of calculating this investment limit.

The SICAV must also ensure that the investments of each sub-fund comply with the following rules:

9. The SICAV may not grant loans or act as guarantor behalf of a third party. This restriction does not prevent the acquisition of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments which are not fully paid-up.

10. The SICAV may not short-sell transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in section 3 points e), f) and h) above.
11. The SICAV may not acquire immovable property except where the purchase is essential for the direct exercise of its business.
12. The SICAV may not acquire commodities, precious metals or certificates representing them.
13. The SICAV may not use its assets to guarantee securities.
14. The SICAV may not issue warrants or other instruments giving the right to buy shares in the SICAV.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions:

15. The above limits may not always be respected at the time of the exercise of subscription rights to the transferable securities or money market instruments of which the sub-fund's assets are made up.

While ensuring compliance with the principle of risk diversification, each sub-fund may deviate from the limits set forth above for a period of six months following the date of its being approved.

16. Where the maximum percentages indicated above are exceeded for reasons beyond the SICAV's control, or following the exercise of rights tied to the portfolio securities, the SICAV shall, in its sales operations, prioritise the regularisation of the situation, and take into account the shareholders' interests.

The SICAV may, at any time, introduce other investment restrictions provided that they are essential in order to comply with the laws and regulations in force in certain countries in which the SICAV's shares may be offered and sold.

Derivative financial instruments

1. General considerations

As indicated in section 3 h) above, the SICAV may invest, on behalf of each sub-fund, in financial derivative instruments, including among others, financial futures contracts, options (on shares, interest rates, indices, bonds, currencies, commodities indices or other instruments), forward contracts (including foreign exchange forward contracts), swaps (including total return swaps, foreign exchange swaps, commodity swaps, interest rate swaps and equity basket swaps), credit derivatives (including default risk derivatives, default swaps and credit spread derivatives), warrants, TBA-type mortgages (to-be-announced) and structured financial derivative instruments such as credit-linked securities and equity-linked securities.

The use of financial derivative instruments may not lead the SICAV to deviate from the investment objectives defined in each sub-fund's investment objectives and policies, risk profile and investor profile. If a sub-fund is likely to use financial derivative instruments for purposes other than efficient portfolio management or as hedges for market or foreign exchange risks, this will be mentioned in the policy of the given sub-fund.

Each sub-fund may invest in financial derivative instruments within the limits set out in point 3) a) to c) of section 4 above.

2. Overall exposure

The overall risk related to financial derivative instruments is calculated taking into account the current value of underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

Overall exposure to financial derivative instruments can be calculated using the Value at Risk (VaR) method or the commitment method.

a. Value at Risk (VaR) method

Certain sub-funds can use the Value at Risk (VaR) method to calculate their overall exposure; if applicable, this will be indicated, for each sub-fund concerned, in the investment objectives and policies, risk profile and investor profile.

VaR is an instrument used to measure a sub-fund's potential loss due to market risk; it is expressed as the maximum potential loss measured at a confidence level of 99% over a 20-day timeframe. The holding period relative to financial derivative instruments, for the purposes of calculating overall exposure, is 20 days.

Sub-funds using the VaR approach indicate the projected leverage in their investment objectives and policies, risk profile and investor profile.

In this context, leverage constitutes a measure of the overall use of derivatives and corresponds to the sum of the notional exposures of the financial derivatives used, without recourse to netting arrangements. To the extent that the calculation does not take account of any increase or decrease of the investment risk arising from a given financial derivative instrument, or of the different sensitivities of the notional exposure of the financial derivative instruments to market movements, it might not be representative of the level of investment risk of a sub-fund.

VaR is calculated according to either an absolute or relative approach:

– Absolute VaR

The absolute Value at Risk of a sub-fund is calculated as a percentage of the sub-fund's net asset value per share and is measured against an absolute limit of 20% as laid down by ESMA (European Securities and Markets Authority) Directives 10-788. Absolute VaR is generally an adequate method in the absence of a reference portfolio or an identifiable benchmark index, for example for funds with absolute performance objectives.

– Relative VaR

The relative VaR method is used for sub-funds for which a benchmark portfolio or index with no derivatives and that reflects the investment strategy implemented by the sub-fund has been defined. The relative VaR of a sub-fund is expressed in the form of a multiple of the VaR of a benchmark portfolio or index and is limited to at most twice the VaR of the said benchmark portfolio or index. The benchmark portfolio used in the context of the VaR, as modified where appropriate, may differ from the benchmark index mentioned in the investment objectives and policies, risk profile and investor profile of the different sub-funds, in the risk section of a given sub-fund.

b. Commitment method

Unless indicated otherwise in the investment objectives and policies, risk profile and investor profile of the different sub-funds, in the risk section of a given sub-fund, the sub-funds calculate the overall exposure arising from their use of financial derivative instruments on the basis of their commitments. The use of

financial derivative instruments by these sub-funds will not significantly change their risk profile compared to what it would be without the use of such instruments.

The SICAV shall ensure that the overall exposure to financial derivative instruments of any sub-fund does not exceed 100% of its net asset value at any time.

The overall exposure of a sub-fund may therefore not exceed 200% of its net asset value. In addition, this overall exposure may not be extended by more than 10% by means of temporary borrowing (referred to in section 4, point 8) such that it may not exceed 210% of the net asset value of a sub-fund under any circumstances.

Specific provisions on Credit Default Swaps (CDS)

The sub-funds are authorised to use credit default swaps (CDS). A CDS consists of transferring the risk related to a given borrower (a company or a sovereign State) from one of the parties (buyer of the CDS) to the other party (seller of the CDS). The result is the net transfer from the seller to the buyer of the risk corresponding to the difference between the face value and the market value of the debt instrument issued by the borrower, which constitutes the underlying of the CDS. The transfer occurs only in the event of the borrower's default of payment, an event that may cover, among other things, its liquidation, incapacity to restructure its debt or incapacity to comply with an agreed repayment schedule.

Most CDS contracts are based on a physical settlement in which the seller pays the face value of the underlying debt instrument to the buyer in exchange for delivery of the instrument. Another possibility is to settle the contract for payment, in other words, the seller pays the buyer the difference between the face value and the market value. In return for this protection, the buyer of a CDS pays a regular premium to the seller. Default of payment results in the suspension of the premiums.

The SICAV may conclude CDS contracts only if these are standard documents (such as ISDA contracts) and only with leading financial institutions specialised in this type of transaction.

The market value of this type of instrument will be valued with every calculation of the net asset value.

The exposure of each sub-fund to CDS, combined with its exposure to other techniques and instruments, may not exceed 100% of the total net asset value of its portfolio.

CDS contracts may be entered into:

- (a) For hedging purposes: each sub-fund may sign CDS contracts to protect itself against general or specific risks in the context of its credit activities, by buying such a hedge.
- (b) For reasons of sound portfolio management: each sub-fund may sign CDS contracts to acquire general or specific exposure in the context of its credit activities, in order to achieve its investment objectives.

Total exposure to the underlying assets, including exposure to CDS and to other derivative instruments, may never exceed the maximum level set in the investment restrictions.

Exposure to sold CDS contracts corresponds to the underlying face value of the contract, whereas exposure to bought CDS contracts corresponds to the value of premiums still due, after discounting.

Master-Feeder Structures

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Each sub-fund may act as a feeder sub-fund (the “Feeder”) of another UCITS or a sub-fund thereof (the “Master”) which is not itself a feeder UCITS/sub-fund and which does not hold shares/units of a feeder UCITS/sub-fund. In this case the Feeder shall invest at least 85% of its assets in shares/units of the Master.

The Feeder may not invest more than 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

- a) cash on an ancillary basis in accordance with Article 41 (2), second subparagraph of the Law of 2010;
- b) derivative financial instruments, which can be used only for the purpose of hedging, in accordance with Article 41(1) (g) and 42, paragraphs (2) and (3) of the Law of 2010;
- c) the moveable assets and real estate essential for the direct exercise of the activity of the SICAV.

Where a sub-fund qualified as a Feeder invests in shares/units of a Master, the Master may not charge a subscription or redemption fee to the Feeder sub-fund for the acquisition or disposal of the shares/units of the Master.

If a sub-fund qualifies as a Feeder, a description of all fees and all reimbursements of costs owed by the Feeder because of its investment in shares/units of the Master, and the total expenses of the Feeder and the Master will be indicated in the Prospectus. The annual report of the SICAV will mention the total cost of the Feeder and the Master.

If a sub-fund is qualified as a Master of another UCITS, this sub-fund will not charge subscription or redemption fees to the Feeder.

5. **REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 27 NOVEMBER 2019 ON SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED DISCLOSURES IN THE FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR (“SFDR”)**

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”)

SFDR and sustainability risks

Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the “Regulation” or “SFDR”) governs transparency requirements regarding the integration of sustainability risks into investment decisions, the consideration of adverse sustainability impacts and the disclosure of environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) information relating to sustainable development.

Further information on policies relating to sustainability risks, the transparency of negative sustainability impacts and the transparency of remuneration policies in relation to the integration of sustainability risks (the “Information”) applied by the Manager may be found at www.degroofpetercam.com

- **Sub-funds DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy High, DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Medium, DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Medium Low, DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Low et DP PATRIMONIAL – CRI Medium (hereinafter referred to as the “Strategy and CRI Medium Sub-funds”)**

Environmental and social aspects of the Strategy and CRI Medium Sub-funds

The Strategy and CRI Medium Sub-funds promote environmental or social aspects but do not aim at sustainable investment.

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The Strategy and CRI Medium Sub-funds do not use benchmarks to promote environmental or social aspects. The Strategy and CRI Medium Sub-funds comply with Article 8 of the Regulations.

ESG considerations are integrated into the analysis and selection of investments (funds and direct lines). The ESG integration process is carried out in 3 main steps which are included in the Manager's Global Sustainable Investment Policy: 1) Exclusions of controversial sectors and activities 2) Integration of ESG criteria 3) Engagement in dialogue with companies and voting

- **Sub-funds DP PATRIMONIAL – Sustainable Low, DP PATRIMONIAL – Sustainable Medium and DP PATRIMONIAL – Sustainable High (the “Sustainable Sub-funds”)**

Environmental and social aspects of the Sustainable Sub-funds

The Sustainable Sub-funds promote environmental or social aspects but do not aim at sustainable investment. However, the Sustainable Sub-funds do invest some of their assets in sustainable investments. The Sustainable Sub-funds do not use benchmarks to promote environmental or social aspects. The Sustainable Sub-funds comply with Article 8 of the Regulations.

ESG considerations are integrated into the analysis and selection of investments (funds and direct lines). The ESG integration process is carried out in 3 main steps which are included in the Manager's Global Sustainable Investment Policy: 1) Exclusions of controversial sectors and activities 2) Integration of ESG criteria 3) Engagement in dialogue with companies and voting

Integration of sustainability risks and promotion of environmental or social aspects

Sustainability risk means the occurrence of an ESG event or situation which could potentially or actually have a material adverse effect on the value of the investment of the sub-funds. Sustainability risks can either represent their own risk or have an impact on other risks and can contribute significantly to risks such as market risks, operational risks, liquidity risks or counterparty risks. Sustainability risks can have an impact on long-term returns. Sustainability risk assessment is complex and may be based on ESG data that is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, outdated or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even when they are identified, there is no guarantee that these data will be properly evaluated. The approach to issues in the environmental, social or governance areas is also likely to evolve as a result of applicable new legal and regulatory developments, as well as market practice.

The Manager incorporates sustainability risk by conducting a thorough review and systematic ESG classification of the financial instruments that are used. This process is based on objective market data provided by non-financial rating agencies with international reputations. The review of this data and classification is carried out by the Manager's teams of financial analysts.

The Manager believes that the higher the exposure and the unmanaged portion of this sustainability risk, the greater the potential impact of this risk on the value of the investment.

The promotion of environmental and social aspects within the meaning of the Regulation by the sub-funds consists on the one hand of:

- excluding investments whose activity is qualified as controversial (controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, pornography, coal);
- excluding investments that do not comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
- excluding investments exposed to environmental, social or major governance controversies;
- excluding investments with an unsatisfactory Corporate Governance score (see below).

These principles of normative exclusions (hereinafter the “normative review”) will apply to all assets of the sub-funds with the exception of the sub-funds’ investments in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs and of derivatives (see below).

It should be noted that when sub-funds invest in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, this normative review is carried out on the basis of a maximum authorised weighting as described in the Information as applied to the portfolio of target UCITS and/or other UCIs. In addition, the Manager follows a methodology for the engagement of the managers of the UCITS and/or other target UCIs as described in the engagement policy available in the Information.

Furthermore, in the selection of investments, with the exception of derivatives (see below), the Manager ensures that, in addition to passing the normative review, the selected investments comply with a best-in-class approach in terms of either environmental or social aspects, or both. The Manager does this by selecting investments that are in the first quartile in terms of environmental or social aspects and not in the fourth quartile in terms of the other aspect. Such an investment will be considered an “ESG Instrument”. An investment that is in the fourth quartile in terms of environmental and social aspects will be considered a “Non-ESG Instrument”. At the sub-fund level, a minimum of 33% of the sub-fund’s assets are invested in ESG Instruments and a maximum of 10% of the sub-fund’s assets are invested in Non-ESG Instruments. Good governance is also tested and is represented by the setting of a maximum corporate governance risk for an investment to be considered an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

In the case of investments made in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, such investments will be selected provided that, for reasons of transparency, the criteria applied for the best-in-class approach are met.

It should be noted that when investments concern sovereign issuers (countries, governments,...) the approach is to replace the normative review with an exclusion of the 15% of countries with the lowest Governance score.

In addition, for these investments, the best-in-class approach will take into account the characteristics of the energy transition and how a country will manage its environmental challenges in order to be considered as an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection of investments involving sovereign issuers and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

Derivatives are not taken into account in the integration of sustainability risks and the promotion of environmental or social aspects.

Principal adverse impacts of investment decisions

The Manager intends to limit the negative impact of investment decisions through the same process of exclusion, selection and categorisation of financial instruments as described for sustainability risk management while ensuring that investments comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This objective will be pursued by not investing more than 10% of the Sub-fund’s portfolio in investments whose environmental and social aspects fall within the fourth sector quartile.

The environmental and social aspects used in the best-in-class approach are composed for the environmental aspect of the themes of climate change, exploitation of natural resources, pollution and environmental opportunities and for the social aspect of the themes of human capital, human security, products and social opportunities. Each of these themes is measured by a series of indicators that can vary from one sector to another, from one investment to another.

To manage the negative impacts of its investments the Manager uses:

- sectoral exclusions and exclusion of controversies

Pillar 1 - exclusions based on standards:

- Exclusion of companies active in the area of controversial weapons (direct or indirect involvement with revenues above 0%)

Pillar 2 - extended exclusions based on standards from the following business sectors:

- Tobacco: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure greater than 5% for a producer and 15% for a distributor or retailer;
- Gambling: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure of more than 15% directly or 5% indirectly via shareholdings;
- Pornography: exclusion of companies with revenue exposure greater than 5%;
- UNGC (UN Global Compact): exclusion of companies excluded by UNGC
- Serious controversies: exclusion of companies identified as being involved in serious controversies by Sustainalytics (in category 5)

The SICAV may hold up to 5% in each of the exclusions mentioned in Pillar 2 provided that the total position of the exclusions is less than 10% of the fund and justified by a commitment to dialogue with the positions concerned.

- the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors: the Manager identifies the ESG risks and opportunities of companies in its sustainability analysis. The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on ESG factors are an integral part of the analysis. In concrete terms, this means that the analyses will include a series of data such as greenhouse gas emissions, water use, hazardous waste rate, violation of UN Global Compact principles, gender diversity on boards of directors, worker safety and health, etc.
- dialogue engagement (which means entering into discussions with companies or underlying investment funds about environmental, social or governance aspects in order to clarify or improve the ESG profile and practices) and voting: ongoing monitoring is in place to foster a constructive dialogue approach with companies through engagement and voting.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision-making process and are found to varying degrees in the normative reviews and selection of investments that incorporate environmental and/or social aspects.

Depending on the categorisation of sub-funds according to the Regulations, the Manager may not take into account the negative impact of investment decisions on sustainability factors as defined in the Regulations. At this stage, it does not take these impacts into account because, given the investment policy of the SICAV's sub-funds, it is not certain at the date of this prospectus that qualitative and quantitative data relating to sustainability indicators are publicly available for all issuers and financial instruments concerned.

The Manager thus reserves the right to regularly reassess its position in light of possible changes in the regulatory framework with regard to the consideration of the negative impact of its investment decisions on the sustainability factors of the SICAV's 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:

- Mitigation of climate change;
- Adaptation to climate change;
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
- Transition to a circular economy;
- Pollution prevention and control;
- 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 no significant 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 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation, the “do no significant harm” principle only applies to the underlying investments of the financial product that consider the European Union’s criteria regarding environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments of the remainder of this financial product do not consider the European Union’s criteria regarding environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Manager currently ensures that these investments do not significantly undermine any other environmental objectives by implementing exclusionary policies towards issuers with controversial environmental and/or social and/or governance practices.

This commitment will be achieved progressively and on an ongoing basis by integrating the requirements of the Taxonomy Regulation into the investment process of the relevant Sub-funds as soon as reasonably possible. This will lead to a minimum degree of portfolio alignment with the sustainable activities that will be available to investors at that time.

The minimum percentage of the underlying investments of the SICAV’s sub-funds in economic activities that can be considered environmentally sustainable and that are in line with the Taxonomy Regulation is stated in the sub-funds’ annexes.

This percentage is determined taking into account the very small proportion of the investment universe currently aligned to the taxonomy. The data available to date are limited. The Manager may change this percentage in the pre-contractual annexes depending on the availability of data concerning the investment universe.

The Manager is currently working to improve their data collection processes to align with the Taxonomy Regulation to ensure the accuracy and adequacy of their sustainability reporting. Subsequent updates of the prospectus may be made, as appropriate.

In addition, the Manager shall ensure that the sub-funds hold, in a transparent manner, a minimum of instruments with a positive impact. This minimum is set at 20% of the portfolio for the Strategy Low, Strategy Medium Low, Strategy Medium, Strategy High and CRI Medium sub-funds and at 50% of the portfolio for the Sustainable Low, Sustainable Medium and Sustainable High sub-funds.

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To determine that an instrument has a positive impact, the Manager uses an internal methodology that measures the net contribution (positive-negative) of each instrument in terms of alignment with the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

For details of how a Sub-Fund complies with the requirements of the Regulations and the Taxonomy Regulation, please refer to the Appendix for that Sub-fund.

INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SICAV'S SUB-FUNDS IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX TO THIS PROSPECTUS ON PAGE 132

RISKS

An investment in the SICAV carries risks, in particular the risks associated with the fluctuations of the market and those inherent in any investment in financial assets. Investments may also be affected by any changes to laws and regulations governing exchange controls or taxes, including withholding tax, or changes to economic and monetary policy.

No guarantee can be given that the objectives of the SICAV and of the sub-funds will be met and that the investors will recover their initial investment.

Past performance is not an indicator of future results or performance.

The conditions and limits set by the Law of 2010 are nevertheless aimed at ensuring a certain level of diversification of the portfolio in order to reduce such risks.

The sub-funds are exposed to various risks depending on the respective investment policy. The main risks to which they may be exposed are described below.

Market risk

Risks relating to equity securities (and related instruments) cover price fluctuations, negative information about the issuer or the market, and the subordination of the shares in a company to its bonds. Furthermore these fluctuations are often amplified in the short term.

Credit risk

This is the risk that may result from the downgrading of the rating or the default of a bond issuer to which the sub-funds are exposed and that can lead to a decrease in the value of the investments. These risks are linked to an issuer's ability to honour its debts.

A downgrading of the rating of an issue or an issuer may lead to a fall in the value of the bonds in which the sub-funds are invested.

Certain strategies used may be based on bonds issued by issuers with a high credit risk ("junk bonds").

Sub-funds investing in high-yield bonds involve a higher than average risk because of the greater fluctuations of their currency or the quality of the issuer.

Interest rate risk

The value of an investment may be affected by variations in interest rates. Interest rates may be influenced by a number of factors or events, such as monetary policies, the discount rate, inflation, etc.

Investors are advised that an increase in interest rates leads to a fall in the value of investments in bonds and debt instruments.

Liquidity risk

There is a risk that investments in sub-funds may lose their liquidity due to an excessively restricted market (often characterised by a very wide bid-ask spread or large price movements), if their rating is downgraded or if the economic situation deteriorates, making it impossible to buy or sell these investments quickly enough to prevent or keep to a minimum a loss in the sub-funds.

Inflation risk

The return on investments might not keep pace with inflation over time, leading to a reduction in an investor's purchasing power.

Tax risk

The value of an investment may be affected by the application of tax laws in different countries, including withholding taxes and changes of public policy or the economic or monetary policy of the country concerned. Consequently, no guarantee can be given that the financial objectives will be attained.

Counterparty risk

This risk is linked to the quality or default of the counterparty with which the SICAV deals, notably for settlement or delivery of financial instruments and the conclusion of financial futures agreements. This risk is related to the counterparty's capacity to meet its commitments (notably payment, delivery or repayment). This risk is also related to techniques and instruments associated with efficient portfolio management. The counterparty's non-compliance with its contractual obligations may have repercussions on investors' results.

Risk linked to warrants

Investors should note that warrants are complex, volatile, high-risk instruments: there is a large risk of losing all of the capital invested. Also, one of the main characteristics of warrants is the leverage effect, namely that a change in the value of the underlying asset may have a disproportionate effect on the value of the warrant. In the event of market illiquidity, there is no guarantee that it will be possible to sell the warrant on a secondary market.

Operational and custody risk

Certain markets (emerging markets) are less regulated than most of the regulated markets in developed countries. Their custodian and fund liquidation services may therefore be riskier. Operational risk concerns risks related to the conclusion of contracts on financial markets, back-office operations, the safekeeping of securities and administrative problems that may lead to a loss for the sub-funds. This risk could result in omissions and inefficient procedures in the processing of securities or IT systems or human errors.

Exchange risk

A sub-fund may hold securities denominated in currencies other than the reference currency. It may be impacted by exchange rate fluctuations between its reference currency and these other currencies, or by a possible change in exchange control regulations. If the currency in which an asset is denominated appreciates against the reference currency of the sub-fund, the equivalent value of the security in this reference currency will also appreciate. Conversely, a depreciation in the currency will result in a reduction in the equivalent value of the security in the reference currency.

Exchange rate fluctuations can also arise between the trading date of a transaction and the date on which the currency is acquired to honour the settlement obligations.

When the Management Company wishes to cover a transaction's exchange risk, the effectiveness of this operation cannot be guaranteed.

Risks linked to emerging and frontier markets

Investors are advised that markets in certain emerging or less developed countries can have an operational and supervisory mode that differs from standards prevailing in large international markets.

The sub-funds that invest in emerging or frontier markets will probably experience above-average volatility due to a high degree of concentration, greater uncertainty due to the lack of information available, less liquidity or greater sensitivity to market conditions (social, political and economic). In addition, certain emerging markets offer less security than the majority of developed international markets and some are not currently considered as regulated markets. In these circumstances, the services of portfolio transactions, liquidation and safekeeping on behalf of funds invested in emerging markets may carry a higher risk.

Registration risk

In certain countries with emerging markets, the proof of legal ownership of shares is kept only in the form of a bookkeeping entry. The role of the registrar in such deposit and registration processes is crucial and greater risks are associated with this form of registration. The investor might lose his registration due to fraud, negligence or a mere omission on the part of the registrar and will have no effective recourse. If the company's register must be destroyed or mutilated, the investor's holding of shares of the company could be considerably reduced or in some cases eliminated. Insurance for such eventualities is not common. Furthermore, following the destruction of the company's register, the registrar or the company concerned could deliberately refuse to recognise the investor as the registered owner of the shares previously bought by him.

Risk of Russian and Eastern European markets

The securities of issuers in Russia, in Eastern European countries and in the newly independent states such as Ukraine and the countries formerly under the influence of the Soviet Union imply significant risks and special considerations. These come in addition to the risks associated with emerging countries.

In particular, the Russian market carries a series of risks related to the settlement and custody of securities. These risks result from the fact that there are no physical securities; therefore their ownership is only recorded in the issuer's register of shareholders. Each issuer is responsible for designating its own bookkeeper. There is a large geographical distribution of several hundred registration agents across Russia. The Russian Federal Commission for Securities and Capital Markets has defined the responsibility for registrar activities, including with regard to the proof of transfer and ownership procedures. However, the problems in having the Commission's regulations respected means that there is still a potential risk of loss or error, and no guarantee can be given that the registrars will act in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. At the time of registration, the registrar produces an extract from the register of shareholders. From that point in time, the ownership of the shares is placed on record, but it is not proven by a copy of the extract from the shareholders' register. The excerpt only proves that the registration has taken place. However, the excerpt cannot be traded and has no intrinsic value. In addition, the registrar will not generally accept an extract as proof of ownership of the shares and is under no obligation to inform the Custodian or its local agents in Russia if or when the shareholders' register is amended. Russian transferable securities are not physically deposited with the Custodian or local agents in Russia. Similar risks apply to the Ukrainian market.

Therefore neither the Custodian nor its local agents in Russia or Ukraine can be considered to exercise a function of custody or physical depositing, in the traditional sense. Registration agents are neither agents of the Custodian or of its local agents in Russia or Ukraine, nor are they responsible for them. The Custodian's responsibility only extends to its personal negligence and deliberate fault, and to any loss caused by negligence or the deliberate misconduct of its local agents in Russia or Ukraine and does not cover any losses from the liquidation, bankruptcy, negligence or deliberate misconduct of any registrar. In the event of such losses, the SICAV must take proceedings directly against the issuer and/or the appointed registration agent.

However, securities traded on the MICEX-RTS Stock Exchange in Russia may be treated as an investment in securities negotiated on a regulated market. Investments on the MICEX-RTS Stock Exchange bring together a large number of Russian issuers and enable almost full coverage of all Russian shares. Use of the MICEX-RTS Stock Exchange benefits from the liquidity of the Russian market without having to use the local currency, as the MICEX-RTS Stock Exchange allows trading with all issuers directly in USD.

Chinese market risk

An investment in the securities markets in China implies significant risks and special considerations. These come in addition to the risks associated with emerging countries.

Companies in China are required to comply with the Chinese standards and accounting practices, which to a certain extent follow international accounting standards.

However, there may be significant differences between the financial reports prepared by accountants in accordance with the Chinese standards and those prepared in accordance with the international ones.

The securities markets of Shanghai and Shenzhen are both undergoing development and modification. This may result in volatile trading, difficulties with settlement and registration of transactions and difficulties in interpreting and applying these regulations.

In the context of the prevailing fiscal policy in China, there are certain fiscal incentives for foreign investment. However, no assurances can be given that these incentives will not be abolished in the future.

Investments in China will be subject to any significant changes in the political, social or economic actions in the People's Republic of China. This sensitivity may have adverse effects on the growth of capital and therefore on the performance of these investments.

Controls on monetary conversion and future movements in the exchange rate, by the Chinese government, may adversely affect the operations and financial results of companies invested in China.

Investors might not recover their initial investment.

Consequences of low interest rates

Very low interest rates can impact the return on certain short-term assets held by money market funds, which is sometimes insufficient to cover the fund's management and operating costs, resulting in a structural decline in the sub-fund's net asset value.

Risk related to small caps and specialised or restricted sectors

The sub-funds that invest in small caps or in specialised or restricted sectors will probably experience above-average volatility due to a high degree of concentration, greater uncertainty due to the lack of information available, less liquidity or greater sensitivity to market conditions.

Small companies may not be able to generate new funds to support their growth and development, they may lack management vision or they may develop products for new, uncertain markets.

Derivatives risk

With a view to effective portfolio management the manager may, in the context of a global investment policy for the sub-fund and within the limitations of the investment restrictions, carry out certain operations that use derivatives such as (i) put and call options on transferable securities, indexes and currencies including OTC options; (ii) futures on stock indexes and interest rates, and options on them; (iii) structured products, for which the security is linked to another security or derives its value from another security; (iv) warrants; (v) credit derivatives, in particular Credit Default Swaps ("CDF"), and contracts for difference (CFD).

Investors should note that these derivatives have a leverage effect. Therefore, the volatility of these sub-funds may be higher.

By using derivatives, the sub-fund may carry out futures transactions and OTC transactions on indexes and other financial instruments and on index swaps or other financial instruments with leading banks or specialised brokerage houses acting as counterparty.

Specific risks of exchange transactions in traded derivatives

Suspensions of trading

All securities exchanges and commodity markets have the right to suspend or limit trading of all the securities or commodities that they deal with. Such suspension would prevent the sub-funds from liquidating their positions and therefore expose the SICAV to losses and delays in terms of its capacity to redeem the shares.

Special risks of transactions on OTC derivatives

Lack of regulation; counterparty default

In general, operations on OTC markets (on which the forward, spot and option contracts on currencies, credit default swaps, total return swaps and certain options on currencies are generally traded) are less subject to regulation and governmental supervision than transactions carried out on regulated exchanges. Also, many of the protections available to investors on certain regulated exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of a compensation body may be unavailable for OTC operations. Therefore, a sub-fund that engages in OTC operations will be subject to the risk that the direct counterparty does not fulfil its obligations in connection with the operations and the sub-fund suffers losses. A sub-fund only enters into operations with counterparties it considers solvent, and may reduce its exposure to these operations by receiving letters of credit or pledge for certain counterparties. Whatever the measures that the SICAV may seek to implement in order to reduce the counterparty credit risk, no assurance can be given that the counterparty will not default or that the SICAV will not suffer a loss as a consequence.

Risk related to investments in other UCITS and UCIs

These investments expose a sub-fund to the risks related to the financial instruments held in the portfolio of the UCI/UCITS in question. However, certain risks are directly related to the holding of units/shares in a UCI/UCITS. Certain UCIs/UCITS may be indebted due to the use of financial derivative instruments or borrowing. The use of leverage increases the volatility of the value of the UCI/UCITS and therefore the risk of loss of capital. Investments in units or shares of such UCIs/UCITS may also present a liquidity risk which is higher than that associated with investing directly in a portfolio of securities. In contrast, investments in units or shares of UCIs/UCITS offer the sub-fund a flexible and effective way to access several professional management styles and also make possible a degree of diversification of its investments.

A sub-fund largely invested in UCIs/UCITS will ensure that its portfolio of UCIs/UCITS presents an adequate liquidity profile so as to be able to meet its own liquidity needs. The selection of these UCIs/UCITS will take account of their liquidity profile and any sub-fund investing largely in UCIs/UCITS with variable capital shall ensure that the targeted UCI/UCITS has a liquidity profile matching that of the sub-fund.

If the sub-fund invests in units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed directly or on a delegated basis by the same Management Company or by any other company to which the Management Company is linked by common management or control or by a significant direct or indirect equity interest, the Management Company or other company may not invoice subscription or redemption fees for the sub-fund's investment in units of other UCITS and/or UCIs.

Investing in other UCITS and/or other UCIs may lead to a multiplication of certain costs and expenses.

Risk related to commodities markets

Commodities markets can experience large and sudden price fluctuations likely to have a direct effect on the value of shares and equivalent securities in which a sub-fund may invest and/or indices to which a sub-fund may be exposed.

In addition, the underlying assets may evolve very differently from traditional securities markets (share markets, bond markets, etc.).

Risk related to structured debt securities

Structured debt securities and securitisation instruments entail the following risks: credit risk, default risk, rating downgrading risk (on the different tranches of underlying assets) and liquidity risk.

Mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities (ABS/MBS)

The return characteristics of ABS/MBS differ from those of traditional debt securities.

One of the key differences is that the bond's principal may generally be repaid in advance at any time since the same can generally be done for the underlying assets. Therefore, if an ABS/MBS is bought with a premium, a faster repayment rate than expected will lower the return on maturity while a slower repayment rate than expected will have the opposite effect of increasing the return on maturity.

Inversely, if an ABS/MBS is bought with a discount, the return on maturity will be increased by faster repayments than expected and decreased by slower repayments than expected.

In general, early repayments on fixed-rate mortgages will increase in periods of interest rate cuts and will decrease in periods of interest rate hikes. ABS/MBS may also experience a drop in their value under the impact of rising interest rates and, due to early repayments, may benefit from declining interest rates to a lesser extent than other bond assets. The reinvestment of early repayments can occur at lower interest rates than the initial investment, which would have negative repercussions on the sub-fund's return. In practice, early repayments can lead to a variance in the return of the ABS/MBS with respect to the projected rate at the time of purchase of the security by the SICAV.

The market of private-issuer ABS/MBS is smaller in volume and less liquid than that of ABS/MBS issued by the American government.

Furthermore, the term ABS also covers securities that do not derive from securitisation activities, such as securities backed by assets but whose cash flows do not necessarily derive from the cash flows of the underlying assets.

Concentration risk

The sub-funds that invest in a concentrated portfolio can be exposed to greater volatility than sub-funds whose portfolio is more diversified.

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.

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

THE SHARES

1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The capital of the SICAV is represented by the assets of the various sub-funds of the SICAV. Subscriptions are invested in the assets of the respective sub-fund.

All shares of the SICAV must be fully paid up. Their issue is not limited in number.

The shares of each sub-fund must have no indication of nominal value, and do not benefit from any preferential subscription rights during the issue of new shares. The rights attached to shares are those set out in the Law of 1915, unless exempted by the Law 2010. Each full share confers the right to one vote at General Meetings of Shareholders, regardless of its net asset value.

The SICAV is a sole and single legal entity. However, the assets of a given sub-fund only cover the debts, liabilities and commitments of that sub-fund. With regard to relations between shareholders, each sub-fund is treated as a separate entity.

For each sub-fund, the Board of Directors may decide at any time to issue different share classes, which can also be subdivided into different share categories (capitalisation shares or distribution shares).

In principle, distribution shares give their owners the possibility of receiving cash dividends, taken from the quota of net assets of the sub-fund or class attributable to the distribution shares in that sub-fund or that class (in this regard, see the “Distributions” chapter).

Capitalisation shares do not confer the possibility of receiving dividends. Following each annual or interim cash distribution of dividends on the distribution shares, the quota of net assets in the sub-fund or class attributed to all the distribution shares will be reduced by an amount equal to the amount of dividends distributed, and this will therefore reduce the percentage of net assets in the sub-fund or class attributable to all the distribution shares; while the quota of net assets in the sub-fund or class attributable to all the capitalisation shares will remain the same, thus leading to an increase in the percentage of net assets of the sub-fund or class attributable to all the capitalisation shares.

The breakdown of the value of net assets in a sub-fund or class, between all the distribution shares on the one hand and all the capitalisation shares on the other, is carried out in accordance with the SICAV’s Articles of Association.

The net asset value of a share thus depends on the value of the net assets in the sub-fund or class for which that share was issued and, within the same sub-fund or the same share class, its net asset value may vary depending on whether it is a distribution share or a capitalisation share.

The Board of Directors will create a separate pool of net assets for each sub-fund. With regard to relations between shareholders, this pool will be attributed only to the shares issued for the sub-fund concerned, taking into account, if applicable, the breakdown of that pool between the classes and the distribution shares and capitalisation shares in that sub-fund.

The Board of Directors is authorised to split or consolidate shares.

In accordance with the specifics given in the annexes describing the sub-funds, shares may be issued in either registered or paperless form.

DP PATRIMONIAL

Registered shares are registered in the register of shares of the SICAV. A confirmation of registration will be provided to the shareholder. No registered certificate will be issued to the shareholders.

Transfer documents for transfers of registered shares are available at the registered office of the SICAV or from the Transfer Agent and Registrar.

Paperless shares are represented by an entry in a securities account in the name of their owner or holder, with an approved account holder or settlement body.

The entry in the securities account will apply in the absence of specific instructions.

Registered shares may be converted into paperless shares and vice versa at the request and expense of the shareholder.

Fractions of shares may be issued, up to 3 decimal places. Fractions of shares do not have the right to vote at General Meetings. Conversely, fractions of shares have the right to dividends or other distributions that may be paid out.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SHARES

The appendices detailing the sub-funds of the SICAV will propose one or more share classes from among those described below:

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| Class A | > | distribution shares offered to all investors. |
| Class B | > | capitalisation shares offered to all investors. |
| Class C1 | > | capitalisation shares reserved exclusively: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- for Banque Degroof Petercam S.A. on behalf of its clients holding between EUR 1,000,000 and EUR 2,500,000;- for the staff members of Banque Degroof Petercam S.A., with no minimum holding requirement. |
| Class C2 | > | capitalisation shares reserved exclusively: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- for Banque Degroof Petercam S.A. on behalf of its clients holding more than EUR 2,500,000;- for insurance companies that have a business relationship with Banque Degroof Petercam S.A., with no minimum holding requirement. |
| Class D1 | > | distribution shares reserved exclusively: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- for Banque Degroof Petercam S.A. on behalf of its clients holding between EUR 1,000,000 and EUR 2,500,000;- for the staff members of Banque Degroof Petercam S.A., with no minimum holding requirement. |

DP PATRIMONIAL

- Class D2 > distribution shares reserved exclusively:
- for Banque Degroof Petercam S.A. on behalf of its clients holding more than EUR 2,500,000;
 - for insurance companies that have a business relationship with Banque Degroof Petercam S.A., with no minimum holding requirement.
- Class LM > distribution shares which differ from shares of class A due to the fact that:
- (i) they are reserved for investors who have one or more active discretionary management mandates with Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg S.A. or with Banque Degroof Petercam S.A. on behalf of clients with the tax status of non-Belgian residents, and
 - (ii) they are reserved for the account(s) to which these discretionary management mandates apply, and
 - (iii) they are reserved for mandates with an “all-in” pricing structure, and
 - (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.
 - (v) they are reserved for any investor who has signed a discretionary management mandate with an entity of the Crédit Agricole Group outside Belgium, or any investor who has signed a specific investment advisory contract with an entity of the Crédit Agricole Group outside Belgium and pays fees related to this specific investment advisory contract.
- Class LN > capitalisation shares which differ from shares of class B due to the fact that:
- (i) they are reserved for investors who have one or more active discretionary management mandates with Banque Degroof Petercam Luxembourg S.A. or with Banque Degroof Petercam S.A. on behalf of clients with the tax status of non-Belgian residents, and
 - (ii) they are reserved for the account(s) to which these discretionary management mandates apply, and
 - (iii) they are reserved for mandates with an “all-in” pricing structure, and
 - (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.
 - (v) they are reserved for any investor who has signed a discretionary management mandate with an entity of the Crédit Agricole Group outside Belgium, or any investor who has signed a specific investment advisory contract with an entity of the Crédit Agricole Group outside Belgium and pays fees related to this specific investment advisory contract.

However, an exception to the minimum holding requirements described above may be made for Classes C1, C2, D1 and D2 based on objective criteria defined and proposed by Banque Degroof Petercam S.A. and approved by the Board of Directors of the SICAV.

The minimum holdings are to be assessed at the level of the SICAV as a whole. Compliance or non-compliance with the minimum holding requirements for classes C1, C2, D1 and D2 will be assessed at least annually.

In the event of non-compliance with the minimum holding requirements or the eligibility conditions for classes C1, C2, D1 and D2, the shares of the investors concerned will be converted into the most appropriate share class of the same sub-fund.

Investors will be required to accept any changes in class that may be made as a result of compliance or non-compliance with the minimum holding requirements.

By subscribing for shares of classes C1, C2, D1 and D2, investors are informed that they may therefore be subject to mandatory conversion as described above. This conversion may have tax consequences for investors; we therefore recommend that they review their personal situation with their tax advisor.

3. ISSUE OF SHARES AND SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

In each sub-fund, class and category, the SICAV may issue shares at the subscription price determined on each day of valuation of the net asset value per share (the “Valuation Day”).

When the sub-funds are open for subscription, the SICAV may set an initial subscription period during which the shares may be issued at a fixed subscription price, plus the applicable share issue fees.

The shares will be issued in the various sub-funds, classes and categories at a subscription price that is formed of:

- the net asset value of a share plus where applicable an entry fee or
- a fee in accordance with the specifics given in the annexes describing the sub-funds.

The valuation days, deadlines for receipt of subscription applications and deadlines for payment of subscriptions, and where applicable the minimum subscription amounts are described in the appendices detailing the sub-funds.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to delay subscription applications if it is uncertain that the corresponding payment will reach the Custodian Bank within the payment deadlines.

If a payment is received in connection with a subscription application after the expiry of the deadline provided for, the Board of Directors or its agent may process the request by either (i) applying a charge which reflects the interest owed at the customary market rate, or (ii) cancelling the allocation of the shares and, if necessary, accompanying it with a request for compensation for any loss resulting from the non-payment before the expiry of the deadline.

The SICAV may also accept subscriptions in the form of a transfer of an existing portfolio provided that the securities and assets in that portfolio compatible with the investment policy and investment restrictions applicable to the sub-fund concerned. For all securities and assets accepted in settlement of a subscription, a report shall be drawn up by the approved auditor of the SICAV in accordance with the provisions of Article 26-1 of the amended Law of 10 August 1915. The investor concerned will be liable for the costs of this report.

The shares will be allocated on the first Business Day following receipt of the subscription price.

When an investor subscribes shares of the SICAV through a financial agent, he could also be liable for the costs arising from the financial agent’s activity in the jurisdiction where the offer is made.

The SICAV authorises the subscription of shares through savings plans, the conditions for which shall be determined in accordance with laws and practices in the jurisdiction in which the offer is made. The conditions will be detailed in the sales documentation available for subscriptions in these countries.

The SICAV reserves the right to reject any subscription application or to accept only part of it. The Board of Directors may also, at any time, and without notice, interrupt the issue and sale of shares in one or more or all of the sub-funds or classes.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV may at any time suspend or interrupt the issue of the shares of a sub-fund of the SICAV. In particular, it may do so in the circumstances described in the “Net Asset Value of the

Shares” chapter, section 2 “Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion of shares”. In addition, it may at its discretion and without justification:

- (a) refuse all or part a share subscription application,
- (b) redeem at any time shares held by persons who are not authorised to buy or hold shares in the SICAV.

When the Board of Directors decides to resume the issue of the shares of a sub-fund after suspending the issue for any period of time, all pending subscriptions will be executed on the basis of the same net asset value corresponding to the Valuation Day of the resumption of calculation.

The UCI Administration will put in place adequate procedures to ensure that the subscription applications are received prior to the deadline for acceptance of orders, for the applicable Valuation Day.

No shares will be issued for a sub-fund during any period in which calculation of the net asset value of the shares in that sub-fund has been temporarily suspended by the SICAV by virtue of its powers under Article 12 of the Articles of Association.

a) Combating late trading and market timing

The Transfer Agent and Registrar of the SICAV will put in place adequate procedures to ensure that the request for subscription, redemption and conversion are received prior to the deadline for acceptance of orders, for the applicable Valuation Day. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversion orders are executed at an unknown net asset value.

The SICAV does not authorise late trading or market timing practices as defined in Circular CSSF 04/146. Both the active trading and market timing practices are unfavourable to other shareholders as they affect the performance of the sub-fund and disrupt the management of assets.

The Board of Directors may reject any subscription or conversion orders that are suspected of late trading or market timing. The Board of Directors may take all necessary measures to protect the other shareholders of the SICAV when such practices are suspected, in particular by applying an additional redemption fee of up to 2% in favour of the sub-fund; under this scenario, the shareholder will be notified beforehand to enable him to withdraw his redemption request.

b) Combating money laundering and terrorism financing

In connection with the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing, the SICAV will apply national and international measures which obligate subscribers to prove their identity to the SICAV. This is why, in order for a subscription to be deemed valid and acceptable by the SICAV, the subscriber must attach to the subscription form,

- if a *natural person*, a copy of an identity document (passport or ID card), or
- if a legal entity, a copy of the corporate documents (coordinated articles of association, published financial statements, extracts from the commercial register, list of authorised signatories, list of shareholders who hold, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of the capital or the voting rights, list of directors, etc.), an ID document (passport or identity card) of the financial beneficiaries and the persons authorised to give instructions to the transfer and registrars.

The documents must be duly certified by a public authority (that the Notary Public, police commissioner, consulate, or ambassador) in the country of residence.

This obligation is absolute, unless:

- a) the subscription form was delivered to the SICAV by one of its distributors (i) in a European Union member state, in the European economic area or in a third-party country with equivalent obligations to those in the amended law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing, or (ii) by a branch or subsidiary of one of its distributors located in another country, if the parent company of that subsidiary or office is located in one of these countries and if the laws in that country and the internal rules of the parent company can guarantee the application of rules on the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing, for that branch or subsidiary, or
- b) the subscription form is sent directly to the SICAV and the subscription is paid either by:
 - a bank transfer originated by a financial institution resident in one of these countries, or
 - a cheque drawn on the personal account of the subscriber, in a bank resident in one of these countries, or a banker's draft issued by bank resident in one of these countries.

However, the Board of Directors must obtain a copy of the above ID documents, upon first request, from its Distributors or directly from the investor.

Before accepting a subscription, the SICAV may carry out additional enquiries in accordance with the national and international measures currently in force with regard to money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

4. REDEMPTION OF SHARES

a) General considerations

By virtue of the Articles of Association and subject to the following provisions, any shareholder may at any time request that the SICAV redeem his shares. Shares redeemed by the SICAV will be cancelled.

b) Redemption procedure

Shareholders wishing to have the SICAV redeem all or part of their shares must make an irrevocable written request to the SICAV or the Transfer Agent and Registrar. The application must contain the following information: the identity and full address of the person requesting the redemption, with the fax number, number of shares to be redeemed, the sub-fund in question, the class (if applicable), details of whether the shares are registered or paperless, distribution or capitalisation shares, if applicable, the name in which the shares are registered, the name and bank details of the person who will receive the payment.

The redemption request must be accompanied by the documents necessary to carry out the transfer, before the redemption price can be paid.

The deadlines for receipt of redemption applications and for payment of the redemptions are described in the annexes detailing the sub-funds.

There will be no redemption of shares for a sub-fund during any period in which the calculation of the net asset value of the shares in that sub-fund has been temporarily suspended by the SICAV by virtue of its powers under Article 12 of the Articles of Association.

In cases of large requests for redemption and/or conversion representing more than 10% of the net assets in a given sub-fund, the SICAV may redeem the shares but only at the redemption price it has determined after it was able to sell the necessary assets, as quickly as possible, taking into account the interests of all the sub-fund's shareholders, and when it has access to the proceeds of those sales. In such a case, a single price will be calculated for all the redemption, subscription and conversion applications submitted at the same time for that sub-fund.

Any request for redemption may also be delayed in exceptional circumstances if the Board of Directors considers that the execution of a request for redemption or conversion on a Valuation Day may adversely affect or prejudice the interests of the sub-fund or the SICAV.

Payment will be made in the currency in which the net asset value of the relevant sub-fund or class/class of shares is calculated or in another currency in accordance with the instructions set out in the redemption request, in which case conversion costs will be borne by the shareholder.

The redemption price of the SICAV's shares may be higher or lower than the purchase price paid by the shareholder at the time of subscription, depending on whether the net asset value has appreciated or depreciated.

5. CONVERSION OF SHARES

In accordance with the Articles of Association and subject to the following provisions, each shareholder may request the conversion of all or part of their shares into shares of another sub-fund or another class/category (and with such other sub-fund, either of the same class/category or of another class/category) at a price based on the respective net asset values of the shares of the different sub-funds and classes/categories concerned.

Any shareholder requesting such conversion may make a written request to the Transfer Agent and Registrar stating the number and form of the shares to be converted and specifying whether the shares of the new sub-fund/the new class/category are to be registered or paperless. The procedure and prior notice regarding the redemption of shares also applies to conversion.

The number of shares to be allocated in the new sub-fund or the new class/category is determined using the following formula:

$$A = \frac{B \times C \times D}{E}$$

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| A: | represents the number of shares to be allocated in the new sub-fund or the new class/category, |
| B: | represents the number of shares to be converted in the initial sub-fund or class/category, |
| C: | represents the net asset value, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the shares to be converted in the initial sub-fund or class/category, |
| D: | is the exchange rate coefficient on the applicable Valuation Day between the currencies of the two sub-funds or classes/categories concerned. If the two sub-funds or classes/categories are held in the same currency, the coefficient is equal to 1, |
| E: | represents the net asset value, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the shares to be allocated in the new sub-fund or the new class/category, |

Fractions of shares that may result from the conversion will be allocated up to 3 decimal places.

After the conversion, the Transfer Agent and Registrar will inform the shareholders of the number of new shares obtained upon conversion, as well as their price.

There will be no conversion of shares for a sub-fund during any period in which the calculation of the net asset value of the shares in question has been temporarily suspended by the SICAV by virtue of its powers under Article 12 of the Articles of Association.

In cases of large requests for redemption and/or conversion representing more than 10 % of the net assets

in a given sub-fund, the SICAV may redeem the shares but only at the redemption price it has determined after it was able to sell the necessary assets, as quickly as possible, taking into account the interests of all the sub-fund's shareholders, and when it has access to the proceeds of those sales. In such a case, a single price will be calculated for all the redemption, subscription and conversion applications submitted at the same time for that sub-fund.

The right of the final beneficiaries to compensation may be affected where compensation is paid in the event of the occurrence of errors/non-compliance at the level of the SICAV or the sub-fund when they have subscribed to shares in the UCI through a financial intermediary (such as a distributor acting as nominee).

6. STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

The annexes detailing the sub-funds will state whether the shares of the sub-funds are admitted or not for official listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or any other stock exchange.

NET ASSET VALUE OF THE SHARES

1. DEFINITION AND CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value per share (the “net asset value” or “NAV”) of each sub-fund and each class/category, where applicable, of shares of the SICAV is calculated in Luxembourg by the UCI Administration under the responsibility of the Board of Directors of the SICAV, on each Valuation Day indicated in the annexes detailing each sub-fund. If a Valuation Day falls on an official public holiday in Luxembourg, the Valuation Day will be the next bank business day.

The net asset value per share of each sub-fund and class and category of shares is obtained by dividing the net assets of the sub-fund, class and category concerned, if any, by the number of shares outstanding of such sub-funds, classes and categories, if any, and is rounded to two places after the decimal point, except for those currencies for which there are no decimals.

If the Board of Directors considers that the net asset value calculated for a given Valuation Day is not representative of the actual value of the shares of the sub-fund or class/category of shares concerned or, if since the calculation of the net asset value there have been significant fluctuations on the stock exchanges concerned, the Board of Directors may decide the same day to update the net asset value. In these circumstances, all subscription, redemption and conversion requests received for that day will be honoured on the basis of the net asset value as updated prudently and in good faith.

Swing Pricing

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is authorised to decide to apply swing pricing to the different sub-funds.

Swing pricing 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 NAV will be adjusted only when a given threshold value is reached. The board of directors of the SICAV 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.

If a performance fee is due, it will be calculated prior to application of the swing factor on the applicable NAV.

When a threshold value defined by the board of directors is reached, the NAV may be adjusted for the net transaction fees. The swing factor is determined by the SICAV's board of directors and will not exceed 3% of the unadjusted NAV.

The Board of Directors will create a separate pool of net assets for each sub-fund. With regard to shareholder relations between themselves and with third parties, this pool will be attributed only to the shares issued for the sub-fund concerned, taking into account, if applicable, the breakdown of that pool between the categories and/or classes of shares of the sub-fund in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

For the purpose of establishing these different pools of net assets:

1. If two or more classes/categories of shares relate to a specific sub-fund, the assets allocated to such classes and/or categories will be invested together according to the investment policy of the relevant sub-fund, subject to the specific requirements associated with those classes and/or categories of shares;
2. The proceeds resulting from the issue of shares of a class and/or class of shares of a given sub-fund will be allocated in the books of the SICAV to the relevant class and/or category of that sub-fund, it being understood that if several classes and/or categories of shares are issued for that sub-fund, the corresponding amount will increase the proportion of the net assets of that sub-fund attributable to the class and/or category of shares to be issued;
3. The assets, liabilities, income and expenses relating to such sub-fund/class and/or category will be allocated to such sub-fund/class and/or category;
4. If an asset derives from another asset, the latter will be allocated in the accounts of the SICAV to the same sub-fund as the asset from which it derives, and each time an asset is revalued, any increase or decrease in value will be allocated to the corresponding sub-fund;
5. If the SICAV has a liability that is attributable to an asset of a specific sub-fund or a transaction undertaken in connection with the assets of a particular sub-fund, that liability will be allocated to that sub-fund;
6. If one of the SICAV's assets or liabilities cannot be allocated to a particular sub-fund, it will be allocated to all sub-funds in proportion to the net asset value of the classes and/or categories of shares concerned or in such other manner as the Board of Directors shall determine in good faith;
7. Following the payment of dividends to distribution shares of a given class and/or category, the net asset value of this class and/or category attributable to these distribution shares will be reduced by the amount of such dividends.

The assets of each sub-fund will be valued according to the following principles:

The assets of the SICAV include:

- 1) all cash in hand or on deposit, including interest due that is not yet received and accrued interest on such deposits until the Valuation Day;
- 2) all sight and demand drafts payable and accounts receivable, included proceeds from the sale of securities, the price of which has not yet been settled;
- 3) all securities, units, shares, bonds, subscription rights, warrants, options and other securities, financial instruments and similar assets owned by the SICAV or contracted by it, it being understood that the SICAV may make adjustments in a way that is not inconsistent with paragraph (a) below with regards to fluctuations in the market value of the securities caused by practices such as ex-dividend or ex-rights trading or similar processes;
- 4) all units or shares of other eligible undertakings for collective investment.
- 5) all dividends in cash or shares and distributions receivable by the SICAV in cash to the extent that the SICAV could reasonably be aware of them;
- 6) all accrued interest on the interest-bearing assets belonging to the SICAV, unless such interest is included or reflected in the price of such assets;
- 7) the SICAV's formation expenses insofar as they have not been amortised;
- 8) all other eligible assets held by the SICAV, of any type, including prepaid expenses.

The value of these assets shall be determined as follows:

- (a) The value of cash in hand or on deposit, the sight notes and bills and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, dividends and interest that are announced or due, as mentioned above, but not yet received, shall consist of the nominal value of these assets. If, however, it is unlikely that this value will be collected in full, the value will be determined by subtracting an amount that the SICAV deems appropriate to reflect the true value of such assets.
- (b) The valuation of all of the securities negotiated or listed on a stock exchange will be determined using the last price known in Luxembourg which is normally the principal market for that security.
- (c) The valuation of all of the securities or any other asset that are traded on another regulated market which operates regularly, is recognized and which is open to the public (a "Regulated Market") will be based on its last available price in Luxembourg.
- (d) If transferable securities are not traded or quoted on a stock exchange or on another regulated market, or if the price determined for securities traded or quoted on such stock exchange or market in accordance with the provisions of (b) or (c) above is not, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, representative of the probable realisation value, they will be valued on the basis of their probable realisation value, which will be estimated prudently and in good faith;
- (e) Units or shares of undertakings for collective investment (including shares issued by the sub-funds of the SICAV that may be held by another sub-fund of the SICAV) will be valued at their last determined and available net asset value or, if such price is not, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, representative of the fair market value of these assets, then the price will be determined by the Board of Directors on a fair and equitable basis.
- (f) The liquidation value of spot contracts, forward contracts and option contracts which are not traded on the stock exchanges or other Regulated Markets shall be their net liquidation value defined in accordance with the policies set out by the Board of Directors on a basis which is applied consistently

to each type of contract. The liquidation value of spot contracts, forward contracts or option contracts traded on stock exchanges or other Regulated Markets will be based on the last available settlement price for these contracts on the stock exchanges Regulated Markets on which these spot contracts, forward contracts or option contracts are traded by the SICAV; however, if a spot contracts, forward contracts or option contracts cannot be liquidated on the day the net assets are valued, the basis used to determine the liquidation value of this contract shall be determined by the Board of Directors in a fair and reasonable manner. Swaps are measured at their market value.

- (g) The value of money market instruments not traded or quoted on a stock exchange or other Regulated Market and having a residual maturity of less than 12 months and more than 90 days will be their nominal value plus accrued interest. Money market instruments with a residual maturity equal to or less than 90 days will be valued on an amortised cost basis, which approximates market value.
- (h) Interest rate swaps shall be valued at their market value which shall be calculated based on the curve for the applicable interest rates.
- (i) Values expressed in a currency other than the currency of expression of the sub-fund or share class in question are translated at the exchange rate on the Valuation Day. If exchange rates are not available, they are determined prudently and in good faith in accordance with the procedures established by the Board of Directors.

All the other assets are valued on the basis of the probable realisation value, which should be estimated with prudence and good faith.

The Board of Directors may, at its sole discretion, approve the use of a different valuation method if it believes that such valuation better reflects the fair value of an asset held by a SICAV.

2. SUSPENSION OF CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE AND ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES

The Board of Directors is authorised to temporarily suspend the calculation of the value of the net assets of one or more sub-funds of the SICAV, and the issue, redemption and conversion of shares in such sub-fund(s) in the following cases:

- a) throughout any period during which one of the leading stock exchanges, or one of the other leading markets on which a substantial part of the SICAV's investments attributable to the sub-fund concerned is listed or traded, is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which transactions on these exchanges are restricted or suspended;
- b) during any event constituting an emergency situation, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, and rendering difficult the realisation or valuation of assets held by the SICAV and attributable to this sub-fund;
- c) during any breakdown of the communication means habitually used to determine the price or value of any investment of the sub-fund or the current prices and values, on any stock exchange or other market, of assets attributable to this sub-fund;
- d) throughout any period during which the SICAV is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments for the redemption of shares of this sub-fund or during which any transfer of funds necessary for making or acquiring investments or paying amounts due for the redemption of shares may not, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, take place at the normal exchange rate;
- e) when, for any other reason, it is impossible to determine quickly or accurately the price of any investment held by the SICAV and attributable to this sub-fund;

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- f) in cases of notification or publication (i) of a notice for a General Meeting of shareholders at which a resolution for the dissolution and liquidation of the SICAV will be proposed, (ii) of a notice informing the shareholders of the decision of the Board of Directors to liquidate one or more sub-funds, or (iii) to the extent that such suspension is justified by the need to protect shareholders, of a notice informing shareholders of the Board of Directors' decision to merge one or more sub-funds,
- g) throughout any period during which the market of a currency in which a substantial part of the SICAV's investments is denominated, is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which transactions on this market are restricted or suspended;
- h) throughout any period during which political, military, monetary or fiscal circumstances beyond the control and the responsibility of the SICAV prevent it from disposing of the assets or determining in a usual and reasonable manner the net asset value of the SICAV;
- i) throughout any period during which calculation of the net value per unit or share of a substantial part of the undertakings for collective investment in which the SICAV invests is suspended, if such suspension significantly impacts the net asset value per share of a sub-fund;
- j) in cases of a feeder sub-fund, if its master UCITS temporarily suspends the redemption, repurchase or subscription of its units either on its own initiative or at the request of its competent authorities, and for the same period as the master UCITS,

Subscribers and shareholders offering shares for redemption or conversion will be appropriately notified of the suspension of the calculation of the net asset value.

Pending subscriptions and requests for redemption or conversion may be withdrawn by written notification provided that such notification is received by the SICAV before the end of the suspension.

Subscriptions, redemptions and/or conversions will be considered on the first Valuation Day following the end of the suspension.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Distribution policy

At the Annual General Meeting, the shareholders in the SICAV will determine, upon a proposal by the Board of Directors, the total cash distributions to be made on the distribution shares for the various sub-funds or classes of shares in question, in accordance with the limits imposed by the Law of 2010 and by the Articles of Association. Therefore, the distributed amounts may not reduce the SICAV's capital below the fixed minimum of EUR 1,250,000.

The Board of Directors may decide, in any sub-fund and in each share class, if any, to distribute interim cash dividend on the distribution shares, in accordance with current laws.

Payment

Dividends and interim dividends allocated to distribution shares will be paid at the time and place determined by the Board of Directors.

Any declared dividend that has not been claimed by the beneficiary within five years from the date of allocation may not be claimed and shall revert to the sub-fund or the share class in question. No interest will be paid on a dividend declared by the SICAV and kept for the availability of the beneficiary.

TAXATION

1. TAX TREATMENT OF THE SICAV

The SICAV is subject in Luxembourg to a tax corresponding to 0.05% p.a. of its net assets. This tax falls to 0.01% p.a. of net assets in the case of share classes reserved for institutional investors as defined by the Law of 2010. This tax is calculated and payable quarterly on the basis of the net assets of the SICAV at the end of the relevant quarter. Subscription tax is not payable on round lots of assets invested in UCIs already subject to this tax.

No stamp duty or other tax is payable in Luxembourg at the time of issue of shares in the SICAV.

No taxes are paid in Luxembourg on any gains that are realised or not realised on the SICAV's assets. The income on investments received by the SICAV may be subject to variable levels of withholding tax in the countries concerned. These withholding taxes cannot, on principle, be recovered. The above indications are based on the laws and current practices and are subject to change.

2. TAX TREATMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS

From the fact of their ownership of shares of the SICAV, shareholders are not required to pay any tax in Luxembourg on income and capital gains tax, withholding tax (except, however, in respect of shareholders having their domicile or residence or permanent establishment in Luxembourg, and certain categories of former residents of Luxembourg if they own more than 10% of the share capital of the SICAV).

3. 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.

Within the framework of these instruments, particularly the Directive, investment funds, in their capacity as financial institutions, must collect specific information intended to identify their investors correctly.

The Directive also provides that the personal and financial data¹ of investors who are:

- a natural person or legal entity subject to declaration² or

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 persons or legal entities 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.

- a passive non-financial entity (NFE)³ of which the controlling person is subject to declaration⁴, shall be sent by the financial institution to the local tax authorities, which in turn shall transmit this information to the tax authorities of the country or countries in which the investor is a resident.

If the units of the SICAV are held in an account with a financial institution, it is the responsibility of the latter to exchange the information.

Consequently, the SICAV, whether directly or indirectly (i.e. through a contact appointed for this purpose):

- 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 by the Directive to notify all or some of the information supplied by the investor in connection with the investment in the SICAV to the competent 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 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 on the protection of persons as regards the processing of personal data, the right to access and correct the data concerning 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.

4. FOREIGN ACCOUNT TAX COMPLIANCE ACT ("FATCA")

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), consisting of the American HIRE Law, was adopted in the USA in 2010 and came into force on 1 July 2014. It obligates financial institutions established outside of the USA (foreign financial institutions - FFI) to transmit information about the financial accounts held by Specified US Persons or non-US entities of which one or more controlling persons is/are a Specified US Person(s) (These financial accounts are collectively referred to as "Declarable US Accounts") to the Internal Revenue Service, ("IRS") each year. A 30% withholding tax is also levied on income originating from the USA paid to a FFI that is not conform to the FATCA requirements ("Non-participating FFI").

On 28 March 2014, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg made an intergovernmental agreement with the USA ("the Luxembourg IGA"). The Funds, considered as FFI, are obliged to conform to the Luxembourg IGA as enacted into national law following ratification, rather than directly complying with the FATCA regulations as issued by the American government.

Under the Luxembourg IGA, the Funds are required to collect specific information to identify their shareholders/unit holders and all intermediaries ("Nominees") acting on their behalf. The data on the

³ Non-financial entity, that is an Entity which is not a financial institution pursuant to the Directive.

⁴ Natural persons or legal entities 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>.

Declarable US Accounts held by the Fund, and information about the non-participating FFI will be shared with the Luxembourg tax authorities who will automatically exchange the information with the relevant authorities in the USA.

The SICAV is committed to respecting the provisions of the Luxembourg IGA as enacted into national law following ratification, in order to be deemed compliant with FATCA, and may not be subjected to the withholding tax of 30% on its investments than American or deemed to be such. In order to guarantee such compliance, the SICAV and its authorised agents

- a. may require information or additional documentation including American tax forms (Forms W-8/W-9), a GIIN (Global Intermediary Identification Number) if required, or any other documentary evidence identifying the Shareholder/Unitholder, the intermediary and their status with regard to FATCA regulations.
- b. send the Luxembourg tax administration information about a Shareholder and his account if considered a Reportable US Account under the Luxembourg IGA or if the account is deemed to be held by a Non-Participating FFI, and
- c. if required by the situation, it may ensure that the US withholding taxes applicable to the payments made to certain Shareholders/Unitholders in accordance with FATCA, are made.

The concepts and terms of FATCA must be interpreted and understood in the light of the definitions of the Luxembourg IGA and the applicable ratifying texts transposing it into national law, and only on an ancillary basis according to the definitions in the Final Regulations issued by the American government (www.irs.gov).

The SICAV may, in accordance with FATCA compliance, be required to inform the American tax authorities or Luxembourg tax authorities of personal data related to certain US persons, non-participating FFI and passive non-financial foreign entities (Passive NFFE), of which one or more of the controlling Persons is a US Person.

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.

5. 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^[1] (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^[2] identified.

^[1] Any person who designs, markets or organises a notifiable transboundary device, makes it available for implementation or manages its implementation (Article 3, point 21).

^[2] A characteristic or feature of a cross-border arrangement that indicates a potential risk of tax evasion, [...] (Article 3, point 20).

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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.

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 financial statements, 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 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.

Remuneration of independent directors

The SICAV may use the services of certain independent directors not belonging to Degroof Petercam Group. This may result in costs for the SICAV of at most EUR 20,000 per year, per independent 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.

Existence of soft commission agreements:

Soft commission agreements may exist.

Soft commissions accumulated by financial intermediaries in favour of the Manager when carrying out securities orders relative to the SICAV constitute a commercial advantage granted by these financial intermediaries to the Manager for, inter alia, research reports or for the use of certain index data; this allows improvement of the Manager's services for the SICAV.

When carrying out orders on behalf of the SICAV, the existence of soft commission agreements shall not influence the Manager's choice of the different financial intermediaries.

If a conflict of interest were nevertheless to occur, the Manager must act in the sole interest of the shareholders of the SICAV.

The soft commission agreements must meet the following conditions:

- i. the Manager shall act at all times in the best interest of the SICAV and of the Management Company when entering into soft commission agreements;
- ii. the research services provided shall be directly related to the Manager's activities;
- iii. brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions for the SICAV shall be oriented by the Manager to brokers that are entities and not to individuals; and
- iv. the Manager shall report to the Management Company on soft commission agreements, including the nature of the services received.

There will be further information on soft commission agreements in the periodic reports.

Costs and expenses that are not attributable to a particular sub-fund will be charged to the respective sub-funds in proportion to their respective net assets.

FINANCIAL YEAR - MEETINGS

1. FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year starts on 1 April of each year and ends on 31 March the following year.

2. 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 last Tuesday of July at 11:00.

If this day is not a Business Day in Luxembourg, the Annual General Meeting shall be held on the following Business Day.

The notice of the Annual General Meetings specifying the date, time, place, conditions of admission, agenda and requirements of Luxembourg law with regard to the necessary quorum and majority will be published or sent in accordance with Luxembourg law. Subject to the conditions provided for by Luxembourg laws and regulations, 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.

The shareholders of the class(es)/category(ies) 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(es)/category(ies) of shares may at any time hold General Meetings for the purpose of considering matters relating solely to that class/category of shares.

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

DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE SICAV

1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The SICAV may be dissolved on a voluntary basis or on a judicial basis.

The SICAV is, after its dissolution, deemed to exist for its liquidation. In case of voluntary liquidation, it is subject to the supervision of the CSSF.

The net product of the liquidation of each sub-fund and, if applicable, each class/category of shares, will be distributed by the liquidators to the shareholders in proportion to their quota of the net assets of the sub-fund or the class/category of shares from which the shares come, in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Liquidation proceeds which cannot be distributed to their beneficiaries within nine months of the decision to liquidate will be deposited with the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg in favour of their beneficiaries until the end of the legal prescription period.

2. VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

Any voluntary liquidation will be carried out in accordance with the Law of 2010 and the Law of 1915, which define the procedure and the measures to be taken.

The SICAV may be wound up at any time by a decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders which shall issue its decision according to the conditions required for amendment of the Articles of Association.

In addition, if the SICAV's capital falls below two-thirds of the minimum capital, currently EURO 1,250,000, the Board of Directors must submit the question of dissolution of the SICAV to the General Meeting, which shall issue its decision without any conditions on attendance, according to the simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting. If the capital falls to less than one-quarter of the minimum capital, the Board of Directors must submit the issue of the SICAV's dissolution to the General Meeting, which shall issue a decision without any conditions on attendance; the dissolution may be declared by shareholders owning one-quarter of the shares present or represented at the Meeting. The meeting must be called in such a way that it is held within forty days of the date on which it is ascertained that the net assets have fallen below two-thirds or one quarter of the minimum capital, as the case may be.

When the SICAV is dissolved, the liquidation shall be carried out by one or more liquidators who may be natural persons or legal entities, previously approved by the CSSF and appointed by the General Meeting, which shall also determine their powers and fees.

3. LEGAL LIQUIDATION

Any legal liquidation will be carried out exclusively in accordance with the Law of 2010, which defines the procedure and the measures to be taken.

LIQUIDATION OF SUB-FUNDS, CLASSES AND CATEGORIES OF SHARES

The Board of Directors may decide to liquidate a sub-fund, a class/category of shares by compulsory redemption of all the shares issued for that sub-fund or that class/category of shares at the net asset value per share applicable on the Valuation Day on which the decision takes effect (taking into account liquidation costs) if the net assets of that sub-fund, of that class/category of shares are less than or remain less than an amount considered by the Board of Directors to be the minimum threshold below which the sub-fund, the class/category of shares can no longer be adequately managed, or if a change in the economic or political situation has a harmful influence on the sub-fund, the class/category of shares in question which would justify such liquidation.

The decision on liquidation will be notified to the shareholders of the sub-fund, the class/category of shares before the effective date of liquidation. The notification will specify the reasons for closure and the procedure involved. Unless the Board of Directors decides otherwise in the interests of shareholders or to maintain equal treatment between them, holders of shares in the sub-fund, the class/category of shares concerned may continue to apply for the redemption or conversion of their shares, free of charge, on the basis of the applicable net asset value per share, while taking into account the estimated liquidation fees. The SICAV will reimburse each shareholder proportionally to the number of shares they hold in the sub-fund, the class/category of shares concerned.

Liquidation proceeds which cannot be distributed to their beneficiaries within nine months of the decision to liquidate the sub-fund, the class/category of shares will be deposited with the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg in favour of their beneficiaries until the end of the legal prescription period.

MERGER OF THE SICAV AND/OR SUB-FUNDS, CLASSES OR CATEGORIES OF SHARES

1. MERGER DECIDED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the Law of 2010) of the SICAV or one of its sub-funds, whether as an absorbed company or sub-fund or as an absorbing company or sub-fund under the conditions and according to the procedures imposed by the Law of 2010, in particular the proposed merger and disclosures to shareholders, as follows:

a) Merger of the SICAV

The Board of Directors may decide to merge the SICAV, whether as an absorbed company or as an absorbing company, with:

- another Luxembourg or foreign UCITS (the “New UCITS”); or
- a sub-fund thereof,

and, if appropriate, to re-designate the shares of the SICAV as shares of the New UCITS, or of the relevant sub-fund of the UCITS, if applicable.

In the event that the SICAV is the absorbing company (within the meaning of the Law of 2010), only the Board of Directors will decide on the merger and the effective date thereof.

In the event that the SICAV is the absorbed company (within the meaning of the Law of 2010) and it ceases to exist because of the merger, the merger’s entry into effect shall be decided by a general meeting of shareholders deliberating without quorum and by simple majority of the votes cast at such meeting.

b) Merger of sub-funds

The Board of Directors may decide to merge any sub-fund, whether as an absorbed sub-fund or as an absorbing sub-fund, with:

- another existing sub-fund of the SICAV or another sub-fund of a New UCITS (the “New Sub-Fund”); or
- a New UCITS,

and, if appropriate, to re-designate the shares of the sub-fund concerned as shares of the New UCITS, or of the New sub-fund, if applicable.

2. MERGER DECIDED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS

Notwithstanding the provisions in the above section “Merger decided by the Board of Directors”, the general meeting of shareholders may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the Law of 2010) of the SICAV or one of its sub-funds, whether as an absorbed company or sub-fund or as an absorbing company or sub-fund, subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the Law of 2010, in the conditions and procedures imposed by the Law of 2010, in particular the proposed merger and disclosures to shareholders, as follows:

a) Merger of the SICAV

The general meeting of shareholders may decide to merge the SICAV, whether as an absorbed company or as an absorbing company, with:

- a New UCITS; or
- a sub-fund thereof,

The merger decision must be adopted by the general meeting of shareholders with (a) a quorum of at least half of the capital of the Company and (b) a majority of two thirds of the votes cast.

b) Merger of sub-funds

The general meeting of shareholders may decide to merge a sub-fund, whether as an absorbed sub-fund or as an absorbing sub-fund, with:

- a New UCITS; or
- a new sub-fund.

The merger decision must be adopted by the General Meeting of shareholders of the sub-fund concerned with (a) a quorum of at least half of the shares of the sub-fund concerned and (b) a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast.

3. SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND COSTS CHARGED TO THE SHAREHOLDER

In all mergers described in the sections below, the shareholders have the right to demand that their shares be redeemed or reimbursed, free of charges other than those deducted by the SICAV or the sub-fund to cover the cost of divestment, repurchase or repayment of their share or, where possible, that they be converted into shares or units of another UCITS that applies a similar investment policy and is managed by the Management Company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control or by direct or indirect holding, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010.

All costs associated with the preparation and realisation of the merger (such as legal, advisory or administrative costs) may not be charged to the SICAV or its shareholders.

INFORMATION – DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

1. AVAILABLE INFORMATION

a) Publication of the net asset value

The net asset value of each class and/or category of shares of each sub-fund, the issue prices and redemption prices shall be made public on each Valuation Day at the registered office of the SICAV. The Board of Directors may subsequently decide to publish these net asset values in the newspapers of the countries in which the shares of the SICAV are offered or sold. They can also be obtained from the Management Company.

b) Financial advice

Financial notices will be published or disseminated whenever such publication or dissemination is required by applicable law and regulations.

c) Periodic reports

Each year, the SICAV publishes a detailed report about its activities and the management of assets, including a balance sheet and profit and loss account expressed in Euros, a detailed breakdown of the assets in each sub-fund, and a report by the approved auditors.

After the end of each half-year, it will also publish a report including, the composition of the portfolio, the changes in the portfolio over the period, the number of shares in circulation and the number of shares issued and redeemed since the last publication.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV may decide to issue interim reports.

2. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

a) Documents available

In addition to the Prospectus, the subscription form, the KID, the latest annual and half-yearly reports published by the SICAV, copies of the Articles of Association of the SICAV may be obtained without charge during office hours every Business Day from the registered office of the SICAV at 12, Rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg.

Copies of the Prospectus, the KIID, the Articles of Association and the latest yearly and half yearly reports can also be obtained on the following website: <http://www.dpas.lu/funds/list>.

Information about the procedure for the handling of investors' complaints, with a brief description of the strategy of the Management Company to determine when and how the voting rights pertaining to the instruments held in the sub-funds' portfolio are to be exercised can be found on the Management Company's website: www.dpas.lu.

b) Remuneration policy of the Management Company

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.

c) Subscription form

The subscription form can be obtained upon request, from the registered office of the SICAV.

d) Official language

The official language of the Prospectus and the Articles of Association is French, however the Board of Directors of the SICAV and the Custodian Bank, the Administrative Agent, the Domiciliary Agent, the Transfer Agent and Registrar, and the Management Company may, on their own behalf and on behalf of the SICAV, consider translations into the languages in which the SICAV's shares are offered and sold to be obligatory. The French version shall prevail in the event of any discrepancy between the French text and any other language into which the Prospectus is translated.

DP PATRIMONIAL

ANNEX - SUB-FUNDS

DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy High
DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Medium
DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Medium Low
DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Low
DP PATRIMONIAL – Sustainable Low
DP PATRIMONIAL – Sustainable Medium
DP PATRIMONIAL – Sustainable High
DP PATRIMONIAL – CRI Medium

DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy High

1. Name

This sub-fund is named “DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy High” (hereinafter the “Sub-fund”).

2. Investment policy, risk profile and investor profile

Investment policy

The management objective of this Sub-fund corresponds to a high level of risk in relation to the stock and bond markets. The assets of this Sub-fund may be invested in all types of eligible financial assets (i.e. equities, bonds, money market instruments, term deposits, and/or UCITS and/or UCIs, including ETFs) in compliance with the conditions and limits set forth in the main part of this prospectus, whether for the purpose of pursuing its investment policy or investing its liquid assets.

The maximum proportion that the sub-fund will have the possibility to invest in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs implementing equity investment strategies is 100% of its assets.

It should be noted that the activity of a sub-fund that invests in other UCITS and/or other UCIs may result in the duplication of certain costs. In addition to the expenses borne by the sub-fund in the course of its day-to-day operation, management fees will be indirectly charged to the assets of the sub-fund via the UCITS and/or other target UCI which it holds. Cumulative management fees may not exceed 3%. If the sub-fund invests in several UCIs of the same promoter, an entry or exit fee may not be charged to the sub-fund for the UCI units acquired.

The Sub-fund will not invest directly in Chinese A-shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme or in OTC derivatives on P-notes issued by foreign institutional investors for the Indian market. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund’s target UCITS and/or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to A-Shares may not exceed 35% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to P-Notes may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The sub-fund will not invest directly in asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund’s target UCITS and/or other UCIs or when the Sub-fund will invest in structured ETCs such as ABS/MBS.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund may, to the extent permitted by law, invest in listed and/or over-the-counter financial derivative instruments both for the purpose of achieving its investment objectives and for hedging purposes.

For portfolio diversification purposes, the sub-fund may invest in structured products and/or ETC in accordance with Article 41 (1) (a) - (d) of the Law of 2010 on undertakings for collective investment and Article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and point 17 of the CESR/07-044b guidelines and in so far as these products qualify as transferable securities. This type of investment will, however, represent a marginal share of investments and will not exceed 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

In addition, the Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds and investments in contingent convertible bonds will be limited to 10% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The Sub-Fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis (i.e. within the meaning of the CSSF FAQ dated 3 November 2021) to a maximum of 20% of its net assets. 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.

Risk profile

The Sub-fund's assets are subject to market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in any investment in bonds or equities.

Investor profile

This sub-fund is directed at investors who are seeking a certain level of protection for the bond component of their investments, while benefiting from growth of the equities market for the equity component of the portfolio.

The Sub-fund is aimed at both retail and institutional investors.

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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective.

The Sub-fund does not use benchmarks to promote environmental or social aspects.

The Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments and for a minimum of 20% of its net assets.

ESG considerations are integrated into the analysis and selection of investments (funds and direct lines). The ESG integration process is carried out in 3 main steps which are included in Degroof Petercam's Global Sustainable Investment Policy: 1) Exclusions of controversial sectors and activities 2) Integration of ESG criteria 3) Engagement in dialogue with companies and voting

The Sub-fund complies with Article 8 of the Regulations.

The promotion of environmental and social aspects within the meaning of the Regulation by the Sub-fund consists on the one hand of:

- excluding investments whose activity is qualified as controversial (controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, pornography, coal);
- excluding investments that do not comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
- excluding investments exposed to environmental, social or major governance controversies;
- excluding investments with an unsatisfactory Corporate Governance score (see below).

These principles of normative exclusions (hereinafter the "normative review") will apply to all assets of the Sub-fund with the exception of the Sub-fund's investments in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs and of derivatives (see below).

It should be noted that when the Sub-fund invests in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, this normative review is carried out on the basis of a maximum authorised weighting as described in the Information as applied to the portfolio of target UCITS and/or other UCIs. In addition, the Manager follows a

methodology for the engagement of the managers of the UCITS and/or other target UCIs as described in the engagement policy available in the Information.

Furthermore, in the selection of investments, with the exception of derivatives (see below), the Manager ensures that, in addition to passing the normative review, the selected investments comply with a best-in-class approach in terms of either environmental or social aspects, or both. The Manager does this by selecting investments that are in the first quartile in terms of environmental or social aspects and not in the fourth quartile in terms of the other aspect. Such an investment will be considered an “ESG Instrument”. An investment that is in the fourth quartile in terms of environmental and social aspects will be considered a “Non-ESG Instrument”. At the Sub-fund level, a minimum of 33% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in ESG Instruments and a maximum of 10% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in Non-ESG Instruments. Good governance is also tested and is represented by the setting of a maximum corporate governance risk for an investment to be considered an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

In the case of investments made in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, such investments will be selected provided that, for reasons of transparency, the criteria applied for the best-in-class approach are met.

It should be noted that when investments concern sovereign issuers (countries, governments,...) the approach is to replace the normative review with an exclusion of the 15% of countries with the lowest Governance score.

In addition, for these investments, the best-in-class approach will take into account the characteristics of the energy transition and how a country will manage its environmental challenges in order to be considered as an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection of investments involving sovereign issuers and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

Derivatives are not taken into account in the integration of sustainability risks and the promotion of environmental or social aspects.

Principal adverse impacts of investment decisions

The Manager intends to limit the negative impact of investment decisions through the same process of exclusion, selection and categorisation of financial instruments as described for sustainability risk management while ensuring that investments comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This objective will be pursued by not investing more than 10% of the Sub-fund’s portfolio in investments whose environmental and social aspects fall within the fourth sector quartile.

The environmental and social aspects used in the best-in-class approach are composed for the environmental aspect of the themes of climate change, exploitation of natural resources, pollution and environmental opportunities and for the social aspect of the themes of human capital, human security, products and social opportunities. Each of these themes is measured by a series of indicators that can vary from one sector to another, from one investment to another.

To manage the negative impacts of its investments Degroof Petercam uses:

- sectoral exclusions and exclusion of controversies

Pillar 1 - exclusions based on standards:

- : Exclusion of companies active in the area of controversial weapons (direct or indirect involvement with revenues above 0%)

Pillar 2 - extended exclusions based on standards from the following business sectors:

- Tobacco: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure greater than 5% for a producer and 15% for a distributor or retailer;

- Gambling: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure of more than 15% directly or 5% indirectly via shareholdings;
- Pornography: exclusion of companies with revenue exposure greater than 5%;
- UNGC (UN Global Compact): exclusion of companies excluded by UNGC
- Serious controversies: exclusion of companies identified as being involved in serious controversies by Sustainalytics (in category 5)

The SICAV may hold up to 5% in each of the exclusions mentioned in Pillar 2 provided that the total position of the exclusions is less than 10% of the fund and justified by a commitment to dialogue with the positions concerned.

- integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors: Degroof Petercam identifies the ESG risks and opportunities of companies in its sustainability analysis. The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on ESG factors are an integral part of the analysis. In concrete terms, this means that the analyses will include a series of data such as greenhouse gas emissions, water use, hazardous waste rate, violation of UN Global Compact principles, gender diversity on boards of directors, worker safety and health, etc.
- dialogue engagement (which means entering into discussions with companies or underlying investment funds about environmental, social or governance aspects in order to clarify or improve the ESG profile and practices) and voting: ongoing monitoring is in place to foster a constructive dialogue approach with companies through engagement and voting.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision-making process and are found to varying degrees in the normative reviews and selection of investments that incorporate environmental and/or social aspects.

In accordance with its investment objective and policy, the Sub-fund promotes environmental characteristics within the meaning of Article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation and may invest partially in economic activities that contribute to one or more of the environmental objectives prescribed in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

The minimum percentage of the Sub-fund's underlying investments in economic activities which can be considered environmentally sustainable and which are in line with the Regulation is 1% of its net assets.

INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX TO THIS PROSPECTUS ON PAGE 132

4. Reference currency

The net asset value of the sub-fund will be denominated in EUR.

5. Investment horizon

The investment horizon for the Sub-fund is a minimum of 5 years.

6. Risk factors

Investors should refer to the "Risks" chapter of the main part of this prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

7. Form of shares

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The sub-fund shares may be issued in registered and/or paperless form.

The shares may also be deposited in a securities account for their beneficiary, which will be done unless specific instructions are given.

8. Share classes

The Sub-fund currently offers the following share classes:

Share class	ISIN code	Currency
A	LU2475463753	EUR
B	LU2475463837	EUR
C1	LU2475463910	EUR
C2	LU2475464058	EUR
D1	LU2475464132	EUR
D2	LU2475464215	EUR
LM	LU2475464306	EUR
LN	LU2475464488	EUR

Investors should read the “Shares” chapter, section “2. Description of the shares” of the main part of this prospectus for a definition of the different share classes offered by the sub-fund.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is authorised to decide to create and activate additional share classes in the sub-fund at any time (as detailed in the main part of the prospectus).

Shareholders and investors should contact the Management Company to find out which share classes may be subscribed.

9. Minimum investments and entry fee

The minimum initial investment required for any new investor is:

Class	Minimum initial amount	Entry fee
A	Not applicable	Not applicable
B	Not applicable	Not applicable
C1	See definition of the C1 class	Not applicable
C2	See definition of the C2 class	Not applicable
D1	See definition of the D1 class	Not applicable
D2	See definition of the D2 class	Not applicable
LM	Not applicable	Not applicable
LN	Not applicable	Not applicable

10. Procedure and subscription costs

The shares will be issued at a subscription price formed of the net asset value of a share plus a front end load representing a certain percentage of the net value of a share, as described above, for the approved intermediaries.

Subscription applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on a Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at the subscription price calculated for that Valuation Day.

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Subscription requests received after this time limit will be taken into consideration on the next Valuation Day.

The subscription price for each share must be received by the SICAV no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the subscription, failing which that subscription will be cancelled.

11. Redemption procedure and costs

Redemption applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on a Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at a price ("Redemption Price") equal to the net asset value of that share, as calculated for that Valuation Day plus an exit fee of 0% maximum for the approved intermediaries. This exit fee will be paid to the approved intermediaries. Redemption applications received after this cut-off time will be processed on the following Valuation Day.

The redemption price will in principle be paid no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the redemption.

12. Frequency of Calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) and Valuation Day

The net asset value per share is dated each Business Day (a "Valuation Day") and is calculated two Business Days following the Valuation Day on the basis of the latest prices known on that Valuation Day, as published in the relevant stock exchange and with reference to the value of the assets held on behalf of the sub-fund, in accordance with Article 11 of the Articles of Association.

13. Remuneration of the Management Company

In return for its services, the Management Company receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Management Company fee
A	Max. 0.025%
B	Max. 0.025%
C1	Max. 0.025%
C2	Max. 0.025%
D1	Max. 0.025%
D2	Max. 0.025%
LM	Max. 0.025%
LN	Max. 0.025%

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

14. Manager

The Management Company has delegated management of the sub-fund's portfolio to Bank Degroof Petercam S.A.

15. Remuneration of the Manager

In return for its services, the Manager receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Manager fee
A	Max. 1.175%

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B	Max. 1.175%
C1	Max. 0.875%
C2	Max. 0.525%
D1	Max. 0.875%
D2	Max. 0.525%
LM	Max. 0.525%
LN	Max. 0.525%

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

16. Remuneration of the Custodian Bank

In return for its services, the Custodian Bank will receive from the sub-fund an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.050%. This fee is payable quarterly and calculated based on average net assets in the sub-fund during the quarter under review.

17. Remuneration of the Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

In return for its services as Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar for the SICAV, Degroof Petercam Asset Services S.A. will receive the following remuneration, charged to the sub-fund:

- an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.100%, payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-fund during the quarter under review;
- an annual flat-rate fee of EUR 2,000 per active share class in the sub-fund, distributed among all the active share classes of the sub-fund in proportion to the assets of each class concerned.

18. Stock exchange listing

The classes of the Sub-fund are not admitted to trading on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Medium

1. Name

This sub-fund is named “DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Medium” (hereinafter the “Sub-fund”).

2. Investment policy, risk profile and investor profile

Investment policy

The management objective of this sub-fund corresponds to a medium level of risk in relation to the stock and bond markets. The assets of this sub-fund may be invested in all types of eligible financial assets (i.e. equities, bonds, money market instruments, term deposits, and/or UCITS and/or UCIs, including ETFs) in compliance with the conditions and limits set forth in the main part of this prospectus, whether for the purpose of pursuing its investment policy or investing its liquid assets.

The maximum proportion that the sub-fund will have the possibility to invest in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs implementing equity investment strategies is 65% of its assets.

It should be noted that the activity of a sub-fund that invests in other UCITS and/or other UCIs may result in the duplication of certain costs. In addition to the expenses borne by the sub-fund in the course of its day-to-day operation, management fees will be indirectly charged to the assets of the sub-fund via the UCITS and/or other target UCI which it holds. Cumulative management fees may not exceed 3%. If the sub-fund invests in several UCIs of the same promoter, an entry or exit fee may not be charged to the sub-fund for the UCI units acquired.

The Sub-fund will not invest directly in Chinese A-shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme or in OTC derivatives on P-notes issued by foreign institutional investors for the Indian market. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund’s target UCITS and/or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to A-Shares may not exceed 35% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to P-Notes may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The sub-fund will not invest directly in asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund’s target UCITS and/or other UCIs or when the Sub-fund will invest in structured ETCs such as ABS/MBS.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund may, to the extent permitted by law, invest in listed and/or over-the-counter financial derivative instruments both for the purpose of achieving its investment objectives and for hedging purposes.

For portfolio diversification purposes, the sub-fund may invest in structured products and/or ETC in accordance with Article 41 (1) (a) - (d) of the Law of 2010 on undertakings for collective investment and Article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and point 17 of the CESR/07-044b guidelines and in so far as these products qualify as transferable securities. This type of investment will, however, represent a marginal share of investments and will not exceed 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

In addition, the Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds and investments in contingent convertible bonds will be limited to 10% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The Sub-Fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis (i.e. within the meaning of the CSSF FAQ dated 3 November 2021) to a maximum of 20% of its net assets. 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.

Risk profile

The sub-fund's assets are subject to market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in any investment in bonds or equities.

Investor profile

This sub-fund is directed at investors who are seeking a certain level of protection for the bond component of their investments, while benefiting from growth of the equities market for the equity component of the portfolio.

The sub-fund is aimed at both retail and institutional investors.

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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective.

The Sub-fund does not use benchmarks to promote environmental or social aspects.

The Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments and for a minimum of 20% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund complies with Article 8 of the Regulations.

ESG considerations are integrated into the analysis and selection of investments (funds and direct lines). The ESG integration process is carried out in 3 main steps which are included in Degroof Petercam's Global Sustainable Investment Policy: 1) Exclusions of controversial sectors and activities 2) Integration of ESG criteria 3) Engagement in dialogue with companies and voting

The promotion of environmental and social aspects within the meaning of the Regulation by the Sub-fund consists on the one hand of:

- excluding investments whose activity is qualified as controversial (controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, pornography, coal);
- excluding investments that do not comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
- excluding investments exposed to environmental, social or major governance controversies;
- excluding investments with an unsatisfactory Corporate Governance score (see below).

These principles of normative exclusions (hereinafter the “normative review”) will apply to all assets of the Sub-fund with the exception of the Sub-fund’s investments in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs and of derivatives (see below).

It should be noted that when the Sub-fund invests in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, this normative review is carried out on the basis of a maximum authorised weighting as described in the Information as applied to the portfolio of target UCITS and/or other UCIs. In addition, the Manager follows a methodology for the engagement of the managers of the UCITS and/or other target UCIs as described in the engagement policy available in the Information.

Furthermore, in the selection of investments, with the exception of derivatives (see below), the Manager ensures that, in addition to passing the normative review, the selected investments comply with a best-in-class approach in terms of either environmental or social aspects, or both. The Manager does this by selecting investments that are in the first quartile in terms of environmental or social aspects and not in the fourth quartile in terms of the other aspect. Such an investment will be considered an “ESG Instrument”. An investment that is in the fourth quartile in terms of environmental and social aspects will be considered a “Non-ESG Instrument”. At the Sub-fund level, a minimum of 33% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in ESG Instruments and a maximum of 10% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in Non-ESG Instruments. Good governance is also tested and is represented by the setting of a maximum corporate governance risk for an investment to be considered an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

In the case of investments made in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, such investments will be selected provided that, for reasons of transparency, the criteria applied for the best-in-class approach are met.

It should be noted that when investments concern sovereign issuers (countries, governments,...) the approach is to replace the normative review with an exclusion of the 15% of countries with the lowest Governance score.

In addition, for these investments, the best-in-class approach will take into account the characteristics of the energy transition and how a country will manage its environmental challenges in order to be considered as an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection of investments involving sovereign issuers and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

Derivatives are not taken into account in the integration of sustainability risks and the promotion of environmental or social aspects.

Principal adverse impacts of investment decisions

The Manager intends to limit the negative impact of investment decisions through the same process of exclusion, selection and categorisation of financial instruments as described for sustainability risk management while ensuring that investments comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This objective will be pursued by not investing more than 10% of the Sub-fund’s portfolio in investments whose environmental and social aspects fall within the fourth sector quartile.

The environmental and social aspects used in the best-in-class approach are composed for the environmental aspect of the themes of climate change, exploitation of natural resources, pollution and environmental opportunities and for the social aspect of the themes of human capital, human security, products and social opportunities. Each of these themes is measured by a series of indicators that can vary from one sector to another, from one investment to another.

To manage the negative impacts of its investments Degroof Petercam uses:

- sectoral exclusions and exclusion of controversies

Pillar 1 - exclusions based on standards:

- : Exclusion of companies active in the area of controversial weapons (direct or indirect involvement with revenues above 0%)

Pillar 2 - extended exclusions based on standards from the following business sectors:

- Tobacco: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure greater than 5% for a producer and 15% for a distributor or retailer;
- Gambling: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure of more than 15% directly or 5% indirectly via shareholdings;
- Pornography: exclusion of companies with revenue exposure greater than 5%;
- UNGC (UN Global Compact): exclusion of companies excluded by UNGC
- Serious controversies: exclusion of companies identified as being involved in serious controversies by Sustainalytics (in category 5)

The SICAV may hold up to 5% in each of the exclusions mentioned in Pillar 2 provided that the total position of the exclusions is less than 10% of the fund and justified by a commitment to dialogue with the positions concerned.

- integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors: Degroof Petercam identifies the ESG risks and opportunities of companies in its sustainability analysis. The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on ESG factors are an integral part of the analysis. In concrete terms, this means that the analyses will include a series of data such as greenhouse gas emissions, water use, hazardous waste rate, violation of UN Global Compact principles, gender diversity on boards of directors, worker safety and health, etc.
- dialogue engagement (which means entering into discussions with companies or underlying investment funds about environmental, social or governance aspects in order to clarify or improve the ESG profile and practices) and voting: ongoing monitoring is in place to foster a constructive dialogue approach with companies through engagement and voting.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision-making process and are found to varying degrees in the normative reviews and selection of investments that incorporate environmental and/or social aspects.

In accordance with its investment objective and policy, the Sub-fund promotes environmental characteristics within the meaning of Article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation and may invest partially in economic activities that contribute to one or more of the environmental objectives prescribed in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

The minimum percentage of the Sub-fund's underlying investments in economic activities which can be considered environmentally sustainable and which are in line with the Regulation is 1% of its net assets.

INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX TO THIS PROSPECTUS ON PAGE 132
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4. Reference currency

The net asset value of the sub-fund will be denominated in EUR.

5. Investment horizon

The investment horizon for the Sub-fund is a minimum of 4 years.

6. Risk factors

Investors should refer to the “Risks” chapter of the main part of this prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

7. Form of shares

The sub-fund shares may be issued in registered and/or paperless form.

The shares may also be deposited in a securities account for their beneficiary, which will be done unless specific instructions are given.

8. Share classes

The Sub-fund currently offers the following share classes:

Share class	ISIN code	Currency
A	LU2475464561	EUR
B	LU2475464645	EUR
C1	LU2475464728	EUR
C2	LU2475464991	EUR
D1	LU2475465022	EUR
D2	LU2475465295	EUR
LM	LU2475465378	EUR
LN	LU2475465451	EUR

Investors should read the “Shares” chapter, section “2. Description of the shares” of the main part of this prospectus for a definition of the different share classes offered by the sub-fund.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is authorised to decide to create and activate additional share classes in the sub-fund at any time (as detailed in the main part of the prospectus).

Shareholders and investors should contact the Management Company to find out which share classes may be subscribed.

9. Minimum investments and entry fee

The minimum initial investment required for any new investor is:

Class	Minimum initial amount	Entry fee
A	Not applicable	Not applicable
B	Not applicable	Not applicable
C1	See definition of the C1 class	Not applicable
C2	See definition of the C2 class	Not applicable
D1	See definition of the D1 class	Not applicable
D2	See definition of the D2 class	Not applicable
LM	Not applicable	Not applicable
LN	Not applicable	Not applicable

10. Procedure and subscription costs

DP PATRIMONIAL

The shares will be issued at a subscription price formed of the net asset value of a share plus a front end load representing a certain percentage of the net value of a share, as described above, for the approved intermediaries.

Subscription applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on a Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at the subscription price calculated for that Valuation Day. Subscription requests received after this time limit will be taken into consideration on the next Valuation Day.

The subscription price for each share must be received by the SICAV no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the subscription, failing which that subscription will be cancelled.

11. Redemption procedure and costs

Redemption applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on a Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at a price ("Redemption Price") equal to the net asset value of that share, as calculated for that Valuation Day plus an exit fee of 0% maximum for the approved intermediaries. This exit fee will be paid to the approved intermediaries. Redemption applications received after this cut-off time will be processed on the following Valuation Day.

The redemption price will in principle be paid no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the redemption.

12. Frequency of Calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) and Valuation Day

The net asset value per share is dated each Business Day (a "Valuation Day") and is calculated two Business Days following the Valuation Day on the basis of the latest prices known on that Valuation Day, as published in the relevant stock exchange and with reference to the value of the assets held on behalf of the sub-fund, in accordance with Article 11 of the Articles of Association.

13. Remuneration of the Management Company

In return for its services, the Management Company receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Management fee
A	Max. 0.025%
B	Max. 0.025%
C1	Max. 0.025%
C2	Max. 0.025%
D1	Max. 0.025%
D2	Max. 0.025%
LM	Max. 0.025%
LN	Max. 0.025%

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

14. Manager

The Management Company has delegated management of the sub-fund's portfolio to Bank Degroof Petercam S.A.

15. Remuneration of the Manager

In return for its services, the Manager receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Manager fee
A	Max. 1.075%
B	Max. 1.075%
C1	Max. 0.775%
C2	Max. 0.525%
D1	Max. 0.775%
D2	Max. 0.525%
LM	Max. 0.525%
LN	Max. 0.525%

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

16. Remuneration of the Custodian Bank

In return for its services, the Custodian Bank will receive from the sub-fund an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.050%. This fee is payable quarterly and calculated based on average net assets in the sub-fund during the quarter under review.

17. Remuneration of the Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

In return for its services as Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar for the SICAV, Degroof Petercam Asset Services S.A. will receive the following remuneration, charged to the sub-fund:

- an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.100%, payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-fund during the quarter under review;
- an annual flat-rate fee of EUR 2,000 per active share class in the sub-fund, distributed among all the active share classes of the sub-fund in proportion to the assets of each class concerned.

18. Stock exchange listing

The classes of the Sub-fund are not admitted to trading on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Medium Low

1. Name

This sub-fund is named “DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Medium Low” (hereinafter the “Sub-fund”).

2. Investment policy, risk profile and investor profile

Investment policy

The management objective of this sub-fund corresponds to a medium to moderate level of risk in relation to the stock and bond markets. The assets of this sub-fund may be invested in all types of eligible financial assets (i.e. equities, bonds, money market instruments, term deposits, and/or UCITS and/or UCIs, including ETFs) in compliance with the conditions and limits set forth in the main part of this prospectus, whether for the purpose of pursuing its investment policy or investing its liquid assets.

The maximum proportion that the sub-fund will have the possibility to invest in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs implementing equity investment strategies is 50% of its assets.

It should be noted that the activity of a sub-fund that invests in other UCITS and/or other UCIs may result in the duplication of certain costs. In addition to the expenses borne by the sub-fund in the course of its day-to-day operation, management fees will be indirectly charged to the assets of the sub-fund via the UCITS and/or other target UCI which it holds. Cumulative management fees may not exceed 3%. If the sub-fund invests in several UCIs of the same promoter, an entry or exit fee may not be charged to the sub-fund for the UCI units acquired.

The Sub-fund will not invest directly in Chinese A-shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme or in OTC derivatives on P-notes issued by foreign institutional investors for the Indian market. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund’s target UCITS and/or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to A-Shares may not exceed 35% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to P-Notes may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The sub-fund will not invest directly in asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund’s target UCITS and/or other UCIs or when the Sub-fund will invest in structured ETCs such as ABS/MBS.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund may, to the extent permitted by law, invest in listed and/or over-the-counter financial derivative instruments both for the purpose of achieving its investment objectives and for hedging purposes.

For portfolio diversification purposes, the sub-fund may invest in structured products and/or ETC in accordance with Article 41 (1) (a) - (d) of the Law of 2010 on undertakings for collective investment and Article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and point 17 of the CESR/07-044b guidelines and in so far as these products qualify as transferable securities. This type of investment will, however, represent a marginal share of investments and will not exceed 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

In addition, the Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds and investments in contingent convertible bonds will be limited to 10% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The Sub-Fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis (i.e. within the meaning of the CSSF FAQ dated 3 November 2021) to a maximum of 20% of its net assets. 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.

Risk profile

The sub-fund's assets are subject to market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in any investment in bonds or equities.

Investor profile

This sub-fund is directed at investors who are seeking a certain level of protection for the bond component of their investments, while benefiting from growth of the equities market for the equity component of the portfolio.

The sub-fund is aimed at both retail and institutional investors.

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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective.

The Sub-fund does not use benchmarks to promote environmental or social aspects.

The Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments and for a minimum of 20% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund complies with Article 8 of the Regulations.

ESG considerations are integrated into the analysis and selection of investments (funds and direct lines). The ESG integration process is carried out in 3 main steps which are included in Degroof Petercam's Global Sustainable Investment Policy: 1) Exclusions of controversial sectors and activities 2) Integration of ESG criteria 3) Engagement in dialogue with companies and voting

The promotion of environmental and social aspects within the meaning of the Regulation by the Sub-fund consists on the one hand of:

- excluding investments whose activity is qualified as controversial (controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, pornography, coal);
- excluding investments that do not comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
- excluding investments exposed to environmental, social or major governance controversies;
- excluding investments with an unsatisfactory Corporate Governance score (see below).

These principles of normative exclusions (hereinafter the "normative review") will apply to all assets of the Sub-fund with the exception of the Sub-fund's investments in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs and of derivatives (see below).

It should be noted that when the Sub-fund invests in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, this normative review is carried out on the basis of a maximum authorised weighting as described in the Information as applied to the portfolio of target UCITS and/or other UCIs. In addition, the Manager follows a

methodology for the engagement of the managers of the UCITS and/or other target UCIs as described in the engagement policy available in the Information.

Furthermore, in the selection of investments, with the exception of derivatives (see below), the Manager ensures that, in addition to passing the normative review, the selected investments comply with a best-in-class approach in terms of either environmental or social aspects, or both. The Manager does this by selecting investments that are in the first quartile in terms of environmental or social aspects and not in the fourth quartile in terms of the other aspect. Such an investment will be considered an “ESG Instrument”. An investment that is in the fourth quartile in terms of environmental and social aspects will be considered a “Non-ESG Instrument”. At the Sub-fund level, a minimum of 33% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in ESG Instruments and a maximum of 10% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in Non-ESG Instruments. Good governance is also tested and is represented by the setting of a maximum corporate governance risk for an investment to be considered an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

In the case of investments made in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, such investments will be selected provided that, for reasons of transparency, the criteria applied for the best-in-class approach are met.

It should be noted that when investments concern sovereign issuers (countries, governments,...) the approach is to replace the normative review with an exclusion of the 15% of countries with the lowest Governance score.

In addition, for these investments, the best-in-class approach will take into account the characteristics of the energy transition and how a country will manage its environmental challenges in order to be considered as an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection of investments involving sovereign issuers and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

Derivatives are not taken into account in the integration of sustainability risks and the promotion of environmental or social aspects.

Principal adverse impacts of investment decisions

The Manager intends to limit the negative impact of investment decisions through the same process of exclusion, selection and categorisation of financial instruments as described for sustainability risk management while ensuring that investments comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This objective will be pursued by not investing more than 10% of the Sub-fund’s portfolio in investments whose environmental and social aspects fall within the fourth sector quartile.

The environmental and social aspects used in the best-in-class approach are composed for the environmental aspect of the themes of climate change, exploitation of natural resources, pollution and environmental opportunities and for the social aspect of the themes of human capital, human security, products and social opportunities. Each of these themes is measured by a series of indicators that can vary from one sector to another, from one investment to another.

To manage the negative impacts of its investments Degroof Petercam uses:

- sectoral exclusions and exclusion of controversies

Pillar 1 - exclusions based on standards:

- : Exclusion of companies active in the area of controversial weapons (direct or indirect involvement with revenues above 0%)

Pillar 2 - extended exclusions based on standards from the following business sectors:

- Tobacco: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure greater than 5% for a producer and 15% for a distributor or retailer;

- Gambling: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure of more than 15% directly or 5% indirectly via shareholdings;
- Pornography: exclusion of companies with revenue exposure greater than 5%;
- UNGC (UN Global Compact): exclusion of companies excluded by UNGC
- Serious controversies: exclusion of companies identified as being involved in serious controversies by Sustainalytics (in category 5)

The SICAV may hold up to 5% in each of the exclusions mentioned in Pillar 2 provided that the total position of the exclusions is less than 10% of the fund and justified by a commitment to dialogue with the positions concerned.

- integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors: Degroof Petercam identifies the ESG risks and opportunities of companies in its sustainability analysis. The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on ESG factors are an integral part of the analysis. In concrete terms, this means that the analyses will include a series of data such as greenhouse gas emissions, water use, hazardous waste rate, violation of UN Global Compact principles, gender diversity on boards of directors, worker safety and health, etc.
- dialogue engagement (which means entering into discussions with companies or underlying investment funds about environmental, social or governance aspects in order to clarify or improve the ESG profile and practices) and voting: ongoing monitoring is in place to foster a constructive dialogue approach with companies through engagement and voting.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision-making process and are found to varying degrees in the normative reviews and selection of investments that incorporate environmental and/or social aspects.

In accordance with its investment objective and policy, the Sub-fund promotes environmental characteristics within the meaning of Article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation and may invest partially in economic activities that contribute to one or more of the environmental objectives prescribed in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

The minimum percentage of the Sub-fund's underlying investments in economic activities which can be considered environmentally sustainable and which are in line with the Regulation is 1% of its net assets.

INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX TO THIS PROSPECTUS ON PAGE 132

4. Reference currency

The net asset value of the sub-fund will be denominated in EUR.

5. Investment horizon

The investment horizon for the sub-fund is a minimum of 3 years.

6. Risk factors

Investors should refer to the "Risks" chapter of the main part of this prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

7. Form of shares

DP PATRIMONIAL

The sub-fund shares may be issued in registered and/or paperless form.

The shares may also be deposited in a securities account for their beneficiary, which will be done unless specific instructions are given.

8. Share classes

The Sub-fund currently offers the following share classes:

Share class	ISIN code	Currency
A	LU2475465535	EUR
B	LU2475465618	EUR
C1	LU2475465709	EUR
C2	LU2475465881	EUR
D1	LU2475465964	EUR
D2	LU2475466004	EUR
LM	LU2475466186	EUR
LN	LU2475466269	EUR

Investors should read the “Shares” chapter, section “2. Description of the shares” of the main part of this prospectus for a definition of the different share classes offered by the sub-fund.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is authorised to decide to create and activate additional share classes in the sub-fund at any time (as detailed in the main part of the prospectus).

Shareholders and investors should contact the Management Company to find out which share classes may be subscribed.

9. Minimum investments and entry fee

The minimum initial investment required for any new investor is:

Class	Minimum initial amount	Entry fee
A	Not applicable	Not applicable
B	Not applicable	Not applicable
C1	See definition of the C1 class	Not applicable
C2	See definition of the C2 class	Not applicable
D1	See definition of the D1 class	Not applicable
D2	See definition of the D2 class	Not applicable
LM	Not applicable	Not applicable
LN	Not applicable	Not applicable

10. Procedure and subscription costs

The shares will be issued at a subscription price formed of the net asset value of a share plus a front end load representing a certain percentage of the net value of a share, as described above, for the approved intermediaries.

Subscription applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on a Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at the subscription price calculated for that Valuation Day.

DP PATRIMONIAL

Subscription requests received after this time limit will be taken into consideration on the next Valuation Day.

The subscription price for each share must be received by the SICAV no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the subscription, failing which that subscription will be cancelled.

11. Redemption procedure and costs

Redemption applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on a Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at a price ("Redemption Price") equal to the net asset value of that share, as calculated for that Valuation Day plus an exit fee of 0% maximum for the approved intermediaries. This exit fee will be paid to the approved intermediaries. Redemption applications received after this cut-off time will be processed on the following Valuation Day.

The redemption price will in principle be paid no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the redemption.

12. Frequency of Calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) and Valuation Day

The net asset value per share is dated each Business Day (a "Valuation Day") and is calculated two Business Days following the Valuation Day on the basis of the latest prices known on that Valuation Day, as published in the relevant stock exchange and with reference to the value of the assets held on behalf of the sub-fund, in accordance with Article 11 of the Articles of Association.

13. Remuneration of the Management Company

In return for its services, the Management Company receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Management fee
A	Max. 0.025%
B	Max. 0.025%
C1	Max. 0.025%
C2	Max. 0.025%
D1	Max. 0.025%
D2	Max. 0.025%
LM	Max. 0.025%
LN	Max. 0.025%

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

14. Manager

The Management Company has delegated management of the sub-fund's portfolio to Bank Degroof Petercam S.A.

15. Remuneration of the Manager

In return for its services, the Manager receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Management fee
A	Max. 0.975%

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B	Max. 0.975%
C1	Max. 0.725%
C2	Max. 0.525%
D1	Max. 0.725%
D2	Max. 0.525%
LM	Max. 0.525%
LN	Max. 0.525%

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

16. Remuneration of the Custodian Bank

In return for its services, the Custodian Bank will receive from the sub-fund an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.050%. This fee is payable quarterly and calculated based on average net assets in the sub-fund during the quarter under review.

17. Remuneration of the Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

In return for its services as Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar for the SICAV, Degroof Petercam Asset Services S.A. will receive the following remuneration, charged to the sub-fund:

- an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.100%, payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-fund during the quarter under review;
- an annual flat-rate fee of EUR 2,000 per active share class in the sub-fund, distributed among all the active share classes of the sub-fund in proportion to the assets of each class concerned.

18. Stock exchange listing

The classes of the Sub-fund are not admitted to trading on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Low

1. Name

This sub-fund is named “DP PATRIMONIAL – Strategy Low” (hereinafter the “Sub-fund”).

2. Investment policy, risk profile and investor profile

Investment policy

The management objective of this sub-fund corresponds to a moderate level of risk in relation to the stock and bond markets. The assets of this sub-fund may be invested in all types of eligible financial assets (i.e. equities, bonds, money market instruments, term deposits, and/or UCITS and/or UCIs, including ETFs) in compliance with the conditions and limits set forth in the main part of this prospectus, whether for the purpose of pursuing its investment policy or investing its liquid assets.

The maximum proportion that the sub-fund will have the possibility to invest in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs implementing equity investment strategies is 30% of its assets.

It should be noted that the activity of a sub-fund that invests in other UCITS and/or other UCIs may result in the duplication of certain costs. In addition to the expenses borne by the sub-fund in the course of its day-to-day operation, management fees will be indirectly charged to the assets of the sub-fund via the UCITS and/or other target UCI which it holds. Cumulative management fees may not exceed 3%. If the sub-fund invests in several UCIs of the same promoter, an entry or exit fee may not be charged to the sub-fund for the UCI units acquired.

The Sub-fund will not invest directly in Chinese A-shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme or in OTC derivatives on P-notes issued by foreign institutional investors for the Indian market. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund’s target UCITS and/or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to A-Shares may not exceed 35% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to P-Notes may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The sub-fund will not invest directly in asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund’s target UCITS and/or other UCIs or when the Sub-fund will invest in structured ETCs such as ABS/MBS.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund may, to the extent permitted by law, invest in listed and/or over-the-counter financial derivative instruments both for the purpose of achieving its investment objectives and for hedging purposes.

For portfolio diversification purposes, the sub-fund may invest in structured products and/or ETC in accordance with Article 41 (1) (a) - (d) of the Law of 2010 on undertakings for collective investment and Article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and point 17 of the CESR/07-044b guidelines and in so far as these products qualify as transferable securities. This type of investment will, however, represent a marginal share of investments and will not exceed 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

In addition, the Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds and investments in contingent convertible bonds will be limited to 10% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The Sub-Fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis (i.e. within the meaning of the CSSF FAQ dated 3 November 2021) to a maximum of 20% of its net assets. 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.

Risk profile

The sub-fund's assets are subject to market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in any investment in bonds or equities.

Investor profile

This sub-fund is directed at investors who are seeking a certain level of protection for the bond component of their investments, while benefiting from growth of the equities market for the equity component of the portfolio.

The sub-fund is aimed at both retail and institutional investors.

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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective.

The Sub-fund does not use benchmarks to promote environmental or social aspects.

The Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments and for a minimum of 20% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund complies with Article 8 of the Regulations.

ESG considerations are integrated into the analysis and selection of investments (funds and direct lines). The ESG integration process is carried out in 3 main steps which are included in Degroof Petercam's Global Sustainable Investment Policy: 1) Exclusions of controversial sectors and activities 2) Integration of ESG criteria 3) Engagement in dialogue with companies and voting

The promotion of environmental and social aspects within the meaning of the Regulation by the Sub-fund consists on the one hand of:

- excluding investments whose activity is qualified as controversial (controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, pornography, coal);
- excluding investments that do not comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
- excluding investments exposed to environmental, social or major governance controversies;
- excluding investments with an unsatisfactory Corporate Governance score (see below).

These principles of normative exclusions (hereinafter the "normative review") will apply to all assets of the Sub-fund with the exception of the Sub-fund's investments in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs and of derivatives (see below).

It should be noted that when the Sub-fund invests in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, this normative review is carried out on the basis of a maximum authorised weighting as described in the Information as applied to the portfolio of target UCITS and/or other UCIs. In addition, the Manager follows a methodology for the engagement of the managers of the UCITS and/or other target UCIs as described in the engagement policy available in the Information.

Furthermore, in the selection of investments, with the exception of derivatives (see below), the Manager ensures that, in addition to passing the normative review, the selected investments comply with a best-in-class approach in terms of either environmental or social aspects, or both. The Manager does this by selecting investments that are in the first quartile in terms of environmental or social aspects and not in the fourth quartile in terms of the other aspect. Such an investment will be considered an “ESG Instrument”. An investment that is in the fourth quartile in terms of environmental and social aspects will be considered a “Non-ESG Instrument”. At the Sub-fund level, a minimum of 33% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in ESG Instruments and a maximum of 10% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in Non-ESG Instruments. Good governance is also tested and is represented by the setting of a maximum corporate governance risk for an investment to be considered an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

In the case of investments made in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, such investments will be selected provided that, for reasons of transparency, the criteria applied for the best-in-class approach are met.

It should be noted that when investments concern sovereign issuers (countries, governments,...) the approach is to replace the normative review with an exclusion of the 15% of countries with the lowest Governance score.

In addition, for these investments, the best-in-class approach will take into account the characteristics of the energy transition and how a country will manage its environmental challenges in order to be considered as an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection of investments involving sovereign issuers and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

Derivatives are not taken into account in the integration of sustainability risks and the promotion of environmental or social aspects.

Principal adverse impacts of investment decisions

The Manager intends to limit the negative impact of investment decisions through the same process of exclusion, selection and categorisation of financial instruments as described for sustainability risk management while ensuring that investments comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This objective will be pursued by not investing more than 10% of the Sub-fund’s portfolio in investments whose environmental and social aspects fall within the fourth sector quartile.

The environmental and social aspects used in the best-in-class approach are composed for the environmental aspect of the themes of climate change, exploitation of natural resources, pollution and environmental opportunities and for the social aspect of the themes of human capital, human security, products and social opportunities. Each of these themes is measured by a series of indicators that can vary from one sector to another, from one investment to another.

To manage the negative impacts of its investments Degroof Petercam uses:

- sectoral exclusions and exclusion of controversies

Pillar 1 - exclusions based on standards:

- : Exclusion of companies active in the area of controversial weapons (direct or indirect involvement with revenues above 0%)

Pillar 2 - extended exclusions based on standards from the following business sectors:

- Tobacco: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure greater than 5% for a producer and 15% for a distributor or retailer;
- Gambling: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure of more than 15% directly or 5% indirectly via shareholdings;
- Pornography: exclusion of companies with revenue exposure greater than 5%;
- UNGC (UN Global Compact): exclusion of companies excluded by UNGC
- Serious controversies: exclusion of companies identified as being involved in serious controversies by Sustainalytics (in category 5)

The SICAV may hold up to 5% in each of the exclusions mentioned in Pillar 2 provided that the total position of the exclusions is less than 10% of the fund and justified by a commitment to dialogue with the positions concerned.

- integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors: Degroof Petercam identifies the ESG risks and opportunities of companies in its sustainability analysis. The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on ESG factors are an integral part of the analysis. In concrete terms, this means that the analyses will include a series of data such as greenhouse gas emissions, water use, hazardous waste rate, violation of UN Global Compact principles, gender diversity on boards of directors, worker safety and health, etc.
- dialogue engagement (which means entering into discussions with companies or underlying investment funds about environmental, social or governance aspects in order to clarify or improve the ESG profile and practices) and voting: ongoing monitoring is in place to foster a constructive dialogue approach with companies through engagement and voting.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision-making process and are found to varying degrees in the normative reviews and selection of investments that incorporate environmental and/or social aspects.

In accordance with its investment objective and policy, the Sub-fund promotes environmental characteristics within the meaning of Article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation and may invest partially in economic activities that contribute to one or more of the environmental objectives prescribed in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

The minimum percentage of the Sub-fund's underlying investments in economic activities which can be considered environmentally sustainable and which are in line with the Regulation is 1% of its net assets.

INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX TO THIS PROSPECTUS ON PAGE 132

4. Reference currency

The net asset value of the sub-fund will be denominated in EUR.

5. Investment horizon

The investment horizon for the sub-fund is a minimum of 2 years.

6. Risk factors

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Investors should refer to the “Risks” chapter of the main part of this prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

7. Form of shares

The sub-fund shares may be issued in registered and/or paperless form.

The shares may also be deposited in a securities account for their beneficiary, which will be done unless specific instructions are given.

8. Share classes

The Sub-fund currently offers the following share classes:

Share class	ISIN code	Currency
A	LU2475466343	EUR
B	LU2475466426	EUR
C1	LU2475466699	EUR
C2	LU2475466772	EUR
D1	LU2475466855	EUR
D2	LU2475466939	EUR
LM	LU2475467077	EUR
LN	LU2475467150	EUR

Investors should read the “Shares” chapter, section “2. Description of the shares” of the main part of this prospectus for a definition of the different share classes offered by the sub-fund.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is authorised to decide to create and activate additional share classes in the sub-fund at any time (as detailed in the main part of the prospectus).

Shareholders and investors should contact the Management Company to find out which share classes may be subscribed.

9. Minimum investments and entry fee

The minimum initial investment required for any new investor is:

Class	Minimum initial amount	Entry fee
A	Not applicable	Not applicable
B	Not applicable	Not applicable
C1	See definition of the C1 class	Not applicable
C2	See definition of the C2 class	Not applicable
D1	See definition of the D1 class	Not applicable
D2	See definition of the D2 class	Not applicable
LM	Not applicable	Not applicable
LN	Not applicable	Not applicable

10. Procedure and subscription costs

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The shares will be issued at a subscription price formed of the net asset value of a share plus a front-end load representing a certain percentage of the net value of a share, as described above, to the benefit of the approved intermediaries.

Subscription applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on a Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at the subscription price calculated for that Valuation Day. Subscription requests received after this time limit will be taken into consideration on the next Valuation Day.

The subscription price for each share must be received by the SICAV no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the subscription, failing which that subscription will be cancelled.

11. Redemption procedure and costs

Redemption applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on a Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at a price ("Redemption Price") equal to the net asset value of that share, as calculated for that Valuation Day plus an exit fee of 0% maximum for the approved intermediaries. This exit fee will be paid to the approved intermediaries. Redemption applications received after this cut-off time will be processed on the following Valuation Day.

The redemption price will in principle be paid no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the redemption.

12. Frequency of Calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) and Valuation Day

The net asset value per share is dated each Business Day (a "Valuation Day") and is calculated two Business Days following the Valuation Day on the basis of the latest prices known on that Valuation Day, as published in the relevant stock exchange and with reference to the value of the assets held on behalf of the sub-fund, in accordance with Article 11 of the Articles of Association.

13. Remuneration of the Management Company

In return for its services, the Management Company receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Management Company fee
A	Max. 0.025%
B	Max. 0.025%
C1	Max. 0.025%
C2	Max. 0.025%
D1	Max. 0.025%
D2	Max. 0.025%
LM	Max. 0.025%
LN	Max. 0.025%

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

14. Manager

The Management Company has delegated management of the sub-fund's portfolio to Bank Degroof Petercam S.A.

15. Remuneration of the Manager

In return for its services, the Manager receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Manager fee
A	Max. 0.875%
B	Max. 0.875%
C1	Max. 0.675%
C2	Max. 0.475%
D1	Max. 0.675%
D2	Max. 0.475%
LM	Max. 0.475%
LN	Max. 0.475%

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

16. Remuneration of the Custodian Bank

In return for its services, the Custodian Bank will receive from the sub-fund an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.050%. This fee is payable quarterly and calculated based on average net assets in the sub-fund during the quarter under review.

17. Remuneration of the Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

In return for its services as Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar for the SICAV, Degroof Petercam Asset Services S.A. will receive the following remuneration, charged to the sub-fund:

- an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.100%, payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-fund during the quarter under review;
- an annual flat-rate fee of EUR 2,000 per active share class in the sub-fund, distributed among all the active share classes of the sub-fund in proportion to the assets of each class concerned.

18. Stock exchange listing

The classes of the Sub-fund are not admitted to trading on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

DP PATRIMONIAL - Sustainable Low

1. Name

This sub-fund is named “DP PATRIMONIAL Sustainable Low” (hereinafter the “Sub-fund”).

2. Investment policy, risk profile and investor profile

Investment policy

The Sub-fund will be invested chiefly in shares or units of UCITS approved in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCIs in conformity with the requirements of Article 41 (1) (e) of the Law of 2010 that implement flexible equity, bond and mixed investment strategies without underlying restrictions as to economic sector or geographical origin of the investments. Shares or units of UCITS will be 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 also invest, to a limited extent, and up to a maximum of 20% of its net assets, in equities and/or bonds and/or money market instruments and/or term deposits in compliance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus and with the regulations in force, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its liquid assets.

The term “mixed” reflects an investment strategy allocated essentially to shares (and equivalent instruments) and bonds (and equivalent instruments). The term “flexible” implies the possibility for the underlying investment strategy to allocate a variable proportion to one investment or another.

The maximum proportion that the sub-fund will have the possibility to invest in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs implementing equity investment strategies is 30% of its assets.

It should be noted that the activity of a sub-fund that invests in other UCITS and/or other UCIs may result in the duplication of certain costs. In addition to the expenses borne by the sub-fund in the course of its day-to-day operation, management fees will be indirectly charged to the assets of the sub-fund via the UCITS and/or other target UCI which it holds. Cumulative management fees may not exceed 3%. If the sub-fund invests in several UCIs of the same promoter, an entry or exit fee may not be charged to the sub-fund for the UCI units acquired.

The Sub-fund may, to the extent permitted by law, invest in listed and/or over-the-counter financial derivative instruments both for the purpose of achieving its investment objectives and for hedging purposes.

For portfolio diversification purposes, the sub-fund may invest in structured products and/or ETC in accordance with Article 41 (1) (a) - (d) of the Law of 2010 on undertakings for collective investment and Article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and point 17 of the CESR/07-044b guidelines and in so far as these products qualify as transferable securities. This type of investment will, however, represent a marginal share of investments and will not exceed 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund will not invest directly in Chinese A-shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme or in OTC derivatives on P-notes issued by foreign institutional investors for the Indian market. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund's target UCITS and/or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund's indirect exposure to A-Shares may not exceed 35% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund's indirect exposure to P-Notes may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The sub-fund will not invest directly in asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund's target UCITS and/or other UCIs or when the Sub-fund will invest in structured ETCs such as ABS/MBS.

The sub-fund's indirect exposure to ABS/MBS may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The sub-fund may use techniques and financial instruments in accordance within the conditions and limits stipulated in the main part of the Prospectus.

In addition, the Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds and investments in contingent convertible bonds will be limited to 10% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The Sub-Fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis (i.e. within the meaning of the CSSF FAQ dated 3 November 2021) to a maximum of 20% of its net assets. 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.

Risk profile

The Sub-fund's assets are subject to market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in any investment in bonds or equities.

Investor profile

The sub-fund is intended for individual and institutional investors.

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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective. Nevertheless, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments and for a minimum of 50% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund does not use benchmarks to promote environmental or social aspects.

The Sub-fund complies with Article 8 of the Regulations.

ESG considerations are integrated into the analysis and selection of investments (funds and direct lines). The ESG integration process is carried out in 3 main steps which are included in Degroof Petercam's Global Sustainable Investment Policy: 1) Exclusions of controversial sectors and activities 2) Integration of ESG criteria 3) Engagement in dialogue with companies and voting

The promotion of environmental and social aspects within the meaning of the Regulation by the Sub-fund consists on the one hand of:

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- excluding investments whose activity is qualified as controversial (controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, pornography, coal);
- excluding investments that do not comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
- excluding investments exposed to environmental, social or major governance controversies;
- excluding investments with an unsatisfactory Corporate Governance score (see below).

These principles of normative exclusions (hereinafter the “normative review”) will apply to all assets of the Sub-fund with the exception of the Sub-fund’s investments in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs and of derivatives (see below).

It should be noted that when the Sub-fund invests in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, this normative review is carried out on the basis of a maximum authorised weighting as described in the Information as applied to the portfolio of target UCITS and/or other UCIs. In addition, the Manager follows a methodology for the engagement of the managers of the UCITS and/or other target UCIs as described in the engagement policy available in the Information.

Furthermore, in the selection of investments, with the exception of derivatives (see below), the Manager ensures that, in addition to passing the normative review, the selected investments comply with a best-in-class approach in terms of either environmental or social aspects, or both. The Manager does this by selecting investments that are in the first quartile in terms of environmental or social aspects and not in the fourth quartile in terms of the other aspect. Such an investment will be considered an “ESG Instrument”. An investment that is in the fourth quartile in terms of environmental and social aspects will be considered a “Non-ESG Instrument”. At the Sub-fund level, a minimum of 33% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in ESG Instruments and a maximum of 10% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in Non-ESG Instruments. Good governance is also tested and is represented by the setting of a maximum corporate governance risk for an investment to be considered an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

In the case of investments made in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, such investments will be selected provided that, for reasons of transparency, the criteria applied for the best-in-class approach are met.

It should be noted that when investments concern sovereign issuers (countries, governments,...) the approach is to replace the normative review with an exclusion of the 15% of countries with the lowest Governance score.

In addition, for these investments, the best-in-class approach will take into account the characteristics of the energy transition and how a country will manage its environmental challenges in order to be considered as an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection of investments involving sovereign issuers and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

Derivatives are not taken into account in the integration of sustainability risks and the promotion of environmental or social aspects.

Principal adverse impacts of investment decisions

The Manager intends to limit the negative impact of investment decisions through the same process of exclusion, selection and categorisation of financial instruments as described for sustainability risk management while ensuring that investments comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This objective will be pursued by not investing more than 10% of the Sub-fund’s portfolio in investments whose environmental and social aspects fall within the fourth sector quartile.

The environmental and social aspects used in the best-in-class approach are composed for the environmental aspect of the themes of climate change, exploitation of natural resources, pollution and environmental opportunities and for the social aspect of the themes of human capital, human security, products and social opportunities. Each of these themes is measured by a series of indicators that can vary from one sector to another, from one investment to another.

To manage the negative impacts of its investments Degroof Petercam uses:

- sectoral exclusions and exclusion of controversies

Pillar 1 - exclusions based on standards:

- : Exclusion of companies active in the area of controversial weapons (direct or indirect involvement with revenues above 0%)

Pillar 2 - extended exclusions based on standards from the following business sectors:

- Tobacco: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure greater than 5% for a producer and 15% for a distributor or retailer;
- Gambling: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure of more than 15% directly or 5% indirectly via shareholdings;
- Pornography: exclusion of companies with revenue exposure greater than 5%;
- UNGC (UN Global Compact): exclusion of companies excluded by UNGC
- Serious controversies: exclusion of companies identified as being involved in serious controversies by Sustainalytics (in category 5)

The SICAV may hold up to 5% in each of the exclusions mentioned in Pillar 2 provided that the total position of the exclusions is less than 10% of the fund and justified by a commitment to dialogue with the positions concerned.

- integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors: Degroof Petercam identifies the ESG risks and opportunities of companies in its sustainability analysis. The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on ESG factors are an integral part of the analysis. In concrete terms, this means that the analyses will include a series of data such as greenhouse gas emissions, water use, hazardous waste rate, violation of UN Global Compact principles, gender diversity on boards of directors, worker safety and health, etc.
- dialogue engagement (which means entering into discussions with companies or underlying investment funds about environmental, social or governance aspects in order to clarify or improve the ESG profile and practices) and voting: ongoing monitoring is in place to foster a constructive dialogue approach with companies through engagement and voting.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision-making process and are found to varying degrees in the normative reviews and selection of investments that incorporate environmental and/or social aspects.

In accordance with its investment objective and policy, the Sub-fund promotes environmental characteristics within the meaning of Article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation and may invest partially in economic activities that contribute to one or more of the environmental objectives prescribed in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

The minimum percentage of the Sub-fund's underlying investments in economic activities which can be considered environmentally sustainable and which are in line with the Regulation is 2% of its net assets.

INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX TO THIS PROSPECTUS ON PAGE 132
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4. Reference currency

The net asset value of the sub-fund will be denominated in EUR.

5. Investment horizon

The investment horizon for the sub-fund is a minimum of 2 years.

6. Risk factors

Investors should refer to the “Risks” chapter of the main part of this prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

7. Form of shares

The sub-fund shares may be issued in registered and/or paperless form.

The shares may also be deposited in a securities account for their beneficiary, which will be done unless specific instructions are given.

8. Share classes

The Sub-fund currently offers the following share classes:

Share class	ISIN code	Currency
A	LU1602188515	EUR
B	LU1602188606	EUR
C1	LU1862520985	EUR
C2	LU1862521108	EUR
D1	LU1862521017	EUR
D2	LU1862521280	EUR
LM	LU2475470618	EUR
LN	LU2475470709	EUR

Investors should read the “Shares” chapter, section “2. Description of the shares” of the main part of this prospectus for a definition of the different share classes offered by the sub-fund.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is authorised to decide to create and activate additional share classes in the sub-fund at any time (as detailed in the main part of the prospectus).

Shareholders and investors should contact the Management Company to find out which share classes may be subscribed.

9. Minimum investments and entry fee

The minimum initial investment required for any new investor is:

Class	Minimum initial amount	Entry fee
A	Not applicable	Not applicable
B	Not applicable	Not applicable
C1	See definition of the C1 class	Not applicable
C2	See definition of the C2 class	Not applicable

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D1	See definition of the D1 class	Not applicable
D2	See definition of the D2 class	Not applicable
LM	Not applicable	Not applicable
LN	Not applicable	Not applicable

10. Procedure and subscription costs

The shares will be issued at a subscription price formed of the net asset value of a share plus a front-end load representing a certain percentage of the net value of a share, as described above, to the benefit of the approved intermediaries.

Subscription applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at the subscription price calculated on the Business Day following that Valuation Day. Subscription applications received after this cut-off time will be processed on the following Valuation Day.

The subscription price for each share must be received by the SICAV no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the subscription, failing which that subscription will be cancelled.

11. Redemption procedure and costs

Redemption applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Business Day preceding Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at a price ("Redemption Price") equal to the net asset value of that share, as calculated on the next Business Day following that Valuation Day, with no exit fee. Redemption requests received after this time limit will be taken into consideration on the next Valuation Day.

The redemption price will in principle be paid no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the redemption.

12. Frequency of Calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) and Valuation Day

The net asset value per share is dated each Business Day (a "Valuation Day") and is calculated on the following Business Day on the basis of the prices known on that Valuation Day, as published in the relevant stock exchange and with reference to the value of the assets held on behalf of the sub-fund, in accordance with Article 11 of the Articles of Association.

13. Remuneration of the Management Company

In return for its services, the Management Company receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Management Company fee
A	Max. 0.025%
B	Max. 0.025%
C1	Max. 0.025%
C2	Max. 0.025%
D1	Max. 0.025%
D2	Max. 0.025%
LM	Max. 0.025%
LN	Max. 0.025%

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

14. Manager

The Management company has named Banque Degroof Petercam S.A. as Manager of the Sub-fund.

15. Remuneration of the Manager

In return for its services, the Manager receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Manager fee
A	Max. 0.875%
B	Max. 0.875%
C1	Max. 0.675%
C2	Max. 0.475%
D1	Max. 0.675%
D2	Max. 0.475%
LM	Max. 0.475%
LN	Max. 0.475%

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

16. Remuneration of the Custodian Bank

In return for its services, the Custodian Bank will receive from the sub-fund an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.050%. This fee is payable quarterly and calculated based on average net assets in the sub-fund during the quarter under review.

17. Remuneration of the Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

In return for its duties as Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar for the SICAV, the Management Company will receive the following remuneration from the sub-fund:

- an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.100%, payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-fund during the quarter under review;
- an annual flat-rate fee of EUR 2,000 per active share class in the sub-fund, distributed among all the active share classes of the sub-fund in proportion to the assets of each class concerned.

18. Stock exchange listing

The classes of the Sub-fund are not admitted to trading on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

DP PATRIMONIAL - Sustainable Medium

1. Name

This sub-fund is named “DP PATRIMONIAL - Sustainable Medium” (hereinafter the “Sub-fund”).

2. Investment policy, risk profile and investor profile

Investment policy

The Sub-fund will be invested chiefly in shares or units of UCITS approved in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCIs in conformity with the requirements of Article 41 (1) (e) of the Law of 2010 that implement flexible equity, bond and mixed investment strategies without underlying restrictions as to economic sector or geographical origin of the investments. Shares or units of UCITS will be 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 also invest, to a limited extent, and up to a maximum of 20% of its net assets, in equities and/or bonds and/or money market instruments and/or term deposits in compliance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus and with the regulations in force, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its liquid assets.

The term “mixed” reflects an investment strategy allocated essentially to shares (and equivalent instruments) and bonds (and equivalent instruments). The term “flexible” implies the possibility for the underlying investment strategy to allocate a variable proportion to one investment or another.

The maximum proportion that the sub-fund will have the possibility to invest in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs implementing equity investment strategies is 65% of its assets.

It should be noted that the activity of a sub-fund that invests in other UCITS and/or other UCIs may result in the duplication of certain costs. In addition to the expenses borne by the sub-fund in the course of its day-to-day operation, management fees will be indirectly charged to the assets of the sub-fund via the UCITS and/or other target UCI which it holds. Cumulative management fees may not exceed 3%. If the sub-fund invests in several UCIs of the same promoter, an entry or exit fee may not be charged to the sub-fund for the UCI units acquired.

The Sub-fund may, to the extent permitted by law, invest in listed and/or over-the-counter financial derivative instruments both for the purpose of achieving its investment objectives and for hedging purposes.

For portfolio diversification purposes, the sub-fund may invest in structured products and/or ETC in accordance with Article 41 (1) (a) - (d) of the Law of 2010 on undertakings for collective investment and Article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and point 17 of the CESR/07-044b guidelines and in so far as these products qualify as transferable securities. This type of investment will, however, represent a marginal share of investments and will not exceed 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund will not invest directly in Chinese A-shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme or in OTC derivatives on P-notes issued by foreign institutional investors for the Indian market. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund's target UCITS and/or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund's indirect exposure to A-Shares may not exceed 35% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund's indirect exposure to P-Notes may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The sub-fund will not invest directly in asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund's target UCITS and/or other UCIs or when the Sub-fund will invest in structured ETCs such as ABS/MBS.

The sub-fund's indirect exposure to ABS and/or MBS may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The sub-fund may use techniques and financial instruments in accordance within the conditions and limits stipulated in the main part of the Prospectus.

In addition, the Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds and investments in contingent convertible bonds will be limited to 10% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The Sub-Fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis (i.e. within the meaning of the CSSF FAQ dated 3 November 2021) to a maximum of 20% of its net assets. 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.

Risk profile

The Sub-fund's assets are subject to market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in any investment in bonds or equities.

Investor profile

The sub-fund is intended for individual and institutional investors.

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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective. Nevertheless, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments and for a minimum of 50% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund does not use benchmarks to promote environmental or social aspects.

The Sub-fund complies with Article 8 of the Regulations.

ESG considerations are integrated into the analysis and selection of investments (funds and direct lines). The ESG integration process is carried out in 3 main steps which are included in Degroof Petercam's Global Sustainable Investment Policy: 1) Exclusions of controversial sectors and activities 2) Integration of ESG criteria 3) Engagement in dialogue with companies and voting

The promotion of environmental and social aspects within the meaning of the Regulation by the Sub-fund consists on the one hand of:

- excluding investments whose activity is qualified as controversial (controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, pornography, coal);
- excluding investments that do not comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
- excluding investments exposed to environmental, social or major governance controversies;
- excluding investments with an unsatisfactory Corporate Governance score (see below).

These principles of normative exclusions (hereinafter the “normative review”) will apply to all assets of the Sub-fund with the exception of the Sub-fund’s investments in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs and of derivatives (see below).

It should be noted that when the Sub-fund invests in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, this normative review is carried out on the basis of a maximum authorised weighting as described in the Information as applied to the portfolio of target UCITS and/or other UCIs. In addition, the Manager follows a methodology for the engagement of the managers of the UCITS and/or other target UCIs as described in the engagement policy available in the Information.

Furthermore, in the selection of investments, with the exception of derivatives (see below), the Manager ensures that, in addition to passing the normative review, the selected investments comply with a best-in-class approach in terms of either environmental or social aspects, or both. The Manager does this by selecting investments that are in the first quartile in terms of environmental or social aspects and not in the fourth quartile in terms of the other aspect. Such an investment will be considered an “ESG Instrument”. An investment that is in the fourth quartile in terms of environmental and social aspects will be considered a “Non-ESG Instrument”. At the Sub-fund level, a minimum of 33% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in ESG Instruments and a maximum of 10% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in Non-ESG Instruments. Good governance is also tested and is represented by the setting of a maximum corporate governance risk for an investment to be considered an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

In the case of investments made in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, such investments will be selected provided that, for reasons of transparency, the criteria applied for the best-in-class approach are met.

It should be noted that when investments concern sovereign issuers (countries, governments,...) the approach is to replace the normative review with an exclusion of the 15% of countries with the lowest Governance score.

In addition, for these investments, the best-in-class approach will take into account the characteristics of the energy transition and how a country will manage its environmental challenges in order to be considered as an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection of investments involving sovereign issuers and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

Derivatives are not taken into account in the integration of sustainability risks and the promotion of environmental or social aspects.

Principal adverse impacts of investment decisions

The Manager intends to limit the negative impact of investment decisions through the same process of exclusion, selection and categorisation of financial instruments as described for sustainability risk management while ensuring that investments comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This objective will be pursued by not investing more than 10% of the Sub-fund’s portfolio in investments whose environmental and social aspects fall within the fourth sector quartile.

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The environmental and social aspects used in the best-in-class approach are composed for the environmental aspect of the themes of climate change, exploitation of natural resources, pollution and environmental opportunities and for the social aspect of the themes of human capital, human security, products and social opportunities. Each of these themes is measured by a series of indicators that can vary from one sector to another, from one investment to another.

To manage the negative impacts of its investments Degroof Petercam uses:

- sectoral exclusions and exclusion of controversies

Pillar 1 - exclusions based on standards:

- : Exclusion of companies active in the area of controversial weapons (direct or indirect involvement with revenues above 0%)

Pillar 2 - extended exclusions based on standards from the following business sectors:

- Tobacco: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure greater than 5% for a producer and 15% for a distributor or retailer;
- Gambling: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure of more than 15% directly or 5% indirectly via shareholdings;
- Pornography: exclusion of companies with revenue exposure greater than 5%;
- UNGC (UN Global Compact): exclusion of companies excluded by UNGC
- Serious controversies: exclusion of companies identified as being involved in serious controversies by Sustainalytics (in category 5)

The SICAV may hold up to 5% in each of the exclusions mentioned in Pillar 2 provided that the total position of the exclusions is less than 10% of the fund and justified by a commitment to dialogue with the positions concerned.

- integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors: Degroof Petercam identifies the ESG risks and opportunities of companies in its sustainability analysis. The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on ESG factors are an integral part of the analysis. In concrete terms, this means that the analyses will include a series of data such as greenhouse gas emissions, water use, hazardous waste rate, violation of UN Global Compact principles, gender diversity on boards of directors, worker safety and health, etc.
- dialogue engagement (which means entering into discussions with companies or underlying investment funds about environmental, social or governance aspects in order to clarify or improve the ESG profile and practices) and voting: ongoing monitoring is in place to foster a constructive dialogue approach with companies through engagement and voting.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision-making process and are found to varying degrees in the normative reviews and selection of investments that incorporate environmental and/or social aspects.

In accordance with its investment objective and policy, the Sub-fund promotes environmental characteristics within the meaning of Article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation and may invest partially in economic activities that contribute to one or more of the environmental objectives prescribed in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

The minimum percentage of the Sub-fund's underlying investments in economic activities which can be considered environmentally sustainable and which are in line with the Regulation is 2% of its net assets.

INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX TO THIS PROSPECTUS ON PAGE 132
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4. Reference currency

The net asset value of the sub-fund will be denominated in EUR.

5. Investment horizon

The investment horizon for the sub-fund is a minimum of 3 years.

6. Risk factors

Investors should refer to the “Risks” chapter of the main part of this prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

7. Form of shares

The sub-fund shares may be issued in registered and/or paperless form.

The shares may also be deposited in a securities account for their beneficiary, which will be done unless specific instructions are given.

8. Share classes

The Sub-fund currently offers the following share classes:

Share class	ISIN code	Currency
A	LU1602188945	EUR
B	LU1602189166	EUR
C1	LU1862521363	EUR
C2	LU1862521520	EUR
D1	LU1862521447	EUR
D2	LU1862521793	EUR
LM	LU2475468802	EUR
LN	LU2475468984	EUR

Investors should read the “Shares” chapter, section “2. Description of the shares” of the main part of this prospectus for a definition of the different share classes offered by the sub-fund.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is authorised to decide to create and activate additional share classes in the sub-fund at any time (as detailed in the main part of the prospectus).

Shareholders and investors should contact the Management Company to find out which share classes may be subscribed.

9. Minimum investments and entry fee

The minimum initial investment required for any new investor is:

Class	Minimum initial amount	Entry fee
A	Not applicable	Not applicable
B	Not applicable	Not applicable
C1	See definition of the C1 class	Not applicable
C2	See definition of the C2 class	Not applicable

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D1	See definition of the D1 class	Not applicable
D2	See definition of the D2 class	Not applicable
LM	Not applicable	Not applicable
LN	Not applicable	Not applicable

10. Procedure and subscription costs

The shares will be issued at a subscription price formed of the net asset value of a share plus a front end load representing a certain percentage of the net value of a share, as described above, for the approved intermediaries.

Subscription applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at the subscription price calculated on the Business Day following that Valuation Day. Subscription applications received after this cut-off time will be processed on the following Valuation Day.

The subscription price for each share must be received by the SICAV no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the subscription, failing which that subscription will be cancelled.

11. Redemption procedure and costs

Redemption applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Business Day preceding Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at a price ("Redemption Price") equal to the net asset value of that share, as calculated on the next Business Day following that Valuation Day, with no exit fee. Redemption requests received after this time limit will be taken into consideration on the next Valuation Day.

The redemption price will in principle be paid no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the redemption.

12. Frequency of Calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) and Valuation Day

The net asset value per share is dated each Business Day (a "Valuation Day") and is calculated on the following Business Day on the basis of the prices known on that Valuation Day, as published in the relevant stock exchange and with reference to the value of the assets held on behalf of the sub-fund, in accordance with Article 11 of the Articles of Association.

13. Remuneration of the Management Company

In return for its services, the Management Company receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Management Company fee
A	Max. 0.025%
B	Max. 0.025%
C1	Max. 0.025%
C2	Max. 0.025%
D1	Max. 0.025%
D2	Max. 0.025%
LM	Max. 0.025%
LN	Max. 0.025%

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

14. Manager

The Management company has named Banque Degroof Petercam S.A. as Manager of the Sub-fund.

15. Remuneration of the Manager

In return for its services, the Manager receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Manager fee
A	Max. 1.075%
B	Max. 1.075%
C1	Max. 0.775%
C2	Max. 0.525%
D1	Max. 0.775%
D2	Max. 0.525%
LM	Max. 0.525%
LN	Max. 0.525%

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

16. Remuneration of the Custodian Bank

In return for its services, the Custodian Bank will receive from the sub-fund an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.050%. This fee is payable quarterly and calculated based on average net assets in the sub-fund during the quarter under review.

17. Remuneration of the Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

In return for its duties as Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar for the SICAV, the Management Company will receive the following remuneration from the sub-fund:

- an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.100%, payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-fund during the quarter under review;
- an annual flat-rate fee of EUR 2,000 per active share class in the sub-fund, distributed among all the active share classes of the sub-fund in proportion to the assets of each class concerned.

18. Stock exchange listing

The classes of the Sub-fund are not admitted to trading on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

DP PATRIMONIAL - Sustainable High

1. Name

This sub-fund is named “DP PATRIMONIAL - Sustainable High” (hereinafter the “Sub-fund”).

2. Investment policy, risk profile and investor profile

Investment policy

The Sub-fund will be invested chiefly in shares or units of UCITS approved in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCIs in conformity with the requirements of Article 41 (1) (e) of the Law of 2010 that implement flexible equity, bond and mixed investment strategies without underlying restrictions as to economic sector or geographical origin of the investments. Shares or units of UCITS will be 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 also invest, to a limited extent, and up to a maximum of 20% of its net assets, in equities and/or bonds and/or money market instruments and/or term deposits in compliance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus and with the regulations in force, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its liquid assets.

The term “mixed” reflects an investment strategy allocated essentially to shares (and equivalent instruments) and bonds (and equivalent instruments). The term “flexible” implies the possibility for the underlying investment strategy to allocate a variable proportion to one investment or another.

The maximum proportion that the sub-fund will have the possibility to invest in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs implementing equity investment strategies is 100% of its assets.

It should be noted that the activity of a sub-fund that invests in other UCITS and/or other UCIs may result in the duplication of certain costs. In addition to the expenses borne by the sub-fund in the course of its day-to-day operation, management fees will be indirectly charged to the assets of the sub-fund via the UCITS and/or other target UCI which it holds. Cumulative management fees may not exceed 3%. If the sub-fund invests in several UCIs of the same promoter, an entry or exit fee may not be charged to the sub-fund for the UCI units acquired.

The Sub-fund may, to the extent permitted by law, invest in listed and/or over-the-counter financial derivative instruments both for the purpose of achieving its investment objectives and for hedging purposes.

For portfolio diversification purposes, the sub-fund may invest in structured products and/or ETC in accordance with Article 41 (1) (a) - (d) of the Law of 2010 on undertakings for collective investment and Article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and point 17 of the CESR/07-044b guidelines and in so far as these products qualify as transferable securities. This type of investment will, however, represent a marginal share of investments and will not exceed 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The Sub-fund will not invest directly in Chinese A-shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme or in OTC derivatives on P-notes issued by foreign institutional investors for the Indian market. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund’s target UCITS and/or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to A-Shares may not exceed 35% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund's indirect exposure to P-Notes may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The sub-fund will not invest directly in asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund's target UCITS and/or other UCIs or when the Sub-fund will invest in structured ETCs such as ABS/MBS.

The Sub-fund's indirect exposure to asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The sub-fund may use techniques and financial instruments in accordance within the conditions and limits stipulated in the main part of the Prospectus.

In addition, the Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds and investments in contingent convertible bonds will be limited to 10% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The Sub-Fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis (i.e. within the meaning of the CSSF FAQ dated 3 November 2021) to a maximum of 20% of its net assets. 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.

Risk profile

The Sub-fund's assets are subject to market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in any investment in bonds or equities.

Investor profile

The sub-fund is intended for individual and institutional investors.

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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective. Nevertheless, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments and for a minimum of 50% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund does not use benchmarks to promote environmental or social aspects.

The Sub-fund complies with Article 8 of the Regulations.

ESG considerations are integrated into the analysis and selection of investments (funds and direct lines). The ESG integration process is carried out in 3 main steps which are included in Degroof Petercam's Global Sustainable Investment Policy: 1) Exclusions of controversial sectors and activities 2) Integration of ESG criteria 3) Engagement in dialogue with companies and voting

The promotion of environmental and social aspects within the meaning of the Regulation by the Sub-fund consists on the one hand of:

- excluding investments whose activity is qualified as controversial (controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, pornography, coal);
- excluding investments that do not comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
- excluding investments exposed to environmental, social or major governance controversies;
- excluding investments with an unsatisfactory Corporate Governance score (see below).

These principles of normative exclusions (hereinafter the “normative review”) will apply to all assets of the Sub-fund with the exception of the Sub-fund’s investments in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs and of derivatives (see below).

It should be noted that when the Sub-fund invests in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, this normative review is carried out on the basis of a maximum authorised weighting as described in the Information as applied to the portfolio of target UCITS and/or other UCIs. In addition, the Manager follows a methodology for the engagement of the managers of the UCITS and/or other target UCIs as described in the engagement policy available in the Information.

Furthermore, in the selection of investments, with the exception of derivatives (see below), the Manager ensures that, in addition to passing the normative review, the selected investments comply with a best-in-class approach in terms of either environmental or social aspects, or both. The Manager does this by selecting investments that are in the first quartile in terms of environmental or social aspects and not in the fourth quartile in terms of the other aspect. Such an investment will be considered an “ESG Instrument”. An investment that is in the fourth quartile in terms of environmental and social aspects will be considered a “Non-ESG Instrument”. At the Sub-fund level, a minimum of 33% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in ESG Instruments and a maximum of 10% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in Non-ESG Instruments. Good governance is also tested and is represented by the setting of a maximum corporate governance risk for an investment to be considered an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

In the case of investments made in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, such investments will be selected provided that, for reasons of transparency, the criteria applied for the best-in-class approach are met.

It should be noted that when investments concern sovereign issuers (countries, governments,...) the approach is to replace the normative review with an exclusion of the 15% of countries with the lowest Governance score.

In addition, for these investments, the best-in-class approach will take into account the characteristics of the energy transition and how a country will manage its environmental challenges in order to be considered as an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection of investments involving sovereign issuers and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

Derivatives are not taken into account in the integration of sustainability risks and the promotion of environmental or social aspects.

Principal adverse impacts of investment decisions

The Manager intends to limit the negative impact of investment decisions through the same process of exclusion, selection and categorisation of financial instruments as described for sustainability risk management while ensuring that investments comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This objective will be pursued by not investing more than 10% of the Sub-fund’s portfolio in investments whose environmental and social aspects fall within the fourth sector quartile.

The environmental and social aspects used in the best-in-class approach are composed for the environmental aspect of the themes of climate change, exploitation of natural resources, pollution and environmental opportunities and for the social aspect of the themes of human capital, human security, products and social opportunities. Each of these themes is measured by a series of indicators that can vary from one sector to another, from one investment to another.

To manage the negative impacts of its investments Degroof Petercam uses:

- sectoral exclusions and exclusion of controversies

Pillar 1 - exclusions based on standards:

- : Exclusion of companies active in the area of controversial weapons (direct or indirect involvement with revenues above 0%)

Pillar 2 - extended exclusions based on standards from the following business sectors:

- Tobacco: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure greater than 5% for a producer and 15% for a distributor or retailer;
- Gambling: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure of more than 15% directly or 5% indirectly via shareholdings;
- Pornography: exclusion of companies with revenue exposure greater than 5%;
- UNGC (UN Global Compact): exclusion of companies excluded by UNGC
- Serious controversies: exclusion of companies identified as being involved in serious controversies by Sustainalytics (in category 5)

The SICAV may hold up to 5% in each of the exclusions mentioned in Pillar 2 provided that the total position of the exclusions is less than 10% of the fund and justified by a commitment to dialogue with the positions concerned.

- integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors: Degroof Petercam identifies the ESG risks and opportunities of companies in its sustainability analysis. The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on ESG factors are an integral part of the analysis. In concrete terms, this means that the analyses will include a series of data such as greenhouse gas emissions, water use, hazardous waste rate, violation of UN Global Compact principles, gender diversity on boards of directors, worker safety and health, etc.
- dialogue engagement (which means entering into discussions with companies or underlying investment funds about environmental, social or governance aspects in order to clarify or improve the ESG profile and practices) and voting: ongoing monitoring is in place to foster a constructive dialogue approach with companies through engagement and voting.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision-making process and are found to varying degrees in the normative reviews and selection of investments that incorporate environmental and/or social aspects.

In accordance with its investment objective and policy, the Sub-fund promotes environmental characteristics within the meaning of Article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation and may invest partially in economic activities that contribute to one or more of the environmental objectives prescribed in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

The minimum percentage of the Sub-fund's underlying investments in economic activities which can be considered environmentally sustainable and which are in line with the Regulation is 2% of its net assets.

INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX TO THIS PROSPECTUS ON PAGE 132

4. Reference currency

The net asset value of the sub-fund will be denominated in EUR.

5. Investment horizon

The investment horizon for the Sub-fund is a minimum of 5 years.

6. Risk factors

Investors should refer to the “Risks” chapter of the main part of this prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

7. Form of shares

The sub-fund shares may be issued in registered and/or paperless form.

The shares may also be deposited in a securities account for their beneficiary, which will be done unless specific instructions are given.

8. Share classes

The Sub-fund currently offers the following share classes:

Share class	ISIN code	Currency
A	LU1602189679	EUR
B	LU1602189752	EUR
C1	LU1862521959	EUR
C2	LU1862522171	EUR
D1	LU1862522098	EUR
D2	LU1862522254	EUR
LM	LU2475467820	EUR
LN	LU2475468042	EUR

Investors should read the “Shares” chapter, section “2. Description of the shares” of the main part of this prospectus for a definition of the different share classes offered by the sub-fund.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is authorised to decide to create and activate additional share classes in the sub-fund at any time (as detailed in the main part of the prospectus).

Shareholders and investors should contact the Management Company to find out which share classes may be subscribed.

9. Minimum investments and entry fee

The minimum initial investment required for any new investor is:

Class	Minimum initial amount	Entry fee
A	Not applicable	Not applicable
B	Not applicable	Not applicable
C1	See definition of the C1 class	Not applicable
C2	See definition of the C2 class	Not applicable
D1	See definition of the D1 class	Not applicable
D2	See definition of the D2 class	Not applicable
LM	Not applicable	Not applicable
LN	Not applicable	Not applicable

10. Procedure and subscription costs

The shares will be issued at a subscription price formed of the net asset value of a share plus a front end load representing a certain percentage of the net value of a share, as described above, for the approved intermediaries.

Subscription applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at the subscription price calculated on the Business Day following that Valuation Day. Subscription applications received after this cut-off time will be processed on the following Valuation Day.

The subscription price for each share must be received by the SICAV no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the subscription, failing which that subscription will be cancelled.

11. Redemption procedure and costs

Redemption applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Business Day preceding Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at a price ("Redemption Price") equal to the net asset value of that share, as calculated on the next Business Day following that Valuation Day, with no exit fee. Redemption requests received after this time limit will be taken into consideration on the next Valuation Day.

The redemption price will in principle be paid no later than three Business Days following the Valuation Day applicable to the redemption.

12. Frequency of Calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) and Valuation Day

The net asset value per share is dated each Business Day (a "Valuation Day") and is calculated on the following Business Day on the basis of the prices known on that Valuation Day, as published in the relevant stock exchange and with reference to the value of the assets held on behalf of the sub-fund, in accordance with Article 11 of the Articles of Association.

13. Remuneration of the Management Company

In return for its services, the Management Company receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Management Company fee
A	Max. 0.025%
B	Max. 0.025%
C1	Max. 0.025%
C2	Max. 0.025%
D1	Max. 0.025%
D2	Max. 0.025%
LM	Max. 0.025%
LN	Max. 0.025%

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

14. Manager

The Management company has named Banque Degroof Petercam S.A. as Manager of the Sub-fund.

15. Remuneration of the Manager

In return for its services, the Manager receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Manager fee
A	Max. 1.175%
B	Max. 1.175%
C1	Max. 0.875%
C2	Max. 0.525%
D1	Max. 0.875%
D2	Max. 0.525%
LM	Max. 0.525%
LN	Max. 0.525%

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

16. Remuneration of the Custodian Bank

In return for its services, the Custodian Bank will receive from the sub-fund an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.050%. This fee is payable quarterly and calculated based on average net assets in the sub-fund during the quarter under review.

17. Remuneration of the Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

In return for its duties as Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar for the SICAV, the Management Company will receive the following remuneration from the sub-fund:

- an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.100%, payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-fund during the quarter under review;
- an annual flat-rate fee of EUR 2,000 per active share class in the sub-fund, distributed among all the active share classes of the sub-fund in proportion to the assets of each class concerned.

18. Stock exchange listing

The classes of the Sub-fund are not admitted to trading on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

DP PATRIMONIAL – CRI Medium

1. Name

This sub-fund is named “DP PATRIMONIAL – CRI Medium” (hereinafter the “Sub-fund”).

2. Investment policy, risk profile and investor profile

Investment policy

The “DP PATRIMONIAL – CRI Medium” Sub-fund (whose acronym CRI stands for “Catholic Responsible Investments”) will be invested chiefly in shares or units of UCITS approved in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCIs established within an OECD member country in conformity with the requirements of Article 41 (1) (e) of the Law of 2010 that implement flexible equity, bond and mixed investment strategies without underlying restrictions as to economic sector or geographical origin of the investments. Shares or units of UCITS and/or UCIs will be selected on the basis of criteria linked to the ethics of the Catholic Church, such as the protection of human life and equity, the rejection of violence, etc., or on the basis of sustainable development criteria, such as social equity, respect for the environment, socially equitable political and economic governance, etc.

The Sub-fund may also invest, to a limited extent, and up to a maximum of 20% of its net assets, in equities and/or bonds and/or money market instruments and/or term deposits in compliance with the conditions and limits set out in the main part of this prospectus and with the regulations in force, either to pursue its investment policy or to invest its liquid assets.

The term “mixed” reflects an investment strategy allocated essentially to shares (and equivalent instruments) and bonds (and equivalent instruments).

Please note that the Sub-fund may hold bonds and/or be exposed to high-yield bonds through its investments in funds. However, the high-yield segment will remain limited and may not exceed 50% of bond portfolio investments, with the majority of the bond portfolio geared towards investment grade. The Sub-fund will not invest in distressed securities.

It should be noted that the activity of a sub-fund that invests in other UCITS and/or other UCIs may result in the duplication of certain costs. In addition to the expenses borne by the sub-fund in the course of its day-to-day operation, management fees will be indirectly charged to the assets of the sub-fund via the UCITS and/or other target UCI which it holds. Cumulative management fees may not exceed 3%. If the sub-fund invests in several UCIs of the same promoter, an entry or exit fee may not be charged to the sub-fund for the UCI units acquired.

The Sub-fund’s investments in UCITS and/or other UCIs present an adequate liquidity profile so as to be able to meet the Sub-fund’s own liquidity needs.

The Sub-fund will not invest directly in Chinese A-shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect programme or in OTC derivatives on P-notes issued by foreign institutional investors for the Indian market. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund’s target UCITS and/or other UCIs.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to A-Shares may not exceed 35% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund’s indirect exposure to P-Notes may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The sub-fund will not invest directly in asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities. However, indirect exposure to such products may occur through the holding of such products within the Sub-fund's target UCITS and/or other UCIs or when the Sub-fund will invest in structured ETCs such as ABS/MBS.

The Sub-fund's indirect exposure to asset-backed securities and/or mortgage-backed securities may not exceed 20% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund may, to the extent permitted by law, invest in listed and/or over-the-counter financial derivative instruments both for the purpose of achieving its investment objectives and for hedging purposes.

For portfolio diversification purposes, the sub-fund may invest in structured products and/or ETC in accordance with Article 41 (1) (a) - (d) of the Law of 2010 on undertakings for collective investment and Article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and point 17 of the CESR/07-044b guidelines and in so far as these products qualify as transferable securities. This type of investment will, however, represent a marginal share of investments and will not exceed 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

In addition, the Sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in convertible bonds and investments in contingent convertible bonds will be limited to 10% of the net assets of the Sub-fund.

The Sub-Fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis (i.e. within the meaning of the CSSF FAQ dated 3 November 2021) to a maximum of 20% of its net assets. 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.

Risk profile

The Sub-fund's assets are subject to market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in any investment in bonds or equities.

Investor profile

The Sub-fund is aimed at both retail and institutional investors.

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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective. Nevertheless, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments and for a minimum of 50% of its net assets.

The Sub-fund does not use benchmarks to promote environmental or social aspects.

The Sub-fund complies with Article 8 of the Regulations.

ESG considerations are integrated into the analysis and selection of investments (funds and direct lines). The ESG integration process is carried out in 3 main steps which are included in Degroof Petercam's Global Sustainable Investment Policy: 1) Exclusions of controversial sectors and activities 2) Integration of ESG criteria 3) Engagement in dialogue with companies and voting

The promotion of environmental and social aspects within the meaning of the Regulation by the Sub-fund consists on the one hand of:

- excluding investments whose activity is qualified as controversial (controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, pornography, coal);
- excluding investments that do not comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact;
- excluding investments exposed to environmental, social or major governance controversies;
- excluding investments with an unsatisfactory Corporate Governance score (see below).

These principles of normative exclusions (hereinafter the “normative review”) will apply to all assets of the Sub-fund with the exception of the Sub-fund’s investments in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs and of derivatives (see below).

It should be noted that when the Sub-fund invests in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, this normative review is carried out on the basis of a maximum authorised weighting as described in the Information as applied to the portfolio of target UCITS and/or other UCIs. In addition, the Manager follows a methodology for the engagement of the managers of the UCITS and/or other target UCIs as described in the engagement policy available in the Information.

Furthermore, in the selection of investments, with the exception of derivatives (see below), the Manager ensures that, in addition to passing the normative review, the selected investments comply with a best-in-class approach in terms of either environmental or social aspects, or both. The Manager does this by selecting investments that are in the first quartile in terms of environmental or social aspects and not in the fourth quartile in terms of the other aspect. Such an investment will be considered an “ESG Instrument”. An investment that is in the fourth quartile in terms of environmental and social aspects will be considered a “Non-ESG Instrument”. At the Sub-fund level, a minimum of 33% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in ESG Instruments and a maximum of 10% of the Sub-fund’s assets are invested in Non-ESG Instruments. Good governance is also tested and is represented by the setting of a maximum corporate governance risk for an investment to be considered an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

In the case of investments made in shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, such investments will be selected provided that, for reasons of transparency, the criteria applied for the best-in-class approach are met.

It should be noted that when investments concern sovereign issuers (countries, governments,...) the approach is to replace the normative review with an exclusion of the 15% of countries with the lowest Governance score.

In addition, for these investments, the best-in-class approach will take into account the characteristics of the energy transition and how a country will manage its environmental challenges in order to be considered as an ESG Instrument. The exact methodology of this selection of investments involving sovereign issuers and the sources on which the selection is based are available in the Information section.

Derivatives are not taken into account in the integration of sustainability risks and the promotion of environmental or social aspects.

Principal adverse impacts of investment decisions

The Manager intends to limit the negative impact of investment decisions through the same process of exclusion, selection and categorisation of financial instruments as described for sustainability risk management while ensuring that investments comply with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This objective will be pursued by not investing more than 10% of the Sub-fund’s portfolio in investments whose environmental and social aspects fall within the fourth sector quartile.

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The environmental and social aspects used in the best-in-class approach are composed for the environmental aspect of the themes of climate change, exploitation of natural resources, pollution and environmental opportunities and for the social aspect of the themes of human capital, human security, products and social opportunities. Each of these themes is measured by a series of indicators that can vary from one sector to another, from one investment to another.

To manage the negative impacts of its investments Degroof Petercam uses:

- sectoral exclusions and exclusion of controversies

Pillar 1 - exclusions based on standards:

- : Exclusion of companies active in the area of controversial weapons (direct or indirect involvement with revenues above 0%)

Pillar 2 - extended exclusions based on standards from the following business sectors:

- Tobacco: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure greater than 5% for a producer and 15% for a distributor or retailer;
- Gambling: exclusion of companies with a revenue exposure of more than 15% directly or 5% indirectly via shareholdings;
- Pornography: exclusion of companies with revenue exposure greater than 5%;
- UNGC (UN Global Compact): exclusion of companies excluded by UNGC
- Serious controversies: exclusion of companies identified as being involved in serious controversies by Sustainalytics (in category 5)

The SICAV may hold up to 5% in each of the exclusions mentioned in Pillar 2 provided that the total position of the exclusions is less than 10% of the fund and justified by a commitment to dialogue with the positions concerned.

- integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors: Degroof Petercam identifies the ESG risks and opportunities of companies in its sustainability analysis. The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on ESG factors are an integral part of the analysis. In concrete terms, this means that the analyses will include a series of data such as greenhouse gas emissions, water use, hazardous waste rate, violation of UN Global Compact principles, gender diversity on boards of directors, worker safety and health, etc.
- dialogue engagement (which means entering into discussions with companies or underlying investment funds about environmental, social or governance aspects in order to clarify or improve the ESG profile and practices) and voting: ongoing monitoring is in place to foster a constructive dialogue approach with companies through engagement and voting.

Good governance criteria

Good governance criteria are included in the investment decision-making process and are found to varying degrees in the normative reviews and selection of investments that incorporate environmental and/or social aspects.

In accordance with its investment objective and policy, the Sub-fund promotes environmental characteristics within the meaning of Article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation and may invest partially in economic activities that contribute to one or more of the environmental objectives prescribed in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

The minimum percentage of the Sub-fund's underlying investments in economic activities which can be considered environmentally sustainable and which are in line with the Regulation is 2% of its net assets.

INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUB-FUND IS AVAILABLE IN THE ANNEX TO THIS PROSPECTUS ON PAGE 132
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4. Reference currency

The net asset value of the sub-fund will be denominated in EUR.

5. Investment horizon

The investment horizon for the Sub-fund is a minimum of 4 years.

6. Risk factors

Investors should refer to the “Risks” chapter of the main part of this prospectus to find out about the potential risks of investing in this sub-fund.

7. Form of shares

The sub-fund shares may be issued in registered and/or paperless form.

The shares may also be deposited in a securities account for their beneficiary, which will be done unless specific instructions are given.

8. Share classes

The Sub-fund currently offers the following share classes:

Share class	ISIN code	Currency
A	LU1742521146	EUR
B	LU1742521229	EUR
C1	LU1742521732	EUR
C2	LU1742523357	EUR
D1	LU1742522896	EUR
D2	LU1742523787	EUR
LM	LU2959390522	EUR
LN	LU2959390795	EUR

Investors should read the “Shares” chapter, section “2. Description of the shares” of the main part of this prospectus for a definition of the different share classes offered by the sub-fund.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is authorised to decide to create and activate additional share classes in the sub-fund at any time (as detailed in the main part of the prospectus).

Shareholders and investors should contact the Management Company to find out which share classes may be subscribed.

9. Minimum investments and entry fee

The minimum initial investment required for any new investor is:

Class	Minimum initial amount	Entry fee
A	Not applicable	Not applicable
B	Not applicable	Not applicable
C1	See definition of the C1 class	Not applicable
C2	See definition of the C2 class	Not applicable

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D1	See definition of the D1 class	Not applicable
D2	See definition of the D2 class	Not applicable
LM	Not applicable	Not applicable
LN	Not applicable	Not applicable

10. Procedure and subscription costs

The shares will be issued at a subscription price formed of the net asset value of a share plus a front end load representing a certain percentage of the net value of a share, as described above, for the approved intermediaries.

Subscription applications received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) the Business Days before the Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at the subscription price calculated on the Business Day following that Valuation Day. Subscription requests received after this time limit will be taken into consideration on the next Valuation Day.

The subscription price for each share must be received by the SICAV no later than on the third Business Day following the Valuation Day applicable to the subscription, failing which that subscription will be cancelled.

11. Redemption procedure and costs

Redemption requests received by the Transfer Agent no later than 11:00 a.m. (Luxembourg time) one Business Day before the Valuation Day will, if accepted, be processed at a price (the "Redemption Price") equal to the net asset value of that share, as calculated on the next Business Day following that Valuation Day. Redemption applications received after this cut-off time will be processed on the following Valuation Day.

The redemption price will in principle be paid no later than the third Business Day following the Valuation Day applicable to the redemption.

12. Frequency of Calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) and Valuation Day

The net asset value per share is dated every Thursday (a "Valuation Day") and is calculated on the following Business Day on the basis of the prices known on that Valuation Day, as published in the relevant stock exchange and with reference to the value of the assets held on behalf of the Sub-fund, in accordance with the Articles of Association.

If a Valuation Day falls on an official public holiday in Luxembourg, the Valuation Day will be the next Business Day.

13. Remuneration of the Management Company

In return for its services, the Management Company receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Management Company fee
A	Max. 0.025%
B	Max. 0.025%
C1	Max. 0.025%
C2	Max. 0.025%
D1	Max. 0.025%
D2	Max. 0.025%
LM	Max. 0.025%

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LN	Max. 0.025%
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This fee is payable on a quarterly basis and is calculated based on average net assets of each of the share classes of the sub-fund during the quarter under review.

14. Manager

The Management Company has delegated management of the sub-fund's portfolio to Bank Degroof Petercam S.A.

15. Remuneration of the Manager

In return for its services, the Manager receives an annual fee from the sub-fund at the rate of:

Share class	Manager fee
A	Max. 0.925%
B	Max. 0.925%
C1	Max. 0.725%
C2	Max. 0.525%
D1	Max. 0.725%
D2	Max. 0.525%
LM	Max. 0.525%
LN	Max. 0.525%

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

16. Remuneration of the Custodian Bank

In return for its services, the Custodian Bank will receive from the sub-fund an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.050%. This fee is payable quarterly and calculated based on average net assets in the Sub-fund during the quarter under review.

17. Remuneration of the Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

In return for its services as Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar for the SICAV, Degroof Petercam Asset Services S.A. will receive the following remuneration, charged to the sub-fund:

- an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.100%, payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-fund during the quarter under review;
- an annual flat-rate fee of EUR 2,000 per active share class in the sub-fund, distributed among all the active share classes of the sub-fund in proportion to the assets of each class concerned.

18. Stock exchange listing

The classes of the Sub-fund are not admitted to trading on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

DP PATRIMONIAL

INFORMATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUB-FUNDS

Product name:
DP PATRIMONIAL - STRATEGY HIGH

Legal entity identifier:
391200RY0AENRP6BAG60

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?	
●● ☐ Yes	●○ ☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of 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 promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20.00 % 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 will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the Degroof Petercam methodology, which is aimed at:

- Do not finance companies that do not comply with certain international standards and/or are involved in controversial activities or incidents (normative reviews),
- Promote best ESG practices and efforts using a best-in-class approach to environmental and/or social attributes. In doing so, the Sub-fund identifies companies that are best-in-class compared to their peers in their industry in terms of environmental or social characteristics and are no worse in their category in the other aspect. In the case of sovereign issuers, the same approach is pursued with a focus on the management of environmental issues in relation to the risk inherent in their existence.

For investments made in undertakings for collective investment or their sub-funds (hereinafter collectively referred to as "UCIs"), a look-through analysis of the underlying investments is carried out to ensure that UCIs are selected which correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social promotion.

Compliance with international standards includes companies that comply with the United Nations Global Compact.

Companies are assessed against the ten principles of the UN Global Compact on a quarterly basis. Non-financial rating agencies carry out a compliance check to detect companies facing serious controversies and incidents in one of the four areas of the UN Global Compact (human rights, labour rights, respect for the environment and the fight against corruption).

The seriousness of the allegations is assessed on the basis of national and international law. Following this assessment, companies are classified as compliant, non-compliant or are placed on a watch list.

Names placed on the watch list are monitored over an extended period of time to determine whether structural progress in risk management or performance is taking place or whether the impact of the controversy is less significant than initially expected.

The Sub-fund has not designated a benchmark to achieve the environmental and social characteristics promoted under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Sustainability indicators assess whether the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

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

- For direct-line investments (in shares or corporate bonds):
 - a) Zero exposure to companies deemed to be non-compliant with Global Standards (companies that do not respect the United Nations Global Compact) ;
 - b) Zero exposure to companies involved in controversial activities as defined by Degroof Petercam's controversial activities policy (available on the www.degroofpetercam.com website) ;
 - c) Zero exposure to companies facing ESG controversies of maximum severity on environmental or social issues ;
- For investments in sovereign bonds:
 - a) No exposure to issuers above the 85th percentile of the country governance risk ranking ;
- For UCI investments:

exposure to UCIs that promote, inter alia, environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or sub-funds of UCIs that have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or UCIs which, after a look-through analysis, correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social development.

● **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, and how does the investment contribute to these objectives ?**

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but sustainable investment is not one of its main objectives. However, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments that contribute positively to environmental and/or social objectives.

The identification and measurement of these sustainable investments is carried out through an analysis of issuers whose main activity is the development of products and services that contribute to the achievement of one or more of the 17 environmental or social Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), as defined by the United Nations (UN) (e.g. health products and services, education-related services, water saving and access solutions, energy efficiency solutions, digitalisation-enabling services, sustainable mobility services, etc.).

The Sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum of 20 % exposure to issuers with a net positive contribution to these UN goals. The net positive contribution is the difference between the positive and negative impact. Based on the UN SDGs framework, the net positive contribution takes into account on the one hand (1) the extent to which the invested company's products and services contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and on the other hand (2) the negative impacts of their activities along the value chain.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective ?**

Degroof Petercam ensures that the Sub-fund's sustainable investments do not materially undermine an environmentally and/or socially sustainable investment objective by carrying out a multi-stage issuer analysis. This leads to the exclusion of investments that pose too great a threat to environmental, social or good governance practices or do not comply with the principles and standards of the UN Global Compact on human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption. Issuers that rank as the worst performers in their industry in the environmental and social aspects also do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In the case of investments in UCIs, a look-through analysis is made to identify underlyings which may be detrimental or not in line with the Sub-fund's standards. Where appropriate, a dialogue and engagement are initiated with the manager of this UCI. An engagement policy has been drafted and published for this purpose.

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

Addressing primary adverse impacts on sustainability factors (hereafter referred to as "PAIs") is achieved through a commitment to reduce the negative impact of the Sub-fund's investments by avoiding activities or behaviours that may significantly hinder sustainable and inclusive growth. In

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on

concrete terms, PAIs are incorporated into the various stages of upstream Sub-fund construction via exclusions and through the investment process via fundamental analysis of issuers and controversy monitoring.

- For investments in corporate issuers (equities or bonds), the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “1. GHG emissions, 2. Carbon footprint, 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”

With regard to environmental PAIs: they are analysed and monitored at the level of the investee issuers, particularly with regard to PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint. After that, the Global Standards compliance filter includes a filter on environmental protection. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to environmental issues. Similarly, environmental indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

With regard to social PAIs, the Global Standards compliance filter is structured around human rights, labour rights and the prevention of corruption. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to social issues, i.e. society and community, customer and employee, and controversies related to governance issues such as business ethics, including corruption and bribery. Similarly, social indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

- For investments in sovereign bonds, the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “15. GHG intensity, 16. Investee countries subject to social violations”

The first PAI relates to environmental issues and focuses on the greenhouse gas emission intensity of the investee countries. The indicator is an integral component of the sustainability analysis of sovereign bonds.

The second PAI relates to social issues and focuses on issues of social breaches. The country sustainability analysis monitors a number of indicators on this issue, such as respect for civil liberties and political rights, respect for human rights and the level of violence within the country, commitment to key labour law conventions, the issue of equal opportunities and distribution of wealth, etc.

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

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroof Petercam’s sustainable and responsible investment policies are based on global standards, including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Guiding Principles). These standards are also an integral part of the benchmarks used by the various rating agencies that Degroof Petercam uses.

One of the first steps in the Sub-fund’s investment process is a normative review against these Global Standards: companies that are not in compliance are excluded from the eligible investment universe. For sovereign bond investments, these principles are monitored via a global governance risk score (including financial and political risks) whereby the riskiest sovereign issuers are excluded

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by specific European Union criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investment must also not cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

☒ Yes,

Yes, the investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and the various indicators listed above will be monitored periodically to control their development.

Investment-specific negative impacts can be of all types, both in terms of environmental and social aspects. There are many examples: very high carbon footprint, high water use, discharge of toxic materials, poor treatment of suppliers, lack of employee development, etc.

In addition, the main negative impacts are monitored at the level of the fund as a whole through the PAI (Principal Adverse Impact Indicators). PAIs are Environmental and Social indicators that aim to minimise negative impacts on sustainability factors.

There are 16 mandatory PAI indicators in total: 14 are applicable to companies, of which 2 are specific to sovereign and supranational assets and 2 are specific to real estate assets. In addition to these mandatory indicators, market participants must opt for two optional indicators.

PAIs for companies:

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

1. GHG emissions
2. Carbon footprint
3. Greenhouse gas emission intensity of investee companies
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with high climate impact

Biodiversity

7. Activities with a negative impact on the high climate impact sector

Water

8. Water consumption

Waste

9. Ratio of hazardous waste

Social and employee issues

10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12. Uncorrected gender pay gap
13. Gender balance in the Board of Directors
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (landmines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons).

PAIs for states:

Environment

1. GHG intensity

Social

2. Investee countries subject to social violations

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product pursue ?

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

The Sub-fund's objective is long-term capital growth. The Sub-fund invests mainly, directly or through other UCIs, in a portfolio of equities from any sector or country (including China and other emerging markets). The Sub-fund may invest significantly in bonds. In actively managing the Sub-fund, the manager selects flexibly between different investment classes, sectors and countries on the basis of macro-economic and financial criteria.

The investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and will be monitored periodically to control their development.

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing the sustainable and responsible investments of Degroef Petercam includes the following investment strategy:

1) Exclusions:

Of companies

- a. Controversial weapons
- b. Tobacco
- c. Gambling
- d. Pornography
- e. UNGC
- f. Severe controversy
- g. Corporate governance
- h. Coal
- i. Unconventional oil
- j. Conventional oil (for art 8+)
- k. Weapons (for art 8+)

Sovereign issuers:

- a) Governance criteria

2) Positive ESG analysis:

Companies in the 1st quartile on the environmental or social aspect (without being Q4) and good corporate governance.

● **What are the constraints defined in the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are:

For direct investments (equities, bonds)

The Sub-fund will not acquire or maintain beyond the time necessary to dispose of an issuer that is excluded. In this respect, there is a policy on exclusions and controversial activities which details the exclusions applicable by Degroef Petercam per type of strategy, bearing in mind that the more sustainable the strategy, the stricter the exclusion rules. The Sub-fund then establishes rules in terms of minimum proportions of instruments with Best-In-Class ESG integration, i.e. classified as best-in-class in their sector on environmental and/or social characteristics. This minimum proportion is 33.5 % of the Sub-fund's assets. Conversely, the Sub-fund has a policy of investing no more than 10 % in companies or issuers with low ESG integration (referred to as "non-ESG").

For investments in UCIs

The same binding elements apply in terms of transparency to investments made through UCIs. However, as the Sub-fund does not have active control over the investments made in these UCIs, rather than systematically excluding the UCI concerned, the Sub-fund will engage with the fund manager in respect of investments considered problematic. At the end of the engagement process, depending on the response (as described in the engagement policy) the Sub-fund may reclassify the investment.

The binding investment restrictions apply to companies which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, companies involved in controversial activities, and companies involved in extremely serious controversies:

- 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 Global Compact and the Guiding Principles of the United Nations
- Exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities: Exclusion of 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 companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco and the extraction of thermal coal.

- Portfolio exposure to ESG controversies of maximum severity: Issuers facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment. The severity of the controversy is assessed by a non-financial rating agency.

Exclusion lists covering the three types of restrictions listed above are updated monthly, and preventive (ex-ante risk) and control (ex-post risk) mechanisms are applied to ensure that the exclusion lists are applied.

These exclusions are included in the Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroof Petercam's sustainable and responsible investments.

- **What is the minimum extent to which the financial product undertakes to reduce its scope of investment before applying this investment strategy ?**

Not applicable

- **What policy has been implemented to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies ?**

Degroof Petercam utilises the assessment of the good governance of issuers (companies and states) on several levels. As good governance is fundamental to effectively managing the environmental and social impacts of economic activities over the long term, this assessment is made systematically, regardless of the environmental or social score obtained by the issuer. For each area of activity, the most significant governance risk exposures are identified and the issuer is assessed in relation to its management of this specific risk. The structure and integrity of the board of directors and management, shareholders' rights, remuneration policies, reliability of financial information, and transparency and ability to manage ESG issues are all analysed.

In the normative review, this allows for the exclusion of companies or states that demonstrate poor governance. For investments made through other UCIs, this review will rather be carried out through engagements with the manager of the UCI. Finally, the quality of an issuer's governance will allow it to be categorised between ESG, neutral and non-ESG in terms of ESG integration. It should be borne in mind that the Sub-fund is committed to favouring ESG investments and limiting non-ESG investments.

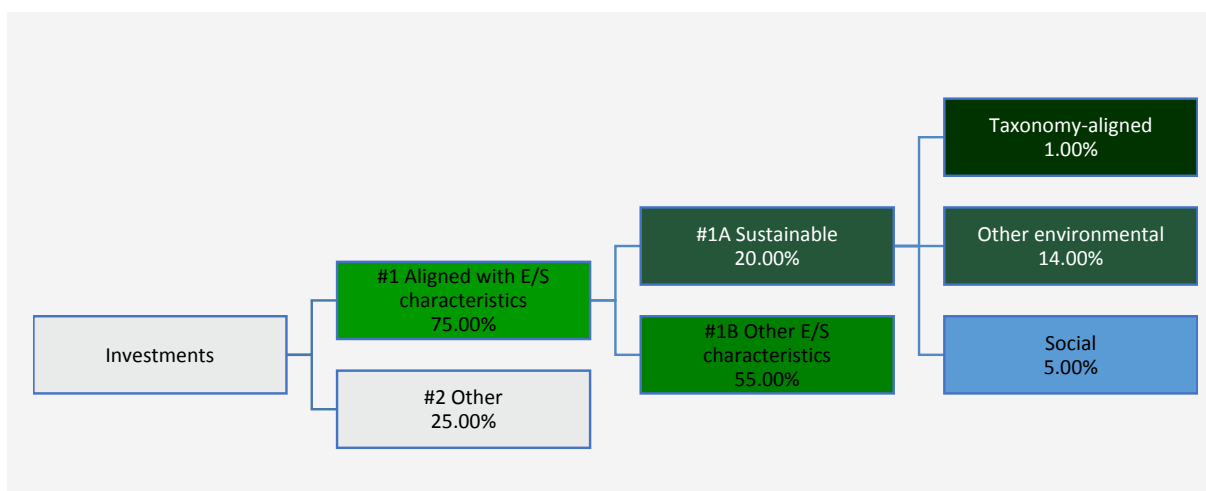
Good governance
practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product ?

Asset allocation
describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-fund undertakes to invest a minimum of 75% of its assets in securities aligned with the Environmental and Social characteristics it promotes (in the table referred to as “#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics”). These are divided into two main categories: sustainable investments (category 1A), in which the sub-fund will invest a minimum of 20%, and instruments with other ESG characteristics (category 1B). This second family is composed of instruments which, although efficient in terms of ESG integration, do not meet environmental and/or social objectives through their economic activities. Finally, among the sustainable instruments (category 1A), the Fund commits to select at least 1% of them as being aligned to the European Taxonomy.



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

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

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

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

- **How does the use of derivatives help to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**
Derivative products, if any, used to achieve the investment objectives will not be used to promote the environmental and/or social aspects.



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

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

Degroof Petercam’s methodology for assessing the EU Taxonomy alignment of investee companies is based on data provided either by the investee companies or by third party providers. As this data is currently limited, the Sub-fund is committed to a minimum of 1 % of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Regarding sovereign bonds, to date, the EU Taxonomy does not provide a methodology for determining the alignment of sovereign bonds with the EU Taxonomy.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities in line with the EU Taxonomy ? ¹**
☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

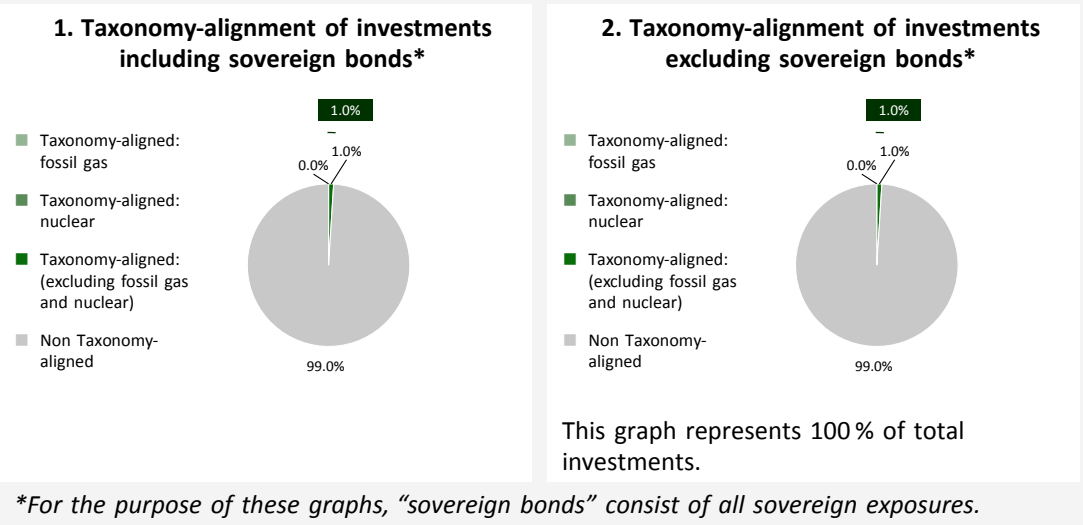
To be aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria applicable to **fossil gas** include emission limits and a shift to 100 % renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear activities will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to mitigating climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any objective of the EU Taxonomy - see explanatory note in the left margin. The set of criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that are in line with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a percentage of:

- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from green activities of investee companies ;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy ;
- of **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

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



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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and, inter alia, whose greenhouse gas emission levels correspond to the best achievable performance.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**
Not applicable



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



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

Only two of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy are currently covered by the regulatory framework of the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria that determine alignment with the EU Taxonomy (adaptation and climate change mitigation). Similar criteria for the other four environmental objectives have yet to be developed.

In the meantime, Degroof Petercam wishes to continue to make sustainable investments that contribute to environmental objectives not covered by the current EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria. To this end, Degroof Petercam has adopted and defined an approach (described above) to identify these sustainable investments on the basis of the positive net contribution of the issuers to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can be attributed to environmental objectives.

Based on the approach described above, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is: 14 %.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments ?

In promoting environmental and social characteristics, some sustainable investments may have a social objective up to a minimum of 5 %.



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

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

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

The Sub-fund may invest or hold these types of assets for the purpose of achieving investment objectives, portfolio diversification, liquidity management and risk hedging.

In addition, issuers are also included in the category (#2 Other), which after the ESG screenings fall into the non-ESG category described above. These issuers will represent a maximum of 10 % of the Sub-fund.

Overall, this remaining proportion (#2 Other) will not exceed 25 % of the Sub-fund. There are no minimum environmental or social guarantees.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes ?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product meets the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: Further product information is available on the website: <https://funds.degroofpetercam.com/funds.html>

Product name:
DP PATRIMONIAL - STRATEGY MEDIUM

Legal entity identifier:
391200PYNSNPTWM4LR05

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?	
●● ☐ Yes	●○ ☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of 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 promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20.00 % 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 will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the Degroof Petercam methodology, which is aimed at:

- Do not finance companies that do not comply with certain international standards and/or are involved in controversial activities or incidents (normative reviews),
- Promote best ESG practices and efforts using a best-in-class approach to environmental and/or social attributes. In doing so, the Sub-fund identifies companies that are best-in-class compared to their peers in their industry in terms of environmental or social characteristics and are no worse in their category in the other aspect. In the case of sovereign issuers, the same approach is pursued with a focus on the management of environmental issues in relation to the risk inherent in their existence.

For investments made in undertakings for collective investment or their sub-funds (hereinafter collectively referred to as "UCIs"), a look-through analysis of the underlying investments is carried out to ensure that UCIs are selected which correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social promotion.

Compliance with international standards includes companies that comply with the United Nations Global Compact.

Companies are assessed against the ten principles of the UN Global Compact on a quarterly basis. Non-financial rating agencies carry out a compliance check to detect companies facing serious controversies and incidents in one of the four areas of the UN Global Compact (human rights, labour rights, respect for the environment and the fight against corruption).

The seriousness of the allegations is assessed on the basis of national and international law. Following this assessment, companies are classified as compliant, non-compliant or are placed on a watch list.

Names placed on the watch list are monitored over an extended period of time to determine whether structural progress in risk management or performance is taking place or whether the impact of the controversy is less significant than initially expected.

The Sub-fund has not designated a benchmark to achieve the environmental and social characteristics promoted under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Sustainability indicators assess whether the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

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

- For direct-line investments (in shares or corporate bonds):
 - a) Zero exposure to companies deemed to be non-compliant with Global Standards (companies that do not respect the United Nations Global Compact) ;
 - b) Zero exposure to companies involved in controversial activities as defined by Degroof Petercam's controversial activities policy (available on the www.degroofpetercam.com website) ;
 - c) Zero exposure to companies facing ESG controversies of maximum severity on environmental or social issues ;
- For investments in sovereign bonds:
 - a) No exposure to issuers above the 85th percentile of the country governance risk ranking ;
- For UCI investments:

exposure to UCIs that promote, inter alia, environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or sub-funds of UCIs that have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or UCIs which, after a look-through analysis, correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social development.

● **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, and how does the investment contribute to these objectives ?**

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but sustainable investment is not one of its main objectives. However, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments that contribute positively to environmental and/or social objectives.

The identification and measurement of these sustainable investments is carried out through an analysis of issuers whose main activity is the development of products and services that contribute to the achievement of one or more of the 17 environmental or social Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), as defined by the United Nations (UN) (e.g. health products and services, education-related services, water saving and access solutions, energy efficiency solutions, digitalisation-enabling services, sustainable mobility services, etc.).

The Sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum of 20 % exposure to issuers with a net positive contribution to these UN goals. The net positive contribution is the difference between the positive and negative impact. Based on the UN SDGs framework, the net positive contribution takes into account on the one hand (1) the extent to which the invested company's products and services contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and on the other hand (2) the negative impacts of their activities along the value chain.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective ?**

Degroof Petercam ensures that the Sub-fund's sustainable investments do not materially undermine an environmentally and/or socially sustainable investment objective by carrying out a multi-stage issuer analysis. This leads to the exclusion of investments that pose too great a threat to environmental, social or good governance practices or do not comply with the principles and standards of the UN Global Compact on human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption. Issuers that rank as the worst performers in their industry in the environmental and social aspects also do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In the case of investments in UCIs, a look-through analysis is made to identify underlyings which may be detrimental or not in line with the Sub-fund's standards. Where appropriate, a dialogue and engagement are initiated with the manager of this UCI. An engagement policy has been drafted and published for this purpose.

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

Addressing primary adverse impacts on sustainability factors (hereafter referred to as "PAIs") is achieved through a commitment to reduce the negative impact of the Sub-fund's investments by avoiding activities or behaviours that may significantly hinder sustainable and inclusive growth. In

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on

concrete terms, PAIs are incorporated into the various stages of upstream Sub-fund construction via exclusions and through the investment process via fundamental analysis of issuers and controversy monitoring.

- For investments in corporate issuers (equities or bonds), the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “1. GHG emissions, 2. Carbon footprint, 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”

With regard to environmental PAIs: they are analysed and monitored at the level of the investee issuers, particularly with regard to PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint. After that, the Global Standards compliance filter includes a filter on environmental protection. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to environmental issues. Similarly, environmental indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

With regard to social PAIs, the Global Standards compliance filter is structured around human rights, labour rights and the prevention of corruption. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to social issues, i.e. society and community, customer and employee, and controversies related to governance issues such as business ethics, including corruption and bribery. Similarly, social indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

- For investments in sovereign bonds, the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “15. GHG intensity, 16. Investee countries subject to social violations”

The first PAI relates to environmental issues and focuses on the greenhouse gas emission intensity of the investee countries. The indicator is an integral component of the sustainability analysis of sovereign bonds.

The second PAI relates to social issues and focuses on issues of social breaches. The country sustainability analysis monitors a number of indicators on this issue, such as respect for civil liberties and political rights, respect for human rights and the level of violence within the country, commitment to key labour law conventions, the issue of equal opportunities and distribution of wealth, etc.

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

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroef Petercam’s sustainable and responsible investment policies are based on global standards, including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Guiding Principles). These standards are also an integral part of the benchmarks used by the various rating agencies that Degroef Petercam uses.

One of the first steps in the Sub-fund’s investment process is a normative review against these Global Standards: companies that are not in compliance are excluded from the eligible investment universe. For sovereign bond investments, these principles are monitored via a global governance risk score (including financial and political risks) whereby the riskiest sovereign issuers are excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by specific European Union criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investment must also not cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

☒ Yes,

Yes, the investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and the various indicators listed above will be monitored periodically to control their development.

Investment-specific negative impacts can be of all types, both in terms of environmental and social aspects. There are many examples: very high carbon footprint, high water use, discharge of toxic materials, poor treatment of suppliers, lack of employee development, etc.

In addition, the main negative impacts are monitored at the level of the fund as a whole through the PAI (Principal Adverse Impact Indicators). PAIs are Environmental and Social indicators that aim to minimise negative impacts on sustainability factors.

There are 16 mandatory PAI indicators in total: 14 are applicable to companies, of which 2 are specific to sovereign and supranational assets and 2 are specific to real estate assets. In addition to these mandatory indicators, market participants must opt for two optional indicators.

PAIs for companies:

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

1. GHG emissions
2. Carbon footprint
3. Greenhouse gas emission intensity of investee companies
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with high climate impact

Biodiversity

7. Activities with a negative impact on the high climate impact sector

Water

8. Water consumption

Waste

9. Ratio of hazardous waste

Social and employee issues

10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12. Uncorrected gender pay gap
13. Gender balance in the Board of Directors
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (landmines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons).

PAIs for states:

Environment

1. GHG intensity

Social

2. Investee countries subject to social violations

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product pursue ?

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

The Sub-fund's objective is long-term capital growth. The Sub-fund invests mainly, directly or through other UCIs, in a portfolio of equities from any sector or country (including China and other emerging markets). The Sub-fund may invest significantly in bonds. In actively managing the Sub-fund, the manager selects flexibly between different investment classes, sectors and countries on the basis of macro-economic and financial criteria.

The investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and will be monitored periodically to control their development.

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing the sustainable and responsible investments of Degroef Petercam includes the following investment strategy:

1) Exclusions:

Of companies

- a. Controversial weapons
- b. Tobacco
- c. Gambling
- d. Pornography
- e. UNGC
- f. Severe controversy
- g. Corporate governance
- h. Coal
- i. Unconventional oil
- j. Conventional oil (for art 8+)
- k. Weapons (for art 8+)

Sovereign issuers:

- a) Governance criteria

2) Positive ESG analysis:

Companies in the 1st quartile on the environmental or social aspect (without being Q4) and good corporate governance.

● **What are the constraints defined in the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are:

For direct investments (equities, bonds)

The Sub-fund will not acquire or maintain beyond the time necessary to dispose of an issuer that is excluded. In this respect, there is a policy on exclusions and controversial activities which details the exclusions applicable by Degroef Petercam per type of strategy, bearing in mind that the more sustainable the strategy, the stricter the exclusion rules. The Sub-fund then establishes rules in terms of minimum proportions of instruments with Best-In-Class ESG integration, i.e. classified as best-in-class in their sector on environmental and/or social characteristics. This minimum proportion is 33.5 % of the Sub-fund's assets. Conversely, the Sub-fund has a policy of investing no more than 10 % in companies or issuers with low ESG integration (referred to as "non-ESG").

For investments in UCIs

The same binding elements apply in terms of transparency to investments made through UCIs. However, as the Sub-fund does not have active control over the investments made in these UCIs, rather than systematically excluding the UCI concerned, the Sub-fund will engage with the fund manager in respect of investments considered problematic. At the end of the engagement process, depending on the response (as described in the engagement policy) the Sub-fund may reclassify the investment.

The binding investment restrictions apply to companies which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, companies involved in controversial activities, and companies involved in extremely serious controversies:

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Exclusion lists covering the three types of restrictions listed above are updated monthly, and preventive (ex-ante risk) and control (ex-post risk) mechanisms are applied to ensure that the exclusion lists are applied.

These exclusions are included in the Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroof Petercam's sustainable and responsible investments.

- **What is the minimum extent to which the financial product undertakes to reduce its scope of investment before applying this investment strategy ?**

Not applicable

- **What policy has been implemented to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies ?**

Degroof Petercam utilises the assessment of the good governance of issuers (companies and states) on several levels. As good governance is fundamental to effectively managing the environmental and social impacts of economic activities over the long term, this assessment is made systematically, regardless of the environmental or social score obtained by the issuer. For each area of activity, the most significant governance risk exposures are identified and the issuer is assessed in relation to its management of this specific risk. The structure and integrity of the board of directors and management, shareholders' rights, remuneration policies, reliability of financial information, and transparency and ability to manage ESG issues are all analysed.

In the normative review, this allows for the exclusion of companies or states that demonstrate poor governance. For investments made through other UCIs, this review will rather be carried out through engagements with the manager of the UCI. Finally, the quality of an issuer's governance will allow it to be categorised between ESG, neutral and non-ESG in terms of ESG integration. It should be borne in mind that the Sub-fund is committed to favouring ESG investments and limiting non-ESG investments.

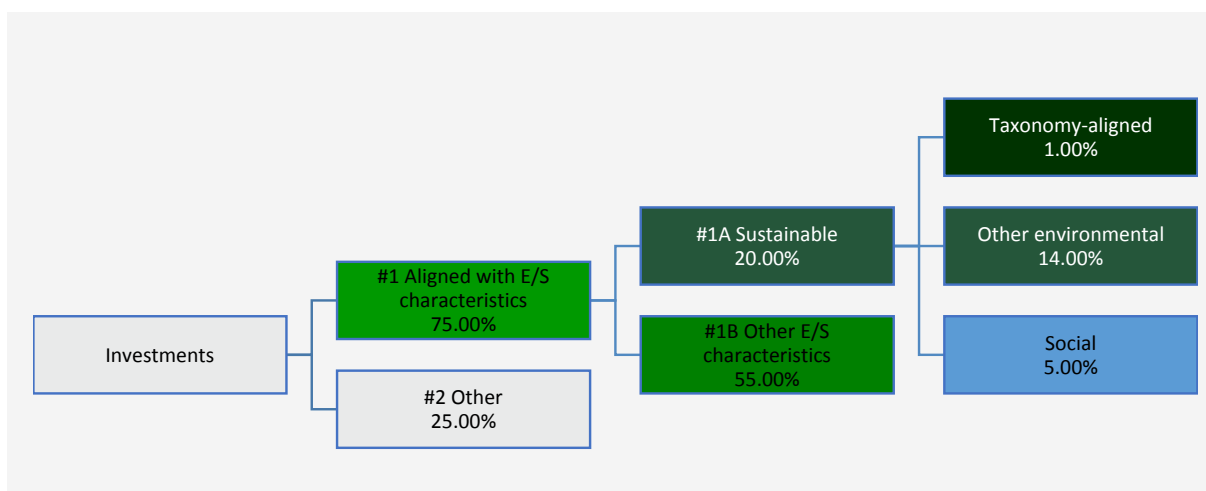
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What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product ?

Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-fund undertakes to invest a minimum of 75% of its assets in securities aligned with the Environmental and Social characteristics it promotes (in the table referred to as “#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics”). These are divided into two main categories: sustainable investments (category 1A), in which the sub-fund will invest a minimum of 20%, and instruments with other ESG characteristics (category 1B). This second family is composed of instruments which, although efficient in terms of ESG integration, do not meet environmental and/or social objectives through their economic activities. Finally, among the sustainable instruments (category 1A), the Fund commits to select at least 1% of them as being aligned to the European Taxonomy.



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Degroof Petercam’s methodology for assessing the EU Taxonomy alignment of investee companies is based on data provided either by the investee companies or by third party providers. As this data is currently limited, the Sub-fund is committed to a minimum of 1 % of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Regarding sovereign bonds, to date, the EU Taxonomy does not provide a methodology for determining the alignment of sovereign bonds with the EU Taxonomy.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities in line with the EU Taxonomy ? ¹**

- ☐ Yes:
- ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

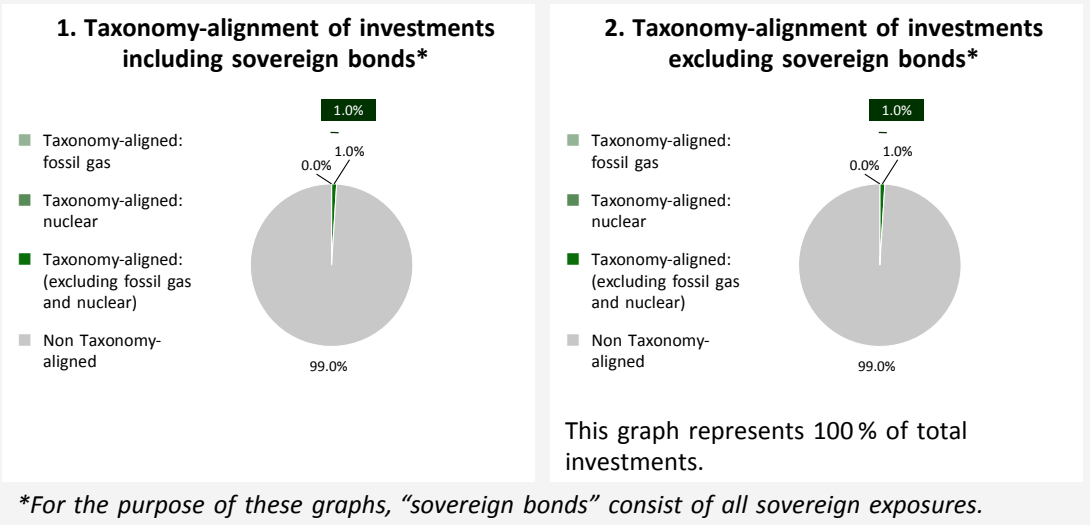
To be aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria applicable to **fossil gas** include emission limits and a shift to 100 % renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

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Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a percentage of:

- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from green activities of investee companies ;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy ;
- of **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

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



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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and, inter alia, whose greenhouse gas emission levels correspond to the best achievable performance.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**
Not applicable



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

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

Only two of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy are currently covered by the regulatory framework of the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria that determine alignment with the EU Taxonomy (adaptation and climate change mitigation). Similar criteria for the other four environmental objectives have yet to be developed.

In the meantime, Degroof Petercam wishes to continue to make sustainable investments that contribute to environmental objectives not covered by the current EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria. To this end, Degroof Petercam has adopted and defined an approach (described above) to identify these sustainable investments on the basis of the positive net contribution of the issuers to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can be attributed to environmental objectives.

Based on the approach described above, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is: 14 %.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments ?

In promoting environmental and social characteristics, some sustainable investments may have a social objective up to a minimum of 5 %.



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

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

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

The Sub-fund may invest or hold these types of assets for the purpose of achieving investment objectives, portfolio diversification, liquidity management and risk hedging.

In addition, issuers are also included in the category (#2 Other), which after the ESG screenings fall into the non-ESG category described above. These issuers will represent a maximum of 10 % of the Sub-fund.

Overall, this remaining proportion (#2 Other) will not exceed 25 % of the Sub-fund. There are no minimum environmental or social guarantees.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes ?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product meets the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: Further product information is available on the website: <https://funds.degroofpetercam.com/funds.html>

Product name:
DP PATRIMONIAL - STRATEGY MEDIUM LOW

Legal entity identifier:
3912004MDS3D5STBSZ09

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?	
●● ☐ Yes	●○ ☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of 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 will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%	☒ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20.00 % of sustainable investments ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with a social objective ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the Degroof Petercam methodology, which is aimed at:

- Do not finance companies that do not comply with certain international standards and/or are involved in controversial activities or incidents (normative reviews),
- Promote best ESG practices and efforts using a best-in-class approach to environmental and/or social attributes. In doing so, the Sub-fund identifies companies that are best-in-class compared to their peers in their industry in terms of environmental or social characteristics and are no worse in their category in the other aspect. In the case of sovereign issuers, the same approach is pursued with a focus on the management of environmental issues in relation to the risk inherent in their existence.

For investments made in undertakings for collective investment or their sub-funds (hereinafter collectively referred to as "UCIs"), a look-through analysis of the underlying investments is carried out to ensure that UCIs are selected which correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social promotion.

Compliance with international standards includes companies that comply with the United Nations Global Compact.

Companies are assessed against the ten principles of the UN Global Compact on a quarterly basis. Non-financial rating agencies carry out a compliance check to detect companies facing serious controversies and incidents in one of the four areas of the UN Global Compact (human rights, labour rights, respect for the environment and the fight against corruption).

The seriousness of the allegations is assessed on the basis of national and international law. Following this assessment, companies are classified as compliant, non-compliant or are placed on a watch list.

Names placed on the watch list are monitored over an extended period of time to determine whether structural progress in risk management or performance is taking place or whether the impact of the controversy is less significant than initially expected.

The Sub-fund has not designated a benchmark to achieve the environmental and social characteristics promoted under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Sustainability indicators assess whether the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

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

- For direct-line investments (in shares or corporate bonds):
 - a) Zero exposure to companies deemed to be non-compliant with Global Standards (companies that do not respect the United Nations Global Compact) ;
 - b) Zero exposure to companies involved in controversial activities as defined by Degroof Petercam's controversial activities policy (available on the www.degroofpetercam.com website) ;
 - c) Zero exposure to companies facing ESG controversies of maximum severity on environmental or social issues ;
- For investments in sovereign bonds:
 - a) No exposure to issuers above the 85th percentile of the country governance risk ranking ;
- For UCI investments:

exposure to UCIs that promote, inter alia, environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or sub-funds of UCIs that have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or UCIs which, after a look-through analysis, correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social development.

● **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, and how does the investment contribute to these objectives ?**

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but sustainable investment is not one of its main objectives. However, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments that contribute positively to environmental and/or social objectives.

The identification and measurement of these sustainable investments is carried out through an analysis of issuers whose main activity is the development of products and services that contribute to the achievement of one or more of the 17 environmental or social Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), as defined by the United Nations (UN) (e.g. health products and services, education-related services, water saving and access solutions, energy efficiency solutions, digitalisation-enabling services, sustainable mobility services, etc.).

The Sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum of 20 % exposure to issuers with a net positive contribution to these UN goals. The net positive contribution is the difference between the positive and negative impact. Based on the UN SDGs framework, the net positive contribution takes into account on the one hand (1) the extent to which the invested company's products and services contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and on the other hand (2) the negative impacts of their activities along the value chain.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective ?**

Degroof Petercam ensures that the Sub-fund's sustainable investments do not materially undermine an environmentally and/or socially sustainable investment objective by carrying out a multi-stage issuer analysis. This leads to the exclusion of investments that pose too great a threat to environmental, social or good governance practices or do not comply with the principles and standards of the UN Global Compact on human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption. Issuers that rank as the worst performers in their industry in the environmental and social aspects also do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In the case of investments in UCIs, a look-through analysis is made to identify underlyings which may be detrimental or not in line with the Sub-fund's standards. Where appropriate, a dialogue and engagement are initiated with the manager of this UCI. An engagement policy has been drafted and published for this purpose.

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

Addressing primary adverse impacts on sustainability factors (hereafter referred to as "PAIs") is achieved through a commitment to reduce the negative impact of the Sub-fund's investments by avoiding activities or behaviours that may significantly hinder sustainable and inclusive growth. In

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on

concrete terms, PAIs are incorporated into the various stages of upstream Sub-fund construction via exclusions and through the investment process via fundamental analysis of issuers and controversy monitoring.

- For investments in corporate issuers (equities or bonds), the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “1. GHG emissions, 2. Carbon footprint, 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”

With regard to environmental PAIs: they are analysed and monitored at the level of the investee issuers, particularly with regard to PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint. After that, the Global Standards compliance filter includes a filter on environmental protection. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to environmental issues. Similarly, environmental indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

With regard to social PAIs, the Global Standards compliance filter is structured around human rights, labour rights and the prevention of corruption. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to social issues, i.e. society and community, customer and employee, and controversies related to governance issues such as business ethics, including corruption and bribery. Similarly, social indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

- For investments in sovereign bonds, the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “15. GHG intensity, 16. Investee countries subject to social violations”

The first PAI relates to environmental issues and focuses on the greenhouse gas emission intensity of the investee countries. The indicator is an integral component of the sustainability analysis of sovereign bonds.

The second PAI relates to social issues and focuses on issues of social breaches. The country sustainability analysis monitors a number of indicators on this issue, such as respect for civil liberties and political rights, respect for human rights and the level of violence within the country, commitment to key labour law conventions, the issue of equal opportunities and distribution of wealth, etc.

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

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroef Petercam’s sustainable and responsible investment policies are based on global standards, including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Guiding Principles). These standards are also an integral part of the benchmarks used by the various rating agencies that Degroef Petercam uses.

One of the first steps in the Sub-fund’s investment process is a normative review against these Global Standards: companies that are not in compliance are excluded from the eligible investment universe. For sovereign bond investments, these principles are monitored via a global governance risk score (including financial and political risks) whereby the riskiest sovereign issuers are excluded

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by specific European Union criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investment must also not cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

☒ Yes,

Yes, the investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and the various indicators listed above will be monitored periodically to control their development.

Investment-specific negative impacts can be of all types, both in terms of environmental and social aspects. There are many examples: very high carbon footprint, high water use, discharge of toxic materials, poor treatment of suppliers, lack of employee development, etc.

In addition, the main negative impacts are monitored at the level of the fund as a whole through the PAI (Principal Adverse Impact Indicators). PAIs are Environmental and Social indicators that aim to minimise negative impacts on sustainability factors.

There are 16 mandatory PAI indicators in total: 14 are applicable to companies, of which 2 are specific to sovereign and supranational assets and 2 are specific to real estate assets. In addition to these mandatory indicators, market participants must opt for two optional indicators.

PAIs for companies:

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

1. GHG emissions
2. Carbon footprint
3. Greenhouse gas emission intensity of investee companies
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with high climate impact

Biodiversity

7. Activities with a negative impact on the high climate impact sector

Water

8. Water consumption

Waste

9. Ratio of hazardous waste

Social and employee issues

10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12. Uncorrected gender pay gap
13. Gender balance in the Board of Directors
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (landmines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons).

PAIs for states:

Environment

1. GHG intensity

Social

2. Investee countries subject to social violations

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product pursue ?

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

The Sub-fund's objective is long-term capital growth. The Sub-fund invests mainly, directly or through other UCIs, in a portfolio of equities from any sector or country (including China and other emerging markets). The Sub-fund may invest significantly in bonds. In actively managing the Sub-fund, the manager selects flexibly between different investment classes, sectors and countries on the basis of macro-economic and financial criteria.

The investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and will be monitored periodically to control their development.

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing the sustainable and responsible investments of Degroef Petercam includes the following investment strategy:

1) Exclusions:

Of companies

- a. Controversial weapons
- b. Tobacco
- c. Gambling
- d. Pornography
- e. UNGC
- f. Severe controversy
- g. Corporate governance
- h. Coal
- i. Unconventional oil
- j. Conventional oil (for art 8+)
- k. Weapons (for art 8+)

Sovereign issuers:

- a) Governance criteria

2) Positive ESG analysis:

Companies in the 1st quartile on the environmental or social aspect (without being Q4) and good corporate governance.

● **What are the constraints defined in the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are:

For direct investments (equities, bonds)

The Sub-fund will not acquire or maintain beyond the time necessary to dispose of an issuer that is excluded. In this respect, there is a policy on exclusions and controversial activities which details the exclusions applicable by Degroef Petercam per type of strategy, bearing in mind that the more sustainable the strategy, the stricter the exclusion rules. The Sub-fund then establishes rules in terms of minimum proportions of instruments with Best-In-Class ESG integration, i.e. classified as best-in-class in their sector on environmental and/or social characteristics. This minimum proportion is 33.5 % of the Sub-fund's assets. Conversely, the Sub-fund has a policy of investing no more than 10 % in companies or issuers with low ESG integration (referred to as "non-ESG").

For investments in UCIs

The same binding elements apply in terms of transparency to investments made through UCIs. However, as the Sub-fund does not have active control over the investments made in these UCIs, rather than systematically excluding the UCI concerned, the Sub-fund will engage with the fund manager in respect of investments considered problematic. At the end of the engagement process, depending on the response (as described in the engagement policy) the Sub-fund may reclassify the investment.

The binding investment restrictions apply to companies which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, companies involved in controversial activities, and companies involved in extremely serious controversies:

- 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 Global Compact and the Guiding Principles of the United Nations
- Exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities: Exclusion of 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 companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco and the extraction of thermal coal.

- Portfolio exposure to ESG controversies of maximum severity: Issuers facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment. The severity of the controversy is assessed by a non-financial rating agency.

Exclusion lists covering the three types of restrictions listed above are updated monthly, and preventive (ex-ante risk) and control (ex-post risk) mechanisms are applied to ensure that the exclusion lists are applied.

These exclusions are included in the Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroof Petercam's sustainable and responsible investments.

- **What is the minimum extent to which the financial product undertakes to reduce its scope of investment before applying this investment strategy ?**

Not applicable

- **What policy has been implemented to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies ?**

Degroof Petercam utilises the assessment of the good governance of issuers (companies and states) on several levels. As good governance is fundamental to effectively managing the environmental and social impacts of economic activities over the long term, this assessment is made systematically, regardless of the environmental or social score obtained by the issuer. For each area of activity, the most significant governance risk exposures are identified and the issuer is assessed in relation to its management of this specific risk. The structure and integrity of the board of directors and management, shareholders' rights, remuneration policies, reliability of financial information, and transparency and ability to manage ESG issues are all analysed.

In the normative review, this allows for the exclusion of companies or states that demonstrate poor governance. For investments made through other UCIs, this review will rather be carried out through engagements with the manager of the UCI. Finally, the quality of an issuer's governance will allow it to be categorised between ESG, neutral and non-ESG in terms of ESG integration. It should be borne in mind that the Sub-fund is committed to favouring ESG investments and limiting non-ESG investments.

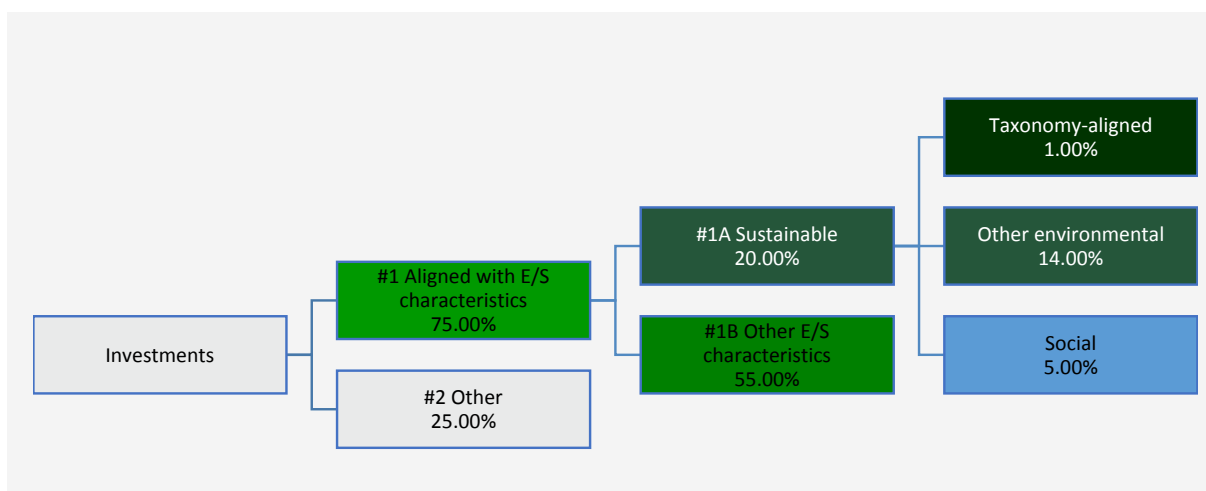
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product ?

Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-fund undertakes to invest a minimum of 75% of its assets in securities aligned with the Environmental and Social characteristics it promotes (in the table referred to as “#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics”). These are divided into two main categories: sustainable investments (category 1A), in which the sub-fund will invest a minimum of 20%, and instruments with other ESG characteristics (category 1B). This second family is composed of instruments which, although efficient in terms of ESG integration, do not meet environmental and/or social objectives through their economic activities. Finally, among the sustainable instruments (category 1A), the Fund commits to select at least 1% of them as being aligned to the European Taxonomy.



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

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

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

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

- **How does the use of derivatives help to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**
Derivative products, if any, used to achieve the investment objectives will not be used to promote the environmental and/or social aspects.



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

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

Degroof Petercam’s methodology for assessing the EU Taxonomy alignment of investee companies is based on data provided either by the investee companies or by third party providers. As this data is currently limited, the Sub-fund is committed to a minimum of 1 % of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Regarding sovereign bonds, to date, the EU Taxonomy does not provide a methodology for determining the alignment of sovereign bonds with the EU Taxonomy.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities in line with the EU Taxonomy ? ¹**
☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

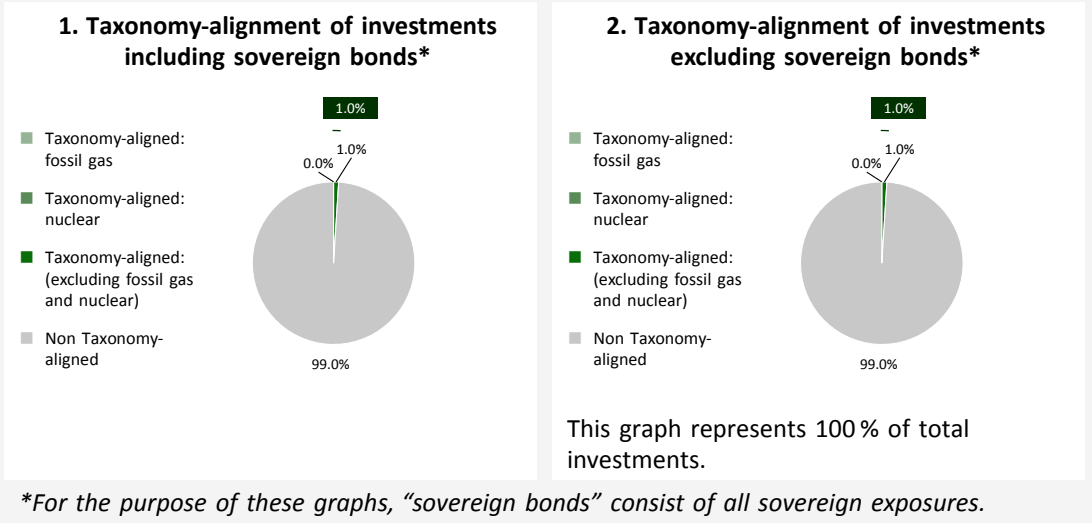
To be aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria applicable to **fossil gas** include emission limits and a shift to 100 % renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear activities will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to mitigating climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any objective of the EU Taxonomy - see explanatory note in the left margin. The set of criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that are in line with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a percentage of:

- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from green activities of investee companies ;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy ;
- of **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

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



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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and, inter alia, whose greenhouse gas emission levels correspond to the best achievable performance.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**
Not applicable



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



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

Only two of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy are currently covered by the regulatory framework of the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria that determine alignment with the EU Taxonomy (adaptation and climate change mitigation). Similar criteria for the other four environmental objectives have yet to be developed.

In the meantime, Degroof Petercam wishes to continue to make sustainable investments that contribute to environmental objectives not covered by the current EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria. To this end, Degroof Petercam has adopted and defined an approach (described above) to identify these sustainable investments on the basis of the positive net contribution of the issuers to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can be attributed to environmental objectives.

Based on the approach described above, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is: 14 %.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments ?

In promoting environmental and social characteristics, some sustainable investments may have a social objective up to a minimum of 5 %.



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

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

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

The Sub-fund may invest or hold these types of assets for the purpose of achieving investment objectives, portfolio diversification, liquidity management and risk hedging.

In addition, issuers are also included in the category (#2 Other), which after the ESG screenings fall into the non-ESG category described above. These issuers will represent a maximum of 10 % of the Sub-fund.

Overall, this remaining proportion (#2 Other) will not exceed 25 % of the Sub-fund. There are no minimum environmental or social guarantees.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes ?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product meets the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: Further product information is available on the website: <https://funds.degroofpetercam.com/funds.html>

Product name:
DP PATRIMONIAL - STRATEGY LOW

Legal entity identifier:
391200CVMUG4GFKXBB22

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?	
●● ☐ Yes	●○ ☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of 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 will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%	☒ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20.00 % of sustainable investments ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with a social objective ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the Degroof Petercam methodology, which is aimed at:

- Do not finance companies that do not comply with certain international standards and/or are involved in controversial activities or incidents (normative reviews),
- Promote best ESG practices and efforts using a best-in-class approach to environmental and/or social attributes. In doing so, the Sub-fund identifies companies that are best-in-class compared to their peers in their industry in terms of environmental or social characteristics and are no worse in their category in the other aspect. In the case of sovereign issuers, the same approach is pursued with a focus on the management of environmental issues in relation to the risk inherent in their existence.

For investments made in undertakings for collective investment or their sub-funds (hereinafter collectively referred to as "UCIs"), a look-through analysis of the underlying investments is carried out to ensure that UCIs are selected which correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social promotion.

Compliance with international standards includes companies that comply with the United Nations Global Compact.

Companies are assessed against the ten principles of the UN Global Compact on a quarterly basis. Non-financial rating agencies carry out a compliance check to detect companies facing serious controversies and incidents in one of the four areas of the UN Global Compact (human rights, labour rights, respect for the environment and the fight against corruption).

The seriousness of the allegations is assessed on the basis of national and international law. Following this assessment, companies are classified as compliant, non-compliant or are placed on a watch list.

Names placed on the watch list are monitored over an extended period of time to determine whether structural progress in risk management or performance is taking place or whether the impact of the controversy is less significant than initially expected.

The Sub-fund has not designated a benchmark to achieve the environmental and social characteristics promoted under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Sustainability indicators assess whether the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

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

- For direct-line investments (in shares or corporate bonds):
 - a) Zero exposure to companies deemed to be non-compliant with Global Standards (companies that do not respect the United Nations Global Compact) ;
 - b) Zero exposure to companies involved in controversial activities as defined by Degroof Petercam's controversial activities policy (available on the www.degroofpetercam.com website) ;
 - c) Zero exposure to companies facing ESG controversies of maximum severity on environmental or social issues ;
- For investments in sovereign bonds:
 - a) No exposure to issuers above the 85th percentile of the country governance risk ranking ;
- For UCI investments:

exposure to UCIs that promote, inter alia, environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or sub-funds of UCIs that have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or UCIs which, after a look-through analysis, correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social development.

● **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, and how does the investment contribute to these objectives ?**

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but sustainable investment is not one of its main objectives. However, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments that contribute positively to environmental and/or social objectives.

The identification and measurement of these sustainable investments is carried out through an analysis of issuers whose main activity is the development of products and services that contribute to the achievement of one or more of the 17 environmental or social Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), as defined by the United Nations (UN) (e.g. health products and services, education-related services, water saving and access solutions, energy efficiency solutions, digitalisation-enabling services, sustainable mobility services, etc.).

The Sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum of 20 % exposure to issuers with a net positive contribution to these UN goals. The net positive contribution is the difference between the positive and negative impact. Based on the UN SDGs framework, the net positive contribution takes into account on the one hand (1) the extent to which the invested company's products and services contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and on the other hand (2) the negative impacts of their activities along the value chain.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective ?**

Degroof Petercam ensures that the Sub-fund's sustainable investments do not materially undermine an environmentally and/or socially sustainable investment objective by carrying out a multi-stage issuer analysis. This leads to the exclusion of investments that pose too great a threat to environmental, social or good governance practices or do not comply with the principles and standards of the UN Global Compact on human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption. Issuers that rank as the worst performers in their industry in the environmental and social aspects also do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In the case of investments in UCIs, a look-through analysis is made to identify underlyings which may be detrimental or not in line with the Sub-fund's standards. Where appropriate, a dialogue and engagement are initiated with the manager of this UCI. An engagement policy has been drafted and published for this purpose.

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

Addressing primary adverse impacts on sustainability factors (hereafter referred to as "PAIs") is achieved through a commitment to reduce the negative impact of the Sub-fund's investments by avoiding activities or behaviours that may significantly hinder sustainable and inclusive growth. In

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on

concrete terms, PAIs are incorporated into the various stages of upstream Sub-fund construction via exclusions and through the investment process via fundamental analysis of issuers and controversy monitoring.

- For investments in corporate issuers (equities or bonds), the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “1. GHG emissions, 2. Carbon footprint, 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”

With regard to environmental PAIs: they are analysed and monitored at the level of the investee issuers, particularly with regard to PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint. After that, the Global Standards compliance filter includes a filter on environmental protection. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to environmental issues. Similarly, environmental indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

With regard to social PAIs, the Global Standards compliance filter is structured around human rights, labour rights and the prevention of corruption. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to social issues, i.e. society and community, customer and employee, and controversies related to governance issues such as business ethics, including corruption and bribery. Similarly, social indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

- For investments in sovereign bonds, the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “15. GHG intensity, 16. Investee countries subject to social violations”

The first PAI relates to environmental issues and focuses on the greenhouse gas emission intensity of the investee countries. The indicator is an integral component of the sustainability analysis of sovereign bonds.

The second PAI relates to social issues and focuses on issues of social breaches. The country sustainability analysis monitors a number of indicators on this issue, such as respect for civil liberties and political rights, respect for human rights and the level of violence within the country, commitment to key labour law conventions, the issue of equal opportunities and distribution of wealth, etc.

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

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroef Petercam’s sustainable and responsible investment policies are based on global standards, including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Guiding Principles). These standards are also an integral part of the benchmarks used by the various rating agencies that Degroef Petercam uses.

One of the first steps in the Sub-fund’s investment process is a normative review against these Global Standards: companies that are not in compliance are excluded from the eligible investment universe. For sovereign bond investments, these principles are monitored via a global governance risk score (including financial and political risks) whereby the riskiest sovereign issuers are excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by specific European Union criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investment must also not cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

☒ Yes,

Yes, the investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and the various indicators listed above will be monitored periodically to control their development.

Investment-specific negative impacts can be of all types, both in terms of environmental and social aspects. There are many examples: very high carbon footprint, high water use, discharge of toxic materials, poor treatment of suppliers, lack of employee development, etc.

In addition, the main negative impacts are monitored at the level of the fund as a whole through the PAI (Principal Adverse Impact Indicators). PAIs are Environmental and Social indicators that aim to minimise negative impacts on sustainability factors.

There are 16 mandatory PAI indicators in total: 14 are applicable to companies, of which 2 are specific to sovereign and supranational assets and 2 are specific to real estate assets. In addition to these mandatory indicators, market participants must opt for two optional indicators.

PAIs for companies:

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

1. GHG emissions
2. Carbon footprint
3. Greenhouse gas emission intensity of investee companies
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with high climate impact

Biodiversity

7. Activities with a negative impact on the high climate impact sector

Water

8. Water consumption

Waste

9. Ratio of hazardous waste

Social and employee issues

10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12. Uncorrected gender pay gap
13. Gender balance in the Board of Directors
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (landmines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons).

PAIs for states:

Environment

1. GHG intensity

Social

2. Investee countries subject to social violations

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product pursue ?

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

The Sub-fund's objective is long-term capital growth. The Sub-fund invests mainly, directly or through other UCIs, in a portfolio of equities from any sector or country (including China and other emerging markets). The Sub-fund may invest significantly in bonds. In actively managing the Sub-fund, the manager selects flexibly between different investment classes, sectors and countries on the basis of macro-economic and financial criteria.

The investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and will be monitored periodically to control their development.

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing the sustainable and responsible investments of Degroef Petercam includes the following investment strategy:

1) Exclusions:

Of companies

- a. Controversial weapons
- b. Tobacco
- c. Gambling
- d. Pornography
- e. UNGC
- f. Severe controversy
- g. Corporate governance
- h. Coal
- i. Unconventional oil
- j. Conventional oil (for art 8+)
- k. Weapons (for art 8+)

Sovereign issuers:

- a) Governance criteria

2) Positive ESG analysis:

Companies in the 1st quartile on the environmental or social aspect (without being Q4) and good corporate governance.

● **What are the constraints defined in the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are:

For direct investments (equities, bonds)

The Sub-fund will not acquire or maintain beyond the time necessary to dispose of an issuer that is excluded. In this respect, there is a policy on exclusions and controversial activities which details the exclusions applicable by Degroef Petercam per type of strategy, bearing in mind that the more sustainable the strategy, the stricter the exclusion rules. The Sub-fund then establishes rules in terms of minimum proportions of instruments with Best-In-Class ESG integration, i.e. classified as best-in-class in their sector on environmental and/or social characteristics. This minimum proportion is 33.5 % of the Sub-fund's assets. Conversely, the Sub-fund has a policy of investing no more than 10 % in companies or issuers with low ESG integration (referred to as "non-ESG").

For investments in UCIs

The same binding elements apply in terms of transparency to investments made through UCIs. However, as the Sub-fund does not have active control over the investments made in these UCIs, rather than systematically excluding the UCI concerned, the Sub-fund will engage with the fund manager in respect of investments considered problematic. At the end of the engagement process, depending on the response (as described in the engagement policy) the Sub-fund may reclassify the investment.

The binding investment restrictions apply to companies which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, companies involved in controversial activities, and companies involved in extremely serious controversies:

- 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 Global Compact and the Guiding Principles of the United Nations
- Exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities: Exclusion of 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 companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco and the extraction of thermal coal.

- Portfolio exposure to ESG controversies of maximum severity: Issuers facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment. The severity of the controversy is assessed by a non-financial rating agency.

Exclusion lists covering the three types of restrictions listed above are updated monthly, and preventive (ex-ante risk) and control (ex-post risk) mechanisms are applied to ensure that the exclusion lists are applied.

These exclusions are included in the Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroof Petercam's sustainable and responsible investments.

- **What is the minimum extent to which the financial product undertakes to reduce its scope of investment before applying this investment strategy ?**

Not applicable

- **What policy has been implemented to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies ?**

Degroof Petercam utilises the assessment of the good governance of issuers (companies and states) on several levels. As good governance is fundamental to effectively managing the environmental and social impacts of economic activities over the long term, this assessment is made systematically, regardless of the environmental or social score obtained by the issuer. For each area of activity, the most significant governance risk exposures are identified and the issuer is assessed in relation to its management of this specific risk. The structure and integrity of the board of directors and management, shareholders' rights, remuneration policies, reliability of financial information, and transparency and ability to manage ESG issues are all analysed.

In the normative review, this allows for the exclusion of companies or states that demonstrate poor governance. For investments made through other UCIs, this review will rather be carried out through engagements with the manager of the UCI. Finally, the quality of an issuer's governance will allow it to be categorised between ESG, neutral and non-ESG in terms of ESG integration. It should be borne in mind that the Sub-fund is committed to favouring ESG investments and limiting non-ESG investments.

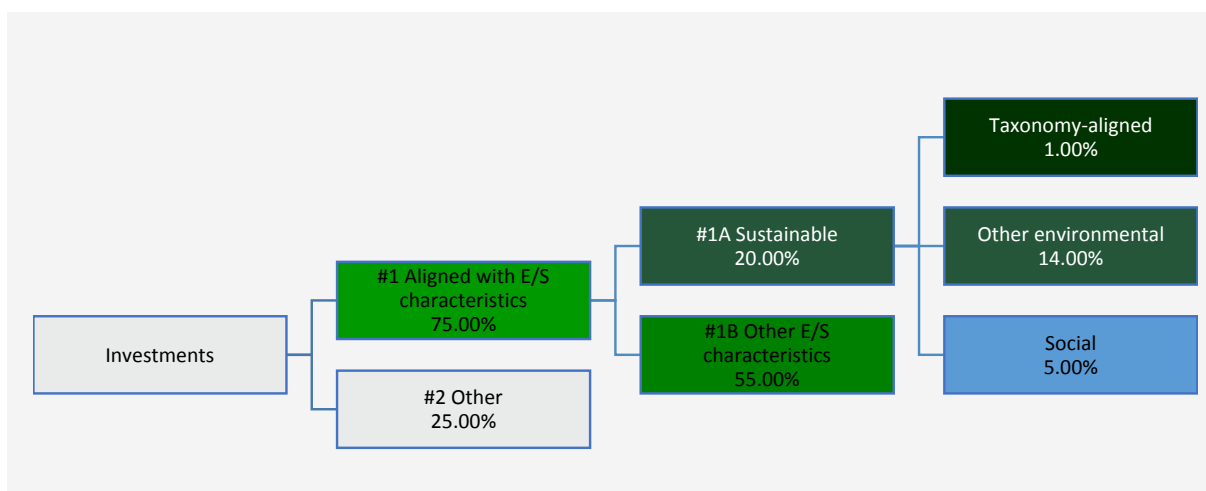
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product ?

Asset allocation describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-fund undertakes to invest a minimum of 75% of its assets in securities aligned with the Environmental and Social characteristics it promotes (in the table referred to as “#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics”). These are divided into two main categories: sustainable investments (category 1A), in which the sub-fund will invest a minimum of 20%, and instruments with other ESG characteristics (category 1B). This second family is composed of instruments which, although efficient in terms of ESG integration, do not meet environmental and/or social objectives through their economic activities. Finally, among the sustainable instruments (category 1A), the Fund commits to select at least 1% of them as being aligned to the European Taxonomy.



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

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

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

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

- **How does the use of derivatives help to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**
Derivative products, if any, used to achieve the investment objectives will not be used to promote the environmental and/or social aspects.



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

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

Degroof Petercam’s methodology for assessing the EU Taxonomy alignment of investee companies is based on data provided either by the investee companies or by third party providers. As this data is currently limited, the Sub-fund is committed to a minimum of 1 % of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Regarding sovereign bonds, to date, the EU Taxonomy does not provide a methodology for determining the alignment of sovereign bonds with the EU Taxonomy.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities in line with the EU Taxonomy ? ¹**
☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

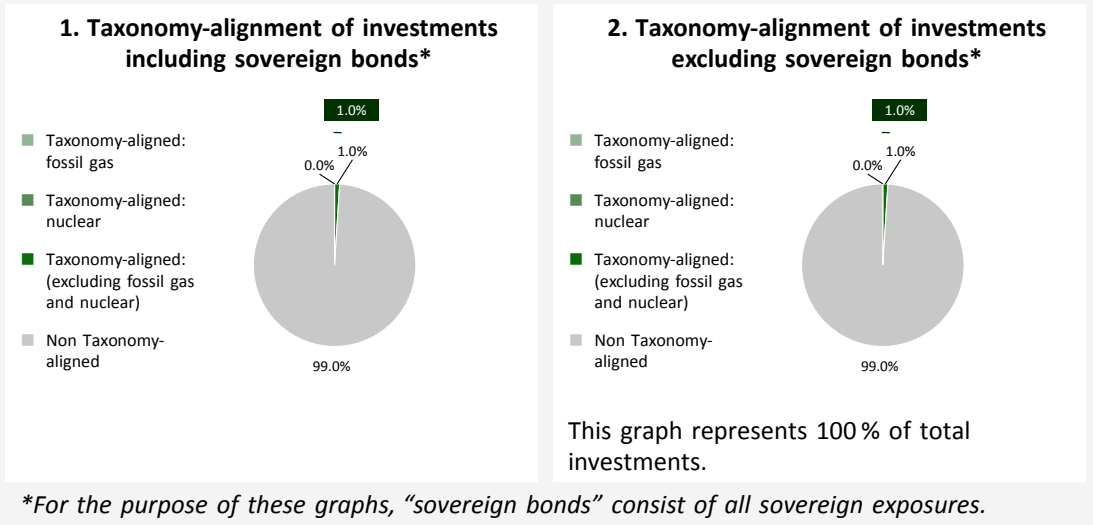
To be aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria applicable to **fossil gas** include emission limits and a shift to 100 % renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear activities will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to mitigating climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any objective of the EU Taxonomy - see explanatory note in the left margin. The set of criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that are in line with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a percentage of:

- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from green activities of investee companies ;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy ;
- of **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

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



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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and, inter alia, whose greenhouse gas emission levels correspond to the best achievable performance.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**
Not applicable

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



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

Only two of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy are currently covered by the regulatory framework of the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria that determine alignment with the EU Taxonomy (adaptation and climate change mitigation). Similar criteria for the other four environmental objectives have yet to be developed.

In the meantime, Degroof Petercam wishes to continue to make sustainable investments that contribute to environmental objectives not covered by the current EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria. To this end, Degroof Petercam has adopted and defined an approach (described above) to identify these sustainable investments on the basis of the positive net contribution of the issuers to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can be attributed to environmental objectives.

Based on the approach described above, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is: 14 %.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments ?

In promoting environmental and social characteristics, some sustainable investments may have a social objective up to a minimum of 5 %.



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

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

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

The Sub-fund may invest or hold these types of assets for the purpose of achieving investment objectives, portfolio diversification, liquidity management and risk hedging.

In addition, issuers are also included in the category (#2 Other), which after the ESG screenings fall into the non-ESG category described above. These issuers will represent a maximum of 10 % of the Sub-fund.

Overall, this remaining proportion (#2 Other) will not exceed 25 % of the Sub-fund. There are no minimum environmental or social guarantees.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes ?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product meets the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: Further product information is available on the website: <https://funds.degroofpetercam.com/funds.html>

Product name:
DP PATRIMONIAL - SUSTAINABLE LOW

Legal entity identifier:
3912006X0Z5GMC026V56

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?	
●● ☐ Yes	●○ ☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of 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 promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50.00% 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 will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the Degroof Petercam methodology, which is aimed at:

- Do not finance companies that do not comply with certain international standards and/or are involved in controversial activities or incidents (normative reviews),
- Promote best ESG practices and efforts using a best-in-class approach to environmental and/or social attributes. In doing so, the Sub-fund identifies companies that are best-in-class compared to their peers in their industry in terms of environmental or social characteristics and are no worse in their category in the other aspect. In the case of sovereign issuers, the same approach is pursued with a focus on the management of environmental issues in relation to the risk inherent in their existence.

For investments made in undertakings for collective investment or their sub-funds (hereinafter collectively referred to as "UCIs"), a look-through analysis of the underlying investments is carried out to ensure that UCIs are selected which correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social promotion.

Compliance with international standards includes companies that comply with the United Nations Global Compact.

Companies are assessed against the ten principles of the UN Global Compact on a quarterly basis. Non-financial rating agencies carry out a compliance check to detect companies facing serious controversies and incidents in one of the four areas of the UN Global Compact (human rights, labour rights, respect for the environment and the fight against corruption).

The seriousness of the allegations is assessed on the basis of national and international law. Following this assessment, companies are classified as compliant, non-compliant or are placed on a watch list.

Names placed on the watch list are monitored over an extended period of time to determine whether structural progress in risk management or performance is taking place or whether the impact of the controversy is less significant than initially expected.

The Sub-fund has not designated a benchmark to achieve the environmental and social characteristics promoted under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Sustainability indicators assess whether the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

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

- For direct-line investments (in shares or corporate bonds):
 - a) Zero exposure to companies deemed to be non-compliant with Global Standards (companies that do not respect the United Nations Global Compact) ;
 - b) Zero exposure to companies involved in controversial activities as defined by Degroof Petercam's controversial activities policy (available on the www.degroofpetercam.com website) ;
 - c) Zero exposure to companies facing ESG controversies of maximum severity on environmental or social issues ;
- For investments in sovereign bonds:
 - a) No exposure to issuers above the 85th percentile of the country governance risk ranking ;
- For UCI investments:

exposure to UCIs that promote, inter alia, environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or sub-funds of UCIs that have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or UCIs which, after a look-through analysis, correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social development.

● **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, and how does the investment contribute to these objectives ?**

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but sustainable investment is not one of its main objectives. However, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments that contribute positively to environmental and/or social objectives.

The identification and measurement of these sustainable investments is carried out through an analysis of issuers whose main activity is the development of products and services that contribute to the achievement of one or more of the 17 environmental or social Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), as defined by the United Nations (UN) (e.g. health products and services, education-related services, water saving and access solutions, energy efficiency solutions, digitalisation-enabling services, sustainable mobility services, etc.).

The Sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum of 50 % exposure to issuers with a net positive contribution to these UN goals. The net positive contribution is the difference between the positive and negative impact. Based on the UN SDGs framework, the net positive contribution takes into account on the one hand (1) the extent to which the invested company's products and services contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and on the other hand (2) the negative impacts of their activities along the value chain.

In addition, the Sub-fund aims to achieve a net positive overall score at the portfolio level, i.e. the weighted average of the individual issuers (as far as issuer information is available) is above 0.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective ?**

Degroof Petercam ensures that the Sub-fund's sustainable investments do not materially undermine an environmentally and/or socially sustainable investment objective by carrying out a multi-stage issuer analysis. This leads to the exclusion of investments that pose too great a threat to environmental, social or good governance practices or do not comply with the principles and standards of the UN Global Compact on human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption. Issuers that rank as the worst performers in their industry in the environmental and social aspects also do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In the case of investments in UCIs, a look-through analysis is made to identify underlyings which may be detrimental or not in line with the Sub-fund's standards. Where appropriate, a dialogue and engagement are initiated with the manager of this UCI. An engagement policy has been drafted and published for this purpose.

Finally, at the level of the overall portfolio by monitoring the positive weighted average contribution to the UN Goals, issuers that would influence this average too negatively by having a significant negative impact on one or more of the 17 goals are penalised.

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.

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

Addressing primary adverse impacts on sustainability factors (hereafter referred to as “PAIs”) is achieved through a commitment to reduce the negative impact of the Sub-fund’s investments by avoiding activities or behaviours that may significantly hinder sustainable and inclusive growth. In concrete terms, PAIs are incorporated into the various stages of upstream Sub-fund construction via exclusions and through the investment process via fundamental analysis of issuers and controversy monitoring.

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With regard to environmental PAIs: they are analysed and monitored at the level of the investee issuers, particularly with regard to PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint. After that, the Global Standards compliance filter includes a filter on environmental protection. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to environmental issues. Similarly, environmental indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

With regard to social PAIs, the Global Standards compliance filter is structured around human rights, labour rights and the prevention of corruption. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to social issues, i.e. society and community, customer and employee, and controversies related to governance issues such as business ethics, including corruption and bribery. Similarly, social indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

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The second PAI relates to social issues and focuses on issues of social breaches. The country sustainability analysis monitors a number of indicators on this issue, such as respect for civil liberties and political rights, respect for human rights and the level of violence within the country, commitment to key labour law conventions, the issue of equal opportunities and distribution of wealth, etc.

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

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroof Petercam’s sustainable and responsible investment policies are based on global standards, including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Guiding Principles). These standards are also an integral part of the benchmarks used by the various rating agencies that Degroof Petercam uses.

One of the first steps in the Sub-fund’s investment process is a normative review against these Global Standards: companies that are not in compliance are excluded from the eligible investment universe. For sovereign bond investments, these principles are monitored via a global governance risk score (including financial and political risks) whereby the riskiest sovereign issuers are excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by specific European Union criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investment must also not cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

☒ Yes,

Yes, the investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and the various indicators listed above will be monitored periodically to control their development.

Investment-specific negative impacts can be of all types, both in terms of environmental and social aspects. There are many examples: very high carbon footprint, high water use, discharge of toxic materials, poor treatment of suppliers, lack of employee development, etc.

In addition, the main negative impacts are monitored at the level of the fund as a whole through the PAI (Principal Adverse Impact Indicators). PAIs are Environmental and Social indicators that aim to minimise negative impacts on sustainability factors.

There are 16 mandatory PAI indicators in total: 14 are applicable to companies, of which 2 are specific to sovereign and supranational assets and 2 are specific to real estate assets. In addition to these mandatory indicators, market participants must opt for two optional indicators.

PAIs for companies:

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

1. GHG emissions
2. Carbon footprint
3. Greenhouse gas emission intensity of investee companies
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with high climate impact

Biodiversity

7. Activities with a negative impact on the high climate impact sector

Water

8. Water consumption

Waste

9. Ratio of hazardous waste

Social and employee issues

10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12. Uncorrected gender pay gap
13. Gender balance in the Board of Directors
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (landmines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons).

PAIs for states:

Environment

1. GHG intensity

Social

2. Investee countries subject to social violations

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product pursue ?

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

The Sub-fund's objective is long-term capital growth. The Sub-fund invests mainly, directly or through other UCIs, in a portfolio of equities from any sector or country (including China and other emerging markets). The Sub-fund may invest significantly in bonds. In actively managing the Sub-fund, the manager selects flexibly between different investment classes, sectors and countries on the basis of macro-economic and financial criteria.

The investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and will be monitored periodically to control their development.

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing the sustainable and responsible investments of Degroof Petercam includes the following investment strategy:

1) Exclusions:

Of companies

- a. Controversial weapons
- b. Tobacco
- c. Gambling
- d. Pornography
- e. UNGC
- f. Severe controversy
- g. Corporate governance
- h. Coal
- i. Unconventional oil
- j. Conventional oil (for art 8+)
- k. Weapons (for art 8+)

Sovereign issuers:

- a) Governance criteria

2) Positive ESG analysis:

Companies in the 1st quartile on the environmental or social aspect (without being Q4) and good corporate governance.

3) Impact

For art. 8+: more than 50% of investments within the fund with a positive impact and a positive total score for the fund as a whole

For art. 8: more than 20% of investments within the fund with a positive impact

● What are the constraints defined in the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are:

For direct investments (equities, bonds)

The Sub-fund will not acquire or maintain beyond the time necessary to dispose of an issuer that is excluded. In this respect, there is a policy on exclusions and controversial activities which details the exclusions applicable by Degroof Petercam per type of strategy, bearing in mind that the more sustainable the strategy, the stricter the exclusion rules. The Sub-fund then establishes rules in terms of minimum proportions of instruments with Best-In-Class ESG integration, i.e. classified as best-in-class in their sector on environmental and/or social characteristics. This minimum proportion is 33.5% of the Sub-fund's assets. Conversely, the Sub-fund has a policy of investing no more than 10% in companies or issuers with low ESG integration (referred to as "non-ESG").

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The same binding elements apply in terms of transparency to investments made through UCIs. However, as the Sub-fund does not have active control over the investments made in these UCIs, rather than systematically excluding the UCI concerned, the Sub-fund will engage with the fund

manager in respect of investments considered problematic. At the end of the engagement process, depending on the response (as described in the engagement policy) the Sub-fund may reclassify the investment.

The binding investment restrictions apply to companies which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, companies involved in controversial activities, and companies involved in extremely serious controversies:

- 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 Global Compact and the Guiding Principles of the United Nations
- Exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities: Exclusion of 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 companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco and the extraction of thermal coal.
- Portfolio exposure to ESG controversies of maximum severity: Issuers facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment. The severity of the controversy is assessed by a non-financial rating agency.

Exclusion lists covering the three types of restrictions listed above are updated monthly, and preventive (ex-ante risk) and control (ex-post risk) mechanisms are applied to ensure that the exclusion lists are applied.

These exclusions are included in the Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroef Petercam's sustainable and responsible investments.

- **What is the minimum extent to which the financial product undertakes to reduce its scope of investment before applying this investment strategy?**

Not applicable

- **What policy has been implemented to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies?**

? Degroef Petercam utilises the assessment of the good governance of issuers (companies and states) on several levels. As good governance is fundamental to effectively managing the environmental and social impacts of economic activities over the long term, this assessment is made systematically, regardless of the environmental or social score obtained by the issuer. For each area of activity, the most significant governance risk exposures are identified and the issuer is assessed in relation to its management of this specific risk. The structure and integrity of the board of directors and management, shareholders' rights, remuneration policies, reliability of financial information, and transparency and ability to manage ESG issues are all analysed.

In the normative review, this allows for the exclusion of companies or states that demonstrate poor governance. For investments made through other UCIs, this review will rather be carried out through engagements with the manager of the UCI. Finally, the quality of an issuer's governance will allow it to be categorised between ESG, neutral and non-ESG in terms of ESG integration. It should be borne in mind that the Sub-fund is committed to favouring ESG investments and limiting non-ESG investments.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

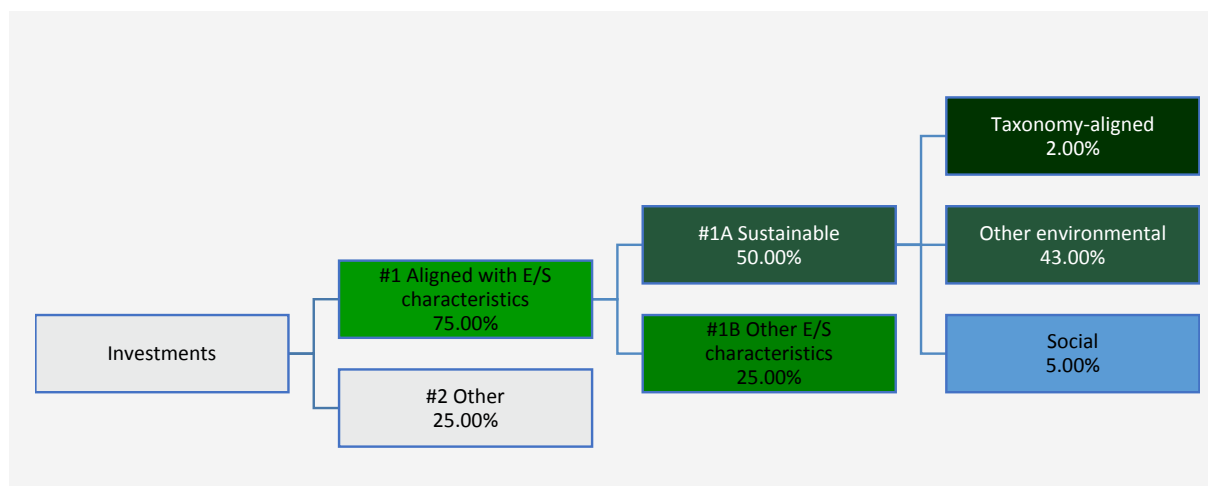
The Sub-fund undertakes to invest a minimum of 75% of its assets in securities aligned with the Environmental and Social characteristics it promotes (in the table referred to as "#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics"). These are divided into two main categories: sustainable investments (category 1A), in which the Sub-fund will invest a minimum of 50%, and instruments with other ESG characteristics (category 1B). This second family is composed of instruments which, although efficient in terms of ESG integration, do not meet environmental and/or social objectives through their economic activities. The supplier is used as an external source to substantiate the evaluation and the measurement of the impact. To do this, Util determines the positive and negative contributions of companies' products and services to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The objective of the financial product is twofold: to have more than 50%

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



Asset allocation
describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

of the assets with a positive impact and to have an overall positive impact. Finally, among the sustainable instruments (category 1A), the Sub-fund commits to select at least 2 % of them as being aligned to the European Taxonomy.



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Degroof Petercam’s methodology for assessing the EU Taxonomy alignment of investee companies is based on data provided either by the investee companies or by third party providers. As this data is currently limited, the Sub-fund is committed to a minimum of 2 % of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Regarding sovereign bonds, to date, the EU Taxonomy does not provide a methodology for determining the alignment of sovereign bonds with the EU Taxonomy.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities in line with the EU Taxonomy ? ¹**

- ☐ Yes:
- ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear activities will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to mitigating climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any objective of the EU Taxonomy - see explanatory note in the left margin. The set of criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that are in line with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

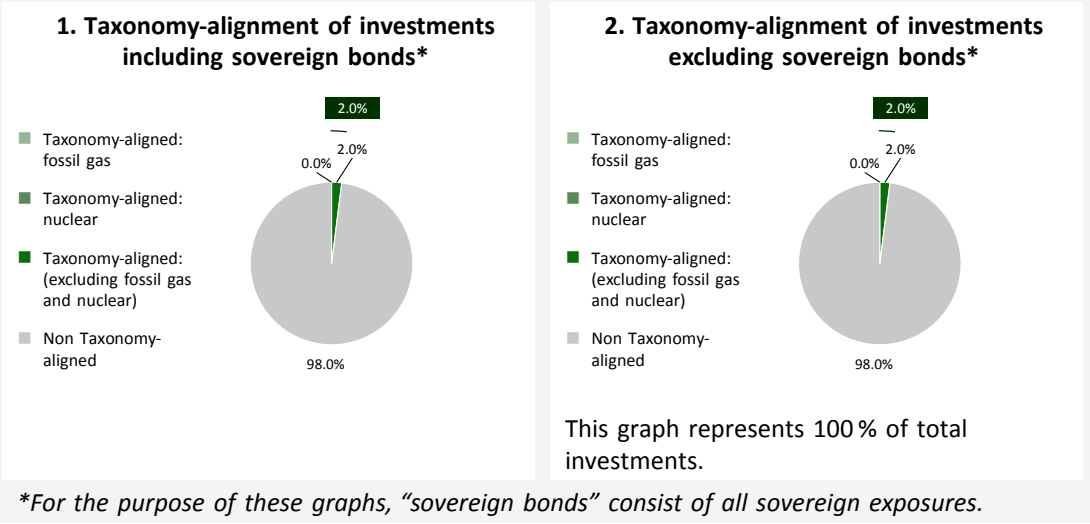
To be aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria applicable to **fossil gas** include emission limits and a shift to 100 % renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of

2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a percentage of:

- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from green activities of investee companies ;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy ;
- of **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

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



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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and, inter alia, whose greenhouse gas emission levels correspond to the best achievable performance.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**
Not applicable



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

Only two of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy are currently covered by the regulatory framework of the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria that determine alignment with the EU Taxonomy (adaptation and climate change mitigation). Similar criteria for the other four environmental objectives have yet to be developed.

In the meantime, Degroef Petercam wishes to continue to make sustainable investments that contribute to environmental objectives not covered by the current EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria. To this end, Degroef Petercam has adopted and defined an approach (described above) to identify these sustainable investments on the basis of the positive net contribution of the issuers to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can be attributed to environmental objectives.

Based on the approach described above, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is: 43 %.



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



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments ?

In promoting environmental and social characteristics, some sustainable investments may have a social objective up to a minimum of 5 %.



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

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

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

The Sub-fund may invest or hold these types of assets for the purpose of achieving investment objectives, portfolio diversification, liquidity management and risk hedging.

In addition, issuers are also included in the category (#2 Other), which after the ESG screenings fall into the non-ESG category described above. These issuers will represent a maximum of 10 % of the Sub-fund.

Overall, this remaining proportion (#2 Other) will not exceed 25 % of the Sub-fund. There are no minimum environmental or social guarantees.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes ?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product meets the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: Further product information is available on the website: <https://funds.degroofpetercam.com/funds.html>

Product name:
DP PATRIMONIAL - SUSTAINABLE MEDIUM

Legal entity identifier:
391200GK0ZTJFJLAHJ14

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?	
●● ☐ Yes	●○ ☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of 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 promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50.00 % 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 will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the Degroof Petercam methodology, which is aimed at:

- Do not finance companies that do not comply with certain international standards and/or are involved in controversial activities or incidents (normative reviews),
- Promote best ESG practices and efforts using a best-in-class approach to environmental and/or social attributes. In doing so, the Sub-fund identifies companies that are best-in-class compared to their peers in their industry in terms of environmental or social characteristics and are no worse in their category in the other aspect. In the case of sovereign issuers, the same approach is pursued with a focus on the management of environmental issues in relation to the risk inherent in their existence.

For investments made in undertakings for collective investment or their sub-funds (hereinafter collectively referred to as "UCIs"), a look-through analysis of the underlying investments is carried out to ensure that UCIs are selected which correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social promotion.

Compliance with international standards includes companies that comply with the United Nations Global Compact.

Companies are assessed against the ten principles of the UN Global Compact on a quarterly basis. Non-financial rating agencies carry out a compliance check to detect companies facing serious controversies and incidents in one of the four areas of the UN Global Compact (human rights, labour rights, respect for the environment and the fight against corruption).

The seriousness of the allegations is assessed on the basis of national and international law. Following this assessment, companies are classified as compliant, non-compliant or are placed on a watch list.

Names placed on the watch list are monitored over an extended period of time to determine whether structural progress in risk management or performance is taking place or whether the impact of the controversy is less significant than initially expected.

The Sub-fund has not designated a benchmark to achieve the environmental and social characteristics promoted under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Sustainability indicators assess whether the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

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

- For direct-line investments (in shares or corporate bonds):
 - a) Zero exposure to companies deemed to be non-compliant with Global Standards (companies that do not respect the United Nations Global Compact) ;
 - b) Zero exposure to companies involved in controversial activities as defined by Degroof Petercam's controversial activities policy (available on the www.degroofpetercam.com website) ;
 - c) Zero exposure to companies facing ESG controversies of maximum severity on environmental or social issues ;
- For investments in sovereign bonds:
 - a) No exposure to issuers above the 85th percentile of the country governance risk ranking ;
- For UCI investments:

exposure to UCIs that promote, inter alia, environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or sub-funds of UCIs that have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or UCIs which, after a look-through analysis, correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social development.

● **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, and how does the investment contribute to these objectives ?**

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but sustainable investment is not one of its main objectives. However, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments that contribute positively to environmental and/or social objectives.

The identification and measurement of these sustainable investments is carried out through an analysis of issuers whose main activity is the development of products and services that contribute to the achievement of one or more of the 17 environmental or social Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), as defined by the United Nations (UN) (e.g. health products and services, education-related services, water saving and access solutions, energy efficiency solutions, digitalisation-enabling services, sustainable mobility services, etc.).

The Sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum of 50 % exposure to issuers with a net positive contribution to these UN goals. The net positive contribution is the difference between the positive and negative impact. Based on the UN SDGs framework, the net positive contribution takes into account on the one hand (1) the extent to which the invested company's products and services contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and on the other hand (2) the negative impacts of their activities along the value chain.

In addition, the Sub-fund aims to achieve a net positive overall score at the portfolio level, i.e. the weighted average of the individual issuers (as far as issuer information is available) is above 0.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective ?**

Degroof Petercam ensures that the Sub-fund's sustainable investments do not materially undermine an environmentally and/or socially sustainable investment objective by carrying out a multi-stage issuer analysis. This leads to the exclusion of investments that pose too great a threat to environmental, social or good governance practices or do not comply with the principles and standards of the UN Global Compact on human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption. Issuers that rank as the worst performers in their industry in the environmental and social aspects also do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In the case of investments in UCIs, a look-through analysis is made to identify underlyings which may be detrimental or not in line with the Sub-fund's standards. Where appropriate, a dialogue and engagement are initiated with the manager of this UCI. An engagement policy has been drafted and published for this purpose.

Finally, at the level of the overall portfolio by monitoring the positive weighted average contribution to the UN Goals, issuers that would influence this average too negatively by having a significant negative impact on one or more of the 17 goals are penalised.

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.

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

Addressing primary adverse impacts on sustainability factors (hereafter referred to as “PAIs”) is achieved through a commitment to reduce the negative impact of the Sub-fund’s investments by avoiding activities or behaviours that may significantly hinder sustainable and inclusive growth. In concrete terms, PAIs are incorporated into the various stages of upstream Sub-fund construction via exclusions and through the investment process via fundamental analysis of issuers and controversy monitoring.

- For investments in corporate issuers (equities or bonds), the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “1. GHG emissions, 2. Carbon footprint, 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”

With regard to environmental PAIs: they are analysed and monitored at the level of the investee issuers, particularly with regard to PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint. After that, the Global Standards compliance filter includes a filter on environmental protection. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to environmental issues. Similarly, environmental indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

With regard to social PAIs, the Global Standards compliance filter is structured around human rights, labour rights and the prevention of corruption. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to social issues, i.e. society and community, customer and employee, and controversies related to governance issues such as business ethics, including corruption and bribery. Similarly, social indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

- For investments in sovereign bonds, the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “15. GHG intensity, 16. Investee countries subject to social violations”

The first PAI relates to environmental issues and focuses on the greenhouse gas emission intensity of the investee countries. The indicator is an integral component of the sustainability analysis of sovereign bonds.

The second PAI relates to social issues and focuses on issues of social breaches. The country sustainability analysis monitors a number of indicators on this issue, such as respect for civil liberties and political rights, respect for human rights and the level of violence within the country, commitment to key labour law conventions, the issue of equal opportunities and distribution of wealth, etc.

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

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroef Petercam’s sustainable and responsible investment policies are based on global standards, including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Guiding Principles). These standards are also an integral part of the benchmarks used by the various rating agencies that Degroef Petercam uses.

One of the first steps in the Sub-fund’s investment process is a normative review against these Global Standards: companies that are not in compliance are excluded from the eligible investment universe. For sovereign bond investments, these principles are monitored via a global governance risk score (including financial and political risks) whereby the riskiest sovereign issuers are excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by specific European Union criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investment must also not cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

☒ Yes,

Yes, the investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and the various indicators listed above will be monitored periodically to control their development.

Investment-specific negative impacts can be of all types, both in terms of environmental and social aspects. There are many examples: very high carbon footprint, high water use, discharge of toxic materials, poor treatment of suppliers, lack of employee development, etc.

In addition, the main negative impacts are monitored at the level of the fund as a whole through the PAI (Principal Adverse Impact Indicators). PAIs are Environmental and Social indicators that aim to minimise negative impacts on sustainability factors.

There are 16 mandatory PAI indicators in total: 14 are applicable to companies, of which 2 are specific to sovereign and supranational assets and 2 are specific to real estate assets. In addition to these mandatory indicators, market participants must opt for two optional indicators.

PAIs for companies:

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

1. GHG emissions
2. Carbon footprint
3. Greenhouse gas emission intensity of investee companies
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with high climate impact

Biodiversity

7. Activities with a negative impact on the high climate impact sector

Water

8. Water consumption

Waste

9. Ratio of hazardous waste

Social and employee issues

10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12. Uncorrected gender pay gap
13. Gender balance in the Board of Directors
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Environment

1. GHG intensity

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What investment strategy does this financial product pursue ?

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What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

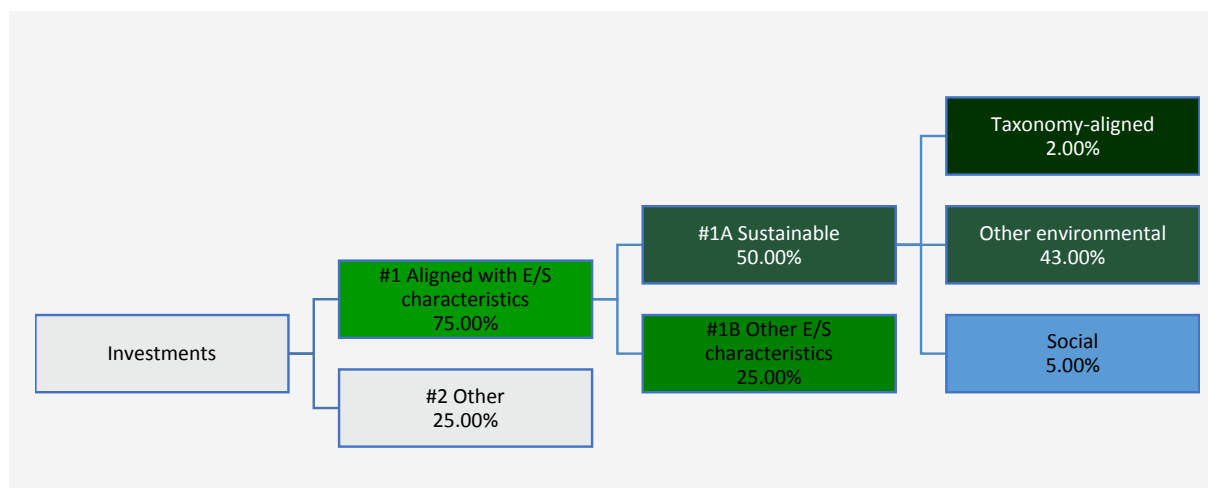
The Sub-fund undertakes to invest a minimum of 75% of its assets in securities aligned with the Environmental and Social characteristics it promotes (in the table referred to as "#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics"). These are divided into two main categories: sustainable investments (category 1A), in which the Sub-fund will invest a minimum of 50%, and instruments with other ESG characteristics (category 1B). This second family is composed of instruments which, although efficient in terms of ESG integration, do not meet environmental and/or social objectives through their economic activities. The supplier is used as an external source to substantiate the evaluation and the measurement of the impact. To do this, Util determines the positive and negative contributions of companies' products and services to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The objective of the financial product is twofold: to have more than 50%

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



Asset allocation
describes the proportion of investments in specific assets.

of the assets with a positive impact and to have an overall positive impact. Finally, among the sustainable instruments (category 1A), the Sub-fund commits to select at least 2 % of them as being aligned to the European Taxonomy.



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Degroof Petercam’s methodology for assessing the EU Taxonomy alignment of investee companies is based on data provided either by the investee companies or by third party providers. As this data is currently limited, the Sub-fund is committed to a minimum of 2 % of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Regarding sovereign bonds, to date, the EU Taxonomy does not provide a methodology for determining the alignment of sovereign bonds with the EU Taxonomy.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities in line with the EU Taxonomy ? ¹**

- ☐ Yes:
- ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

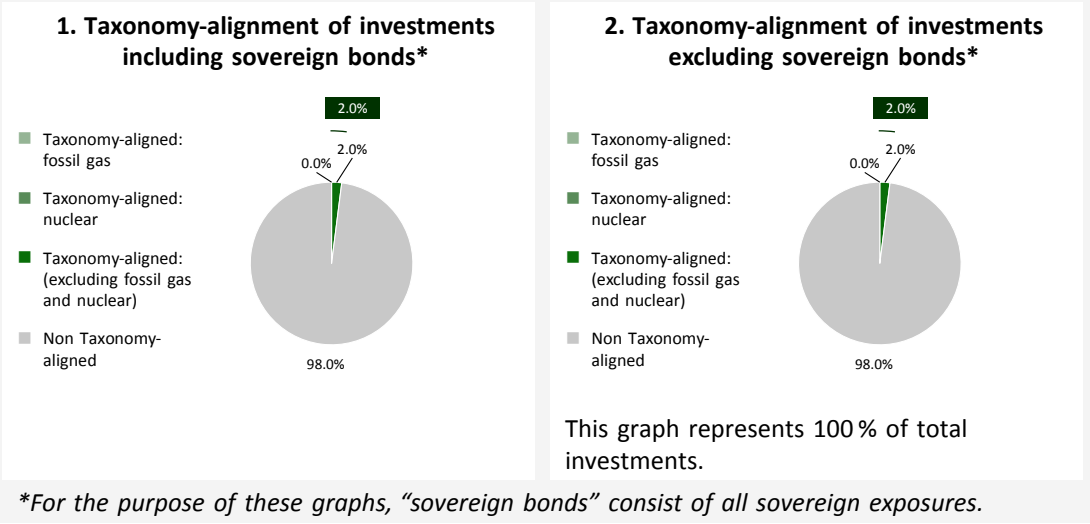
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear activities will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to mitigating climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any objective of the EU Taxonomy - see explanatory note in the left margin. The set of criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that are in line with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a percentage of:

- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from green activities of investee companies ;
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The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and, inter alia, whose greenhouse gas emission levels correspond to the best achievable performance.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**
Not applicable



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

Only two of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy are currently covered by the regulatory framework of the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria that determine alignment with the EU Taxonomy (adaptation and climate change mitigation). Similar criteria for the other four environmental objectives have yet to be developed.

In the meantime, Degroef Petercam wishes to continue to make sustainable investments that contribute to environmental objectives not covered by the current EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria. To this end, Degroef Petercam has adopted and defined an approach (described above) to identify these sustainable investments on the basis of the positive net contribution of the issuers to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can be attributed to environmental objectives.

Based on the approach described above, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is: 43 %.



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



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments ?

In promoting environmental and social characteristics, some sustainable investments may have a social objective up to a minimum of 5 %.



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

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

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

The Sub-fund may invest or hold these types of assets for the purpose of achieving investment objectives, portfolio diversification, liquidity management and risk hedging.

In addition, issuers are also included in the category (#2 Other), which after the ESG screenings fall into the non-ESG category described above. These issuers will represent a maximum of 10 % of the Sub-fund.

Overall, this remaining proportion (#2 Other) will not exceed 25 % of the Sub-fund. There are no minimum environmental or social guarantees.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes ?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product meets the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: Further product information is available on the website: <https://funds.degroofpetercam.com/funds.html>

Product name:
DP PATRIMONIAL - SUSTAINABLE HIGH

Legal entity identifier:
391200U003G3IGMZ6V38

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?	
●● ☐ Yes	●○ ☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of 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 will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%	☒ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50.00 % of sustainable investments ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with a social objective ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the Degroof Petercam methodology, which is aimed at:

- Do not finance companies that do not comply with certain international standards and/or are involved in controversial activities or incidents (normative reviews),
- Promote best ESG practices and efforts using a best-in-class approach to environmental and/or social attributes. In doing so, the Sub-fund identifies companies that are best-in-class compared to their peers in their industry in terms of environmental or social characteristics and are no worse in their category in the other aspect. In the case of sovereign issuers, the same approach is pursued with a focus on the management of environmental issues in relation to the risk inherent in their existence.

For investments made in undertakings for collective investment or their sub-funds (hereinafter collectively referred to as "UCIs"), a look-through analysis of the underlying investments is carried out to ensure that UCIs are selected which correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social promotion.

Compliance with international standards includes companies that comply with the United Nations Global Compact.

Companies are assessed against the ten principles of the UN Global Compact on a quarterly basis. Non-financial rating agencies carry out a compliance check to detect companies facing serious controversies and incidents in one of the four areas of the UN Global Compact (human rights, labour rights, respect for the environment and the fight against corruption).

The seriousness of the allegations is assessed on the basis of national and international law. Following this assessment, companies are classified as compliant, non-compliant or are placed on a watch list.

Names placed on the watch list are monitored over an extended period of time to determine whether structural progress in risk management or performance is taking place or whether the impact of the controversy is less significant than initially expected.

The Sub-fund has not designated a benchmark to achieve the environmental and social characteristics promoted under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Sustainability indicators assess whether the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

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

- For direct-line investments (in shares or corporate bonds):
 - a) Zero exposure to companies deemed non-compliant with Global Standards (companies that do not respect the United Nations Global Compact) ;
 - b) Zero exposure to companies involved in controversial activities as defined by Degroof Petercam's controversial activities policy (available on the www.degroofpetercam.com website) ;
 - c) Zero exposure to companies facing ESG controversies of maximum severity on environmental or social issues ;
- For investments in sovereign bonds:
 - a) No exposure to issuers above the 85th percentile of the country governance risk ranking ;
- For UCI investments:

exposure to UCIs that promote, inter alia, environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or sub-funds of UCIs that have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or UCIs which, after a look-through analysis, correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social development.

● **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, and how does the investment contribute to these objectives ?**

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but sustainable investment is not one of its main objectives. However, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments that contribute positively to environmental and/or social objectives.

The identification and measurement of these sustainable investments is carried out through an analysis of issuers whose main activity is the development of products and services that contribute to the achievement of one or more of the 17 environmental or social Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), as defined by the United Nations (UN) (e.g. health products and services, education-related services, water saving and access solutions, energy efficiency solutions, digitalisation-enabling services, sustainable mobility services, etc.).

The Sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum of 50 % exposure to issuers with a net positive contribution to these UN goals. The net positive contribution is the difference between the positive and negative impact. Based on the UN SDGs framework, the net positive contribution takes into account on the one hand (1) the extent to which the invested company's products and services contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and on the other hand (2) the negative impacts of their activities along the value chain.

In addition, the Sub-fund aims to achieve a net positive overall score at the portfolio level, i.e. the weighted average of the individual issuers (as far as issuer information is available) is above 0.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective ?**

Degroof Petercam ensures that the Sub-fund's sustainable investments do not materially undermine an environmentally and/or socially sustainable investment objective by carrying out a multi-stage issuer analysis. This leads to the exclusion of investments that pose too great a threat to environmental, social or good governance practices or do not comply with the principles and standards of the UN Global Compact on human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption. Issuers that rank as the worst performers in their industry in the environmental and social aspects also do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In the case of investments in UCIs, a look-through analysis is made to identify underlyings which may be detrimental or not in line with the Sub-fund's standards. Where appropriate, a dialogue and engagement are initiated with the manager of this UCI. An engagement policy has been drafted and published for this purpose.

Finally, at the level of the overall portfolio by monitoring the positive weighted average contribution to the UN Goals, issuers that would influence this average too negatively by having a significant negative impact on one or more of the 17 goals are penalised.

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.

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

Addressing primary adverse impacts on sustainability factors (hereafter referred to as “PAIs”) is achieved through a commitment to reduce the negative impact of the Sub-fund’s investments by avoiding activities or behaviours that may significantly hinder sustainable and inclusive growth. In concrete terms, PAIs are incorporated into the various stages of upstream Sub-fund construction via exclusions and through the investment process via fundamental analysis of issuers and controversy monitoring.

- For investments in corporate issuers (equities or bonds), the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “1. GHG emissions, 2. Carbon footprint, 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”

With regard to environmental PAIs: they are analysed and monitored at the level of the investee issuers, particularly with regard to PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint. After that, the Global Standards compliance filter includes a filter on environmental protection. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to environmental issues. Similarly, environmental indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

With regard to social PAIs, the Global Standards compliance filter is structured around human rights, labour rights and the prevention of corruption. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to social issues, i.e. society and community, customer and employee, and controversies related to governance issues such as business ethics, including corruption and bribery. Similarly, social indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

- For investments in sovereign bonds, the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: “15. GHG intensity, 16. Investee countries subject to social violations”

The first PAI relates to environmental issues and focuses on the greenhouse gas emission intensity of the investee countries. The indicator is an integral component of the sustainability analysis of sovereign bonds.

The second PAI relates to social issues and focuses on issues of social breaches. The country sustainability analysis monitors a number of indicators on this issue, such as respect for civil liberties and political rights, respect for human rights and the level of violence within the country, commitment to key labour law conventions, the issue of equal opportunities and distribution of wealth, etc.

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

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroef Petercam’s sustainable and responsible investment policies are based on global standards, including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Guiding Principles). These standards are also an integral part of the benchmarks used by the various rating agencies that Degroef Petercam uses.

One of the first steps in the Sub-fund’s investment process is a normative review against these Global Standards: companies that are not in compliance are excluded from the eligible investment universe. For sovereign bond investments, these principles are monitored via a global governance risk score (including financial and political risks) whereby the riskiest sovereign issuers are excluded

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It is accompanied by specific European Union criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investment must also not cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

☒ Yes,

Yes, the investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and the various indicators listed above will be monitored periodically to control their development.

Investment-specific negative impacts can be of all types, both in terms of environmental and social aspects. There are many examples: very high carbon footprint, high water use, discharge of toxic materials, poor treatment of suppliers, lack of employee development, etc.

In addition, the main negative impacts are monitored at the level of the fund as a whole through the PAI (Principal Adverse Impact Indicators). PAIs are Environmental and Social indicators that aim to minimise negative impacts on sustainability factors.

There are 16 mandatory PAI indicators in total: 14 are applicable to companies, of which 2 are specific to sovereign and supranational assets and 2 are specific to real estate assets. In addition to these mandatory indicators, market participants must opt for two optional indicators.

PAIs for companies:

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

1. GHG emissions
2. Carbon footprint
3. Greenhouse gas emission intensity of investee companies
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with high climate impact

Biodiversity

7. Activities with a negative impact on the high climate impact sector

Water

8. Water consumption

Waste

9. Ratio of hazardous waste

Social and employee issues

10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12. Uncorrected gender pay gap
13. Gender balance in the Board of Directors
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (landmines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons).

PAIs for states:

Environment

1. GHG intensity

Social

2. Investee countries subject to social violations

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product pursue ?

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

The Sub-fund's objective is long-term capital growth. The Sub-fund invests mainly, directly or through other UCIs, in a portfolio of equities from any sector or country (including China and other emerging markets). The Sub-fund may invest significantly in bonds. In actively managing the Sub-fund, the manager selects flexibly between different investment classes, sectors and countries on the basis of macro-economic and financial criteria.

The investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and will be monitored periodically to control their development.

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing the sustainable and responsible investments of Degroof Petercam includes the following investment strategy:

1) Exclusions:

Of companies

- a. Controversial weapons
- b. Tobacco
- c. Gambling
- d. Pornography
- e. UNGC
- f. Severe controversy
- g. Corporate governance
- h. Coal
- i. Unconventional oil
- j. Conventional oil (for art 8+)
- k. Weapons (for art 8+)

Sovereign issuers:

- a) Governance criteria

2) Positive ESG analysis:

Companies in the 1st quartile on the environmental or social aspect (without being Q4) and good corporate governance.

3) Impact

For art. 8+: more than 50% of investments within the fund with a positive impact and a positive total score for the fund as a whole

For art. 8: more than 20% of investments within the fund with a positive impact

● What are the constraints defined in the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are:

For direct investments (equities, bonds)

The Sub-fund will not acquire or maintain beyond the time necessary to dispose of an issuer that is excluded. In this respect, there is a policy on exclusions and controversial activities which details the exclusions applicable by Degroof Petercam per type of strategy, bearing in mind that the more sustainable the strategy, the stricter the exclusion rules. The Sub-fund then establishes rules in terms of minimum proportions of instruments with Best-In-Class ESG integration, i.e. classified as best-in-class in their sector on environmental and/or social characteristics. This minimum proportion is 33.5% of the Sub-fund's assets. Conversely, the Sub-fund has a policy of investing no more than 10% in companies or issuers with low ESG integration (referred to as "non-ESG").

For investments in UCIs

The same binding elements apply in terms of transparency to investments made through UCIs. However, as the Sub-fund does not have active control over the investments made in these UCIs, rather than systematically excluding the UCI concerned, the Sub-fund will engage with the fund

manager in respect of investments considered problematic. At the end of the engagement process, depending on the response (as described in the engagement policy) the Sub-fund may reclassify the investment.

The binding investment restrictions apply to companies which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, companies involved in controversial activities, and companies involved in extremely serious controversies:

- 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 Global Compact and the Guiding Principles of the United Nations
- Exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities: Exclusion of 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 companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco and the extraction of thermal coal.
- Portfolio exposure to ESG controversies of maximum severity: Issuers facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment. The severity of the controversy is assessed by a non-financial rating agency.

Exclusion lists covering the three types of restrictions listed above are updated monthly, and preventive (ex-ante risk) and control (ex-post risk) mechanisms are applied to ensure that the exclusion lists are applied.

These exclusions are included in the Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroef Petercam's sustainable and responsible investments.

- **What is the minimum extent to which the financial product undertakes to reduce its scope of investment before applying this investment strategy?**

Not applicable

- **What policy has been implemented to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies?**

Degroef Petercam utilises the assessment of the good governance of issuers (companies and states) on several levels. As good governance is fundamental to effectively managing the environmental and social impacts of economic activities over the long term, this assessment is made systematically, regardless of the environmental or social score obtained by the issuer. For each area of activity, the most significant governance risk exposures are identified and the issuer is assessed in relation to its management of this specific risk. The structure and integrity of the board of directors and management, shareholders' rights, remuneration policies, reliability of financial information, and transparency and ability to manage ESG issues are all analysed.

In the normative review, this allows for the exclusion of companies or states that demonstrate poor governance. For investments made through other UCIs, this review will rather be carried out through engagements with the manager of the UCI. Finally, the quality of an issuer's governance will allow it to be categorised between ESG, neutral and non-ESG in terms of ESG integration. It should be borne in mind that the Sub-fund is committed to favouring ESG investments and limiting non-ESG investments.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

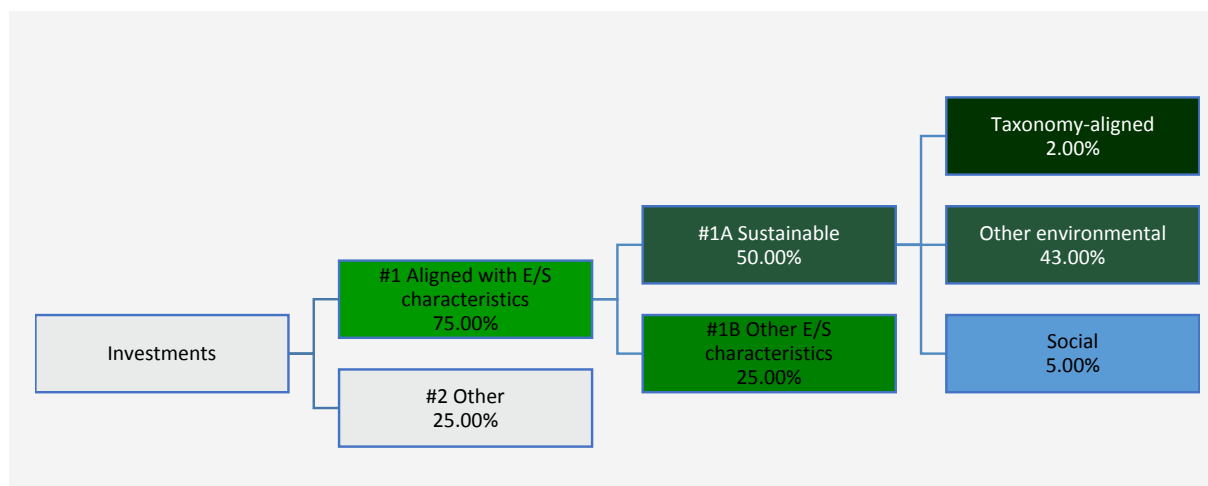
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● **How does the use of derivatives help to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**

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



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

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Regarding sovereign bonds, to date, the EU Taxonomy does not provide a methodology for determining the alignment of sovereign bonds with the EU Taxonomy.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities in line with the EU Taxonomy ? ¹**

- ☐ Yes:
- ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

To be aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria applicable to **fossil gas** include emission limits and a shift to 100 % renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of

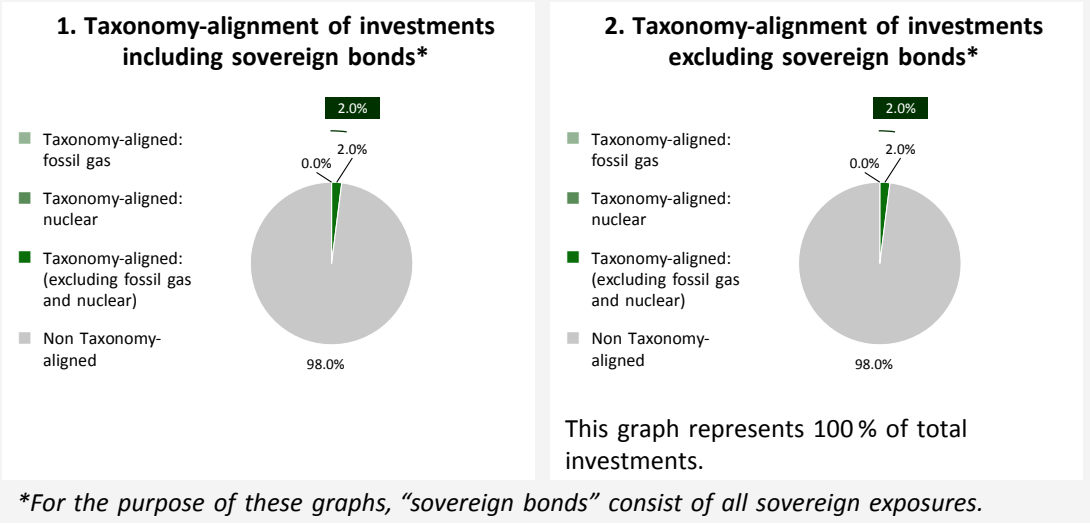
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- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from green activities of investee companies ;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy ;
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The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and, inter alia, whose greenhouse gas emission levels correspond to the best achievable performance.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**
Not applicable



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

Only two of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy are currently covered by the regulatory framework of the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria that determine alignment with the EU Taxonomy (adaptation and climate change mitigation). Similar criteria for the other four environmental objectives have yet to be developed.

In the meantime, Degroef Petercam wishes to continue to make sustainable investments that contribute to environmental objectives not covered by the current EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria. To this end, Degroef Petercam has adopted and defined an approach (described above) to identify these sustainable investments on the basis of the positive net contribution of the issuers to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can be attributed to environmental objectives.

Based on the approach described above, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is: 43 %.



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



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments ?

In promoting environmental and social characteristics, some sustainable investments may have a social objective up to a minimum of 5 %.



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

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

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

The Sub-fund may invest or hold these types of assets for the purpose of achieving investment objectives, portfolio diversification, liquidity management and risk hedging.

In addition, issuers are also included in the category (#2 Other), which after the ESG screenings fall into the non-ESG category described above. These issuers will represent a maximum of 10 % of the Sub-fund.

Overall, this remaining proportion (#2 Other) will not exceed 25 % of the Sub-fund. There are no minimum environmental or social guarantees.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes ?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product meets the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: Further product information is available on the website: <https://funds.degroofpetercam.com/funds.html>

Product name:
DP PATRIMONIAL – CRI MEDIUM

Legal entity identifier:
3912001SMF7P5IBM8Z12

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?	
●● ☐ Yes	●○ ☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of 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 promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective : ____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the Degroof Petercam methodology, which is aimed at:

- Not financing companies that do not meet certain international standards and/or are involved in controversial activities or incidents (normative reviews),
- Promoting best practice and best efforts in ESG by using a best-in-class approach with regard to environmental or social characteristics, or both. In doing so, the Sub-fund identifies companies that are best-in-class compared to their peers in their industry in terms of environmental or social characteristics and are no worse in their category in the other aspect. In the case of sovereign issuers, the same approach is pursued with a focus on the management of environmental issues in relation to the risk inherent in their existence.

For investments made in undertakings for collective investment or their sub-funds (hereinafter collectively referred to as “UCIs”), a look-through analysis of the underlying investments is carried out to ensure that UCIs are selected which correspond to Degroof Petercam’s standards in terms of environmental and social promotion.

Compliance with international standards includes companies that comply with the United Nations Global Compact.

Companies are assessed against the ten principles of the UN Global Compact on a quarterly basis. Non-financial rating agencies carry out a compliance check to detect companies facing serious controversies and incidents in one of the four areas of the UN Global Compact (human rights, labour rights, respect for the environment and the fight against corruption).

The seriousness of the allegations is assessed on the basis of national and international law. Following this assessment, companies are classified as compliant, non-compliant or are placed on a watch list.

Names placed on the watch list are monitored over an extended period of time to determine whether structural progress in risk management or performance is taking place or whether the impact of the controversy is less significant than initially expected.

The Sub-fund has not designated a benchmark to achieve the environmental and social characteristics promoted under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

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

- For direct investments (in equities or corporate bonds):
 - a) Zero exposure to companies deemed to be non-compliant with Global Standards (companies that do not comply with the United Nations Global Compact);
 - b) zero exposure to companies involved in controversial activities as defined by Degroof Petercam's Controversial Activities Policy (available at www.degroofpetercam.com);
 - c) Zero exposure to companies facing ESG controversies of maximum severity on environmental or social issues;
- For investments in sovereign bonds:
 - a) No exposure to issuers above the 85th percentile of the country governance risk ranking;
- For investments in UCIs:

exposure to UCIs that promote, inter alia, environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or sub-funds of UCIs that have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of Regulation 2019/2088 and/or UCIs which, after a look-through analysis, correspond to Degroof Petercam's standards in terms of environmental and social development.

● **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue, and how does the investment contribute to these objectives ?**

The Sub-fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but sustainable investment is not one of its main objectives. However, the Sub-fund is partially invested in sustainable investments that contribute positively to environmental and/or social objectives.

The identification and measurement of these sustainable investments is carried out through an analysis of issuers whose main activity is the development of products and services that contribute to the achievement of one or more of the 17 environmental or social Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), as defined by the United Nations (UN) (e.g. health products and services, education-related services, water saving and access solutions, energy efficiency solutions, digitalisation-enabling services, sustainable mobility services, etc.).

The Sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum of 50 % exposure to issuers with a net positive contribution to these UN goals. The net positive contribution is the difference between the positive and negative impact. Based on the UN SDGs framework, the net positive contribution takes into account on the one hand (1) the extent to which the invested company's products and services contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and on the other hand (2) the negative impacts of their activities along the value chain.

To ensure the minimum 50 % exposure to issuers with a positive net contribution, the Sub-fund is evaluated by examining all the investments making up the underlying UCIs on a full look-through basis. The Sub-fund carefully selects Art. 8 and 9 UCIs that have good scores in terms of positive net contribution to ensure that the 50 % minimum is met. This is then monitored on a monthly basis for all underlying UCIs, and aggregated at fund level.

This monthly monitoring helps to assess trends within UCIs and the margin in relation to the 50 % threshold.

A sustainable investment is an investment with a positive impact. There are 3 possible ways of achieving this:

- 1) If the issuer's activities contribute positively to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 2) If the issuer's activities contribute to the European Union's environmental objectives, as defined in the European classification (the European "Taxonomy")
- 3) If its issue contract is deemed to be compliant with a credible framework that facilitates the issuer's transition to more sustainable practices (this is the case for sustainable, green, social or transition bonds)

In addition, the Sub-fund aims to achieve a net positive overall score at the portfolio level, i.e. the weighted average of the individual issuers (as far as issuer information is available) is above 0.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product intends to pursue not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Degroef Petercam ensures that the Sub-fund's sustainable investments do not materially undermine an environmentally and/or socially sustainable investment objective by carrying out a multi-stage issuer analysis. This leads to the exclusion of investments that pose too great a threat to environmental, social or good governance practices or do not comply with the principles and standards of the UN Global Compact on human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption. Issuers that rank as the worst performers in their industry in the environmental and social aspects also do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In the case of investments in UCIs, a look-through analysis is made to identify underlyings which may be detrimental or not in line with the Sub-fund's standards. Where appropriate, a dialogue and engagement are initiated with the manager of this UCI. An engagement policy has been drafted and published for this purpose.

Finally, at the level of the overall portfolio by monitoring the positive weighted average contribution to the UN Goals, issuers that would influence this average too negatively by having a significant negative impact on one or more of the 17 goals are penalised.

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.

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

Addressing primary adverse impacts on sustainability factors (hereafter referred to as "PAIs") is achieved through a commitment to reduce the negative impact of the Sub-fund's investments by avoiding activities or behaviours that may significantly hinder sustainable and inclusive growth. In concrete terms, PAIs are incorporated into the various stages of upstream Sub-fund construction via exclusions and through the investment process via fundamental analysis of issuers and controversy monitoring.

- For investments in corporate issuers (equities or bonds), the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: "1. GHG emissions, 2. Carbon footprint, 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, 14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)"

With regard to environmental PAIs: they are analysed and monitored at the level of the investee issuers, particularly with regard to PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint. After that, the Global Standards compliance filter includes a filter on environmental protection. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to environmental issues. Similarly, environmental indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

With regard to social PAIs, the Global Standards compliance filter is structured around human rights, labour rights and the prevention of corruption. In addition, the screening and analysis based on the main ESG controversies in which companies may be involved also includes controversies related to social issues, i.e. society and community, customer and employee, and controversies related to governance issues such as business ethics, including corruption and bribery. Similarly, social indicators are included in the analysis of the ESG profile of companies and impact their best-in-class ranking.

- For investments in sovereign bonds, the following indicators (described in Appendix I of Regulation 2022/1288) are monitored at portfolio level: "15. GHG intensity, 16. Investee countries subject to social violations"

The first PAI relates to environmental issues and focuses on the greenhouse gas emission intensity of the investee countries. The indicator is an integral component of the sustainability analysis of sovereign bonds.

The second PAI relates to social issues and focuses on issues of social breaches. The country sustainability analysis monitors a number of indicators on this issue, such as respect for civil liberties and political rights, respect for human rights and the level of violence within the country, commitment to key labour law conventions, the issue of equal opportunities and distribution of wealth, etc.

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

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

One of the first steps in the Sub-fund's investment process is a normative review against these Global Standards: companies that are not in compliance are excluded from the eligible investment universe. For sovereign bond investments, these principles are monitored via a global governance risk score (including financial and political risks) whereby the riskiest sovereign issuers are excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives.

Specific EU criteria are also applied.

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



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

☒ Yes, the investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and the various indicators listed above will be monitored periodically to control their development.

Investment-specific negative impacts can be of all types, both in terms of environmental and social aspects. There are many examples: very high carbon footprint, high water use, discharge of toxic materials, poor treatment of suppliers, lack of employee development, etc.

In addition, the main negative impacts are monitored at the level of the fund as a whole through the PAI (Principal Adverse Impact Indicators). PAIs are Environmental and Social indicators that aim to minimise negative impacts on sustainability factors.

There are 16 mandatory PAI indicators in total: 14 are applicable to companies, of which 2 are specific to sovereign and supranational assets and 2 are specific to real estate assets. In addition to these mandatory indicators, market participants must opt for two optional indicators.

PAIs for companies:

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

1. GHG emissions
2. Carbon footprint
3. Greenhouse gas emission intensity of investee companies
4. Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6. Energy consumption intensity by sector with high climate impact

Biodiversity

7. Activities with a negative impact on the high climate impact sector

Water

8. Water consumption

Waste

9. Ratio of hazardous waste

Social and employee issues

10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

11. Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12. Uncorrected gender pay gap
13. Gender balance in the Board of Directors
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (landmines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons).

PAIs for states:

Environment

1. GHG intensity

Social

2. Investee countries subject to social violations

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product pursue ?

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

The Sub-fund's objective is long-term capital growth. The Sub-fund invests mainly, directly or through other UCIs, in a portfolio of equities from any sector or country (including China and other emerging markets).

The Sub-fund may invest significantly in bonds. In actively managing the Sub-fund, the manager selects flexibly between different investment classes, sectors and countries on the basis of macro-economic and financial criteria.

The investments made by the Sub-fund are aimed at reducing negative impacts and will be monitored periodically to control their development.

The Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing the sustainable and responsible investments of Degroof Petercam includes the following investment strategy:

1) Exclusions:

Of companies

- a) Controversial arms
- b) Tobacco
- c) Games of chance
- d) Pornography
- e) UNGC
- f) Severe controversies
- g) Corporate governance
- h) Carbon
- i) Unconventional oil
- j) Conventional oil (for art. 8+)
- k) Arms (for art. 8+)

Sovereign issuers:

- a) Governance criteria

2) Positive ESG analysis:

Companies in the 1st quartile on the environmental or social aspect (without being Q4) and good corporate governance.

3) Impact

More than 50 % of investments within the fund with a positive impact and a positive total score for the fund as a whole

● **What are the constraints defined in the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product ?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are:

For direct investments (equities, bonds)

The Sub-fund will not acquire or maintain beyond the time necessary to dispose of an issuer that is excluded. In this respect, there is a policy on exclusions and controversial activities which details the exclusions applicable by Degroof Petercam per type of strategy, bearing in mind that the more sustainable the strategy, the stricter the exclusion rules. The Sub-fund then establishes rules in terms of minimum proportions of instruments with Best-In-Class ESG integration, i.e. classified as best-in-class in their sector on environmental and/or social characteristics. This minimum proportion is 33.5 % of the Sub-fund's assets. Conversely, the Sub-fund has a policy of investing no more than 10 % in companies or issuers with low ESG integration (referred to as "non-ESG").

For investments in UCIs

The same binding elements apply in terms of transparency to investments made through UCIs. However, as the Sub-fund does not have active control over the investments made in these UCIs, rather than systematically excluding the UCI concerned, the Sub-fund will engage with the fund manager in respect of investments considered problematic. At the end of the engagement process, depending on the response (as described in the engagement policy) the Sub-fund may reclassify the investment.

The binding investment restrictions apply to companies which do not comply with the principles of the Global Standards described below, companies involved in controversial activities, and companies involved in extremely serious controversies:

- Compliance of the portfolio with the Global Standards described below: The Sub-fund does not invest in companies that do not comply with the 10 principles of the Global Compact and the Guiding Principles of the United Nations
- Exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities: Exclusion of 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 companies that have material exposure to the production or distribution of tobacco or raw materials and equipment necessary for the production of tobacco and the extraction of thermal coal.
- The portfolio's exposure to extremely serious ESG controversies: Issuers facing extremely serious controversies are not eligible for investment. The severity of the controversy is assessed by a non-financial rating agency.

Exclusion lists covering the three types of restrictions above are updated monthly and preventive (ex ante risk) and control (ex post risk) mechanisms are applied to ensure that the exclusion lists are applied.

These exclusions are included in the Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroof Petercam's sustainable and responsible investments.

As an investor in UCI funds on behalf of its clients, Banque Degroof Petercam accepts the responsibility of expressing its opinion on the management of these funds and to make its voice heard.

Banque Degroof Petercam will therefore not hesitate to speak out and urge the managers of the funds in which it invests to be managed according to ESG best practices.

Each month, full look-through checks are carried out within the funds to ensure the ESG profile is maintained.

When it appears that engagement with a fund is necessary, a message will be sent to the fund issuer. Concerning engagements with UCIs, there are two cases: commitments with DPAM UCIs and commitments with third-party UCIs.

- 1) For DPAM UCI funds, engagements are managed and monitored at the level of the RISG (Responsible Investment Steering Group) committee. The following link describes the engagement policy in place at DPAM:
https://res.cloudinary.com/degroof-petercam-assetmanagement/image/upload/v1614006835/DPAM_policy_engagement.pdf
- 2) For external funds, please find below the details of the engagement policy:
FundEngagementPolicy_ENG_v1.0_2022.pdf (ctfassets.net)

- **What is the minimum extent to which the financial product undertakes to reduce its scope of investment before applying this investment strategy?**

Not applicable

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

● **What policy has been implemented to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies ?**

Degroof Petercam utilises the assessment of the good governance of issuers (companies and states) on several levels. As good governance is fundamental to effectively managing the environmental and social impacts of economic activities over the long term, this assessment is made systematically, regardless of the environmental or social score obtained by the issuer. For each area of activity, the most significant governance risk exposures are identified and the issuer is assessed in relation to its management of this specific risk. The structure and integrity of the board of directors and management, shareholders’ rights, remuneration policies, reliability of financial information, and transparency and ability to manage ESG issues are all analysed.

In the normative review, this allows for the exclusion of companies or states that demonstrate poor governance. For investments made through other UCIs, this review will rather be carried out through engagements with the manager of the UCI. Finally, the quality of an issuer’s governance will allow it to be categorised between ESG, neutral and non-ESG in terms of ESG integration. It should be borne in mind that the Sub-fund is committed to favouring ESG investments and limiting non-ESG investments.



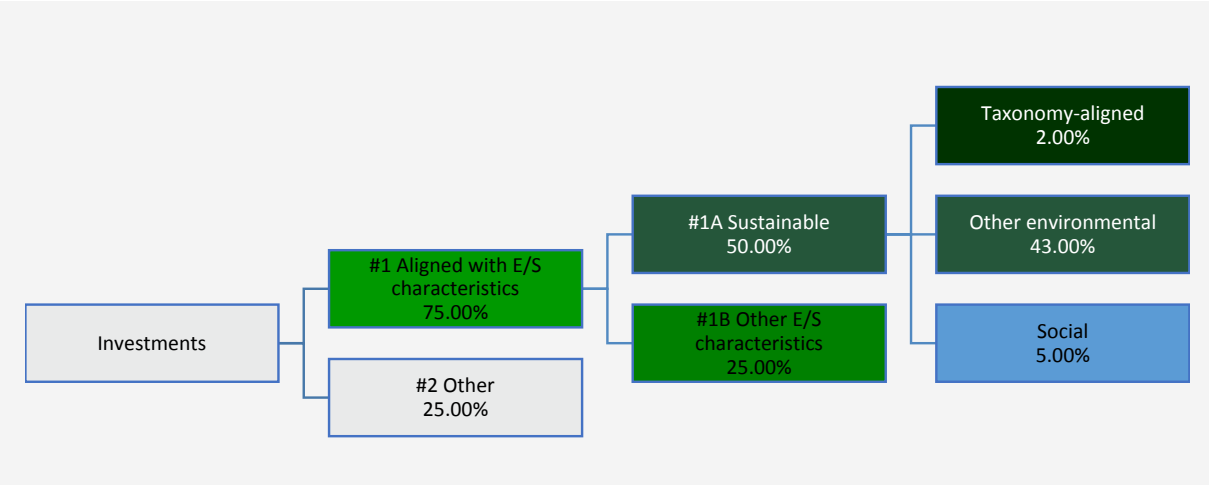
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product ?

Asset allocation
describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Sub-fund undertakes to invest a minimum of 75 % of its assets in securities aligned with the Environmental and Social characteristics it promotes (in the table referred to as “#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics”). These are divided into two main categories: sustainable investments (category 1A), in which the Sub-fund will invest a minimum of 50%, and instruments with other ESG characteristics (category 1B).

The methodology chosen to invest a minimum of 50 % in sustainable investments is included in the Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroef Petercam’s sustainable and responsible investments and is available via the following link: <https://assets.degroofpetercam.com/fr/politique-globale-d-investissement-durable.pdf>.

This second family is composed of instruments which, although efficient in terms of ESG integration, do not meet environmental and/or social objectives through their economic activities. Finally, among the sustainable instruments (category 1A), the Sub-fund commits to select at least 2 % of them as being aligned to the European Taxonomy.



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Degroof Petercam’s methodology for assessing the EU Taxonomy alignment of investee companies is based on data provided either by the investee companies or by third party providers.

As this data is currently limited, the Sub-fund is committed to a minimum of 2% of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

To date, the EU Taxonomy does not provide a methodology for determining the alignment of sovereign bonds with the EU Taxonomy. These bonds are therefore not covered by the EU Taxonomy or its eligibility and technical selection criteria.

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

Only two of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy are currently covered by the regulatory framework of the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria that determine alignment with the EU Taxonomy (adaptation and climate change mitigation). Similar criteria for the other four environmental objectives have yet to be developed.

In the meantime, Degroef Petercam will continue to make sustainable investments that contribute to environmental objectives not covered by the current EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria. To this end, Degroef Petercam has adopted and defined a specific approach to identify the environmental objectives of these sustainable investments on the basis of the positive net contribution of the issuers to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can be attributed to environmental objectives.

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

The minimum thresholds for non-ESG investments and the minimum percentage of positive impact are included in the Global Sustainable Investment Policy governing Degroef Petercam’s sustainable and responsible investments.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities in line with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

To be aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria applicable to **fossil gas** include emission limits and a shift to 100% renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- of **turnover** reflecting the proportion of

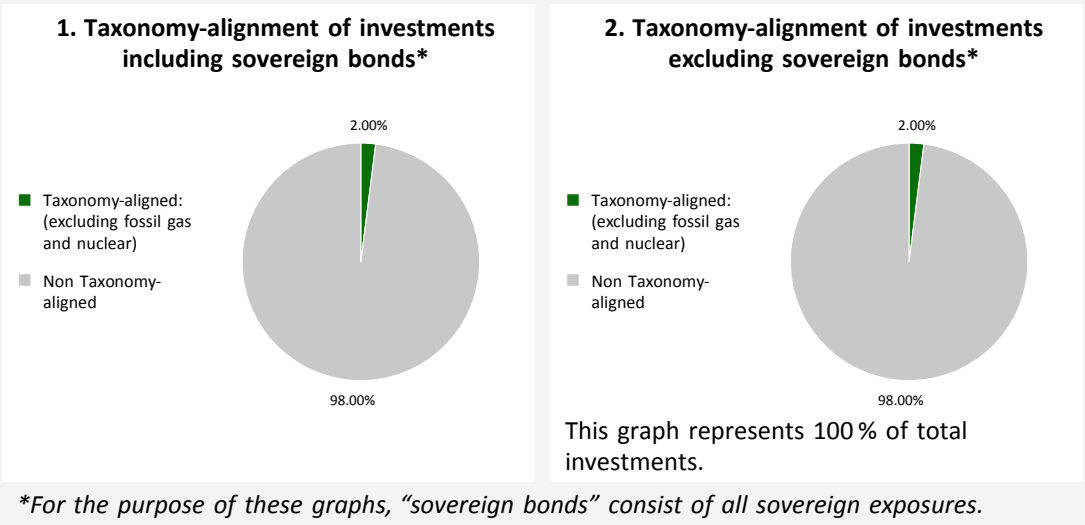
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all*

¹ 1. Fossil gas and/or nuclear activities will only be compliant with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to mitigating climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any objective of the EU Taxonomy - see explanatory note in the left margin. The set of criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that are in line with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

revenue from green activities of investee companies ;

- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy ;
- of **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and, inter alia, whose greenhouse gas emission levels correspond to the best achievable performance.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**
The Sub-fund does not seek to invest in enabling and/or transitional activities.



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

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

Degroof Petercam’s methodology for assessing the EU Taxonomy alignment of investee companies is based on data provided either by the investee companies or by third party providers.

To date, the EU Taxonomy does not provide a methodology for determining the alignment of sovereign bonds with the EU Taxonomy. These bonds are therefore not covered by the EU Taxonomy or its eligibility and technical selection criteria.

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

Only two of the six environmental objectives defined by the EU Taxonomy are currently covered by the regulatory framework of the EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria that determine alignment with the EU Taxonomy (adaptation and climate change mitigation). Similar criteria for the other four environmental objectives have yet to be developed.

In the meantime, Degroof Petercam wishes to continue to make sustainable investments that contribute to environmental objectives not covered by the current EU Taxonomy Technical Selection Criteria. To this end, Degroof Petercam has adopted and defined an approach (described



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

above) to identify these sustainable investments on the basis of the positive net contribution of the issuers to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can be attributed to environmental objectives.

Based on the approach described above, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy: 43 %.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments ?

In promoting environmental and social characteristics, some sustainable investments may have a social objective up to a minimum of 5 %.



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

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

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

The Sub-fund may invest or hold these types of assets for the purpose of achieving investment objectives, portfolio diversification, liquidity management and risk hedging.

In addition, issuers are also included in the category (#2 Other), which after the ESG screenings fall into the non-ESG category described above. These issuers will represent a maximum of 10 % of the Sub-fund.

Overall, this remaining proportion (#2 Other) will not exceed 25 % of the Sub-fund. There are no minimum environmental or social guarantees.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes ?

Not applicable

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product ?**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: <https://www.dpas.lu/fund-information/>.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product meets the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.